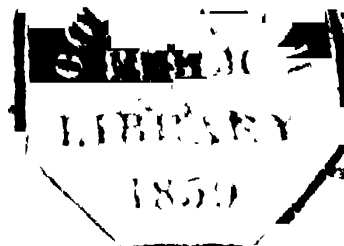


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THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

THE MINISTRY.

The Times has done its uttermost to accomplish the downfall of the Melbourne Ministry, but all the might of *The Times* will never be able to keep up a Ministry which shall deviate from the principle of the Irish Church Bill. It was on the strength of that Bill the present Ministry re-ascended to power; it is on the strength of that Bill any Ministry will be formed which shall supersede it; and it may be, Lord Melbourne's Government may still hold together, or that Lord Stanley may be induced to form a junction with it, or it may be, even the Wellington faction itself again sway the destinies of the country, but whatever event, for which the future shall be answerable, one thing is certain—one result, fate—no Government will for a moment exist—for more than a breath live which shall not to base its power on any other principle than that of the Irish Church Bill. That principle is the *sine qua non* of the stability of any Administration—of the continuance of any set of men in the Government at the present time of this country. The majority in its favor is increasing daily—hourly. The spread of intelligence is the guarantee of its advocacy by every class, order, grade in society, and as time rolls on so rolls on opinion in its behalf, and the longer its progress through the Legislature is delayed the greater will be the number of votes, the more prodigious the shout, the more irresistible and universal the voice of the nation in its demand. No one is so dull as not to perceive wherein lies the impediment to its immediate progress through the Legislature. No one desiderates to be told that not in the weakness of the Melbourne Cabinet, but in the existence itself of that stupendous curse—the Lords, resides the mischief which interferes with its reception into law; and *The Times*, immense though be the influence which, through its

The Ministry.

unrivalled talent, it sways over the country; yet even *The Times* is powerless—and the test has been afforded—does it seek to create a belief of the strength of any Ministry antagonistic to the spirit of Reform. We shall not be surprised if the Wellington phalanx do again assume the reins of Administration. None can have forgotten the cause to which is attributable the carrying of the Relief Bill, and the same loud professions of one order of principles may again be found not so very wide apart from the most strenuous subsequent support of sentiments the most directly contrary. His Grace of Wellington is known as the arch-apostle of Toryism; but his Grace equally has been found to be the most supple of political intriguers. His principles are of one character, his measures of another. He is a man who respects necessity more than perhaps any member of the community. Expediency, doubtless, is the deity of his profoundest political worship, and expediency being with him the advantage of complying with the uncontrollable law of circumstance, it is not altogether unintelligible to us that on no remote day the Duke himself might be the champion of the Irish Church Bill—of that Bill of which, may it not be said? the core of Catholic emancipation is only its preamble. To us, freed supporters, neither of one party nor another—the only of the people, it can matter little what Government rules to atoms, or what ruling power succeeds on its ruins, the principle of reform in the midst of all cabinet revolutions. Lord Melbourne's government entitled to our part, by its transition from the principles of the Whigs to those more in accordance with the majority of the nation, secured it; but measures, not men, was our prevailing cry, and again we assert, it can matter little to us—to that popular cause of which we are the advocates—what set of men compose the Government so its measures are those of reform and freedom. The Melbourne Ministry was thwarted last session in its wise and salutary intentions by a branch of the Legislature which the times have grown out of, and from which the Constitution has no chance of preservation but in its extinction. The Lords rejected the one grand catholic measure of liberalism—the Irish Church Bill. In the approaching session, the same body will exert its energies to reject it again. But what does this prove? Not the weakness of the Ministry; not the inability of the country to effect its wishes, but what it does prove, and incontrovertibly, is, the temerity, and arrogance, and presump-

tion, and bigoted belief in their (*really* mockery of) power by the Lords, and the invincible necessity, on the part of the kingdom, for its instantaneous, partial, and ultimate absolute abrogation. It is not the Melbourne ministry which is weak with such privileges to contend against, but any ministry which should be summoned to carry on the work of Reform. Once, to the astonishment of the whole empire, the Lords openly, unscrupulously, arrayed themselves against the people. In the next session, what is to prevent the repetition of this attitude of hostility? True, we know the evil in its radical cure; we know what the people of England can do in their own defence. But, till the cure shall be applied—the battery in defence raised, what is left for Lord Melbourne—for the head of any Government to do, but to fight his way as he can—entrust that friend, or conciliate that foe? The seceders from the Grey administration—Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, above all—Lord Stanley, are scarcely to be counted among the public men of the day that inherit either our confidence or admiration. It would be very mincing, indeed, of them to decline a coalition with the existing Government on the score of principle. We are hardly of opinion they would do so; and, in this case, then junction with the Cabinet may, we are not unwilling to admit, be at the moment of practical benefit, as we take it for granted a junction could be formed only on one principle, and that—the one of the Melbourne elevation to office. Nothing can be plainer ~~than the~~ impracticability of the Melbourne party renouncing an iota of the principles of their policy. The strength of that party is in its absolute reliance upon the people. Let them overlook this fact, and they are gone—as a Ministry, they are split into a million irreparable fragments on the instant. Any negotiations set afloat between it and Lord Stanley, must, therefore, be on the express understanding of the strictest regard to that line of policy most conformable with the Irish Church Bill. Any deviation from that line is instant ruin; any attempt on the part of Lord Melbourne to propitiate party by an abandonment of the principles of that Bill, would be to hurt him to the lowest depths of obloquy and degradation. Lord Stanley and his set may be useful in co-operating to the passing of the Bill in question; but co-operating to its arrest, worse than insignificant; it would be at once to bury themselves in the ruins of the Ministerial edifice—like political Samsons to bend down the pillars of the Ministerial temple upon their own necks. We have sufficient reliance, however, on the sagacity of that noble-

man to rest confident under the impression that he would decline so dangerous a proceeding. And, in that event, his concurrence with the Government on the subject of the Irish Church would, doubtless, bring to it a valuable accession of strength. We make no secret of the sentiments we entertain towards that body of men who withdrew from Lord Grey's Government with the view of promoting its own peculiar aggrandisement—of raising up a party in the country which, as it deemed, would enable it to mount its own colours on the heights of official power, to the prostration of those of its then colleagues. Lord Stanley's Toryism we regard as much a fact as the Duke of Wellington's; but we know it is not a first time the satanic spirit of Toryism has bowed before popular omnipotence; and stiff and rigid as, it is said, the Toryism of Lord Stanley is, yet it would be a prudish and make-laughter adherence to antiquated prejudice to make personal interest the immolation at its shrine—in Lord Stanley it would be an over-nice business; God forbid it should be so with all men!* In advocating a coalition between this party and the Government, let us not be thought unmindful of the peril of allowing the helm of public affairs to be guided by those inimical to the national interests, perhaps in foreign diplomacy especially, the power is thence afforded of betraying these interests and the honor of the State in the nicest points. The Duke of Wellington, for instance, would probably concur with the Czar in the destruction of Ireland, with Louis Philippe in his designs against the Press of France, or with Carlos in his crusade against freedom in Spain; but these are contingencies for the assertors of the national honor to be on the watch against; and, perhaps, it is a necessity of the times to entrust these men with power; although with that power, the opportunity of contriving schemes of temporary evil for the sake of some great future and eventual good. It is impossible, in the long run, the acts of these men can in the slightest degree affect the course of public opinion, or shackle with the shackles of the past the progress of mind. We speak of present circumstances—of England as it exists—with its improved representation, its extending Press, its enlightened millions—as England in her several social and political relations stands

* Every one may call to mind the speech of this *patrician* on the nomination of Mr. Abercrombie to the Speaker's chair in the Commons. The political mask was then doffed by this mongrel Whig and spurious conservative.

at the existing period. Her age of barbarism, we believe, to have passed—beyond, at least, the recal of a Stanley, a Lyndhurst, a Wellington, or a Peel. The instrumentality of evil might be made for good, and it is on this understanding we urge, that, if men with good intentions are weak to the prosecution of their designs, men of evil intention, but able to the realization of good, should be endured. England, at the present moment, requires a Government strong to act—a Government truly a machine in the hands of the people. She wants the passage into law of the Bill for appropriation of ecclesiastical property in Ireland, the Municipal Bill of last session to be thrown into the Legislative foundry and brought out re-cast; she requires renovation of many ancient parts of her Constitution—institution of many new and fundamental provisions; she requires an extension of the representative principle, Short Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, above all, Reform, not to breathe of the absolute sweeping away of that hoary incubus upon her energies—the Lords. England requires these changes—abrogation in some, renovation on all points; and what we ask is—as it material whether a Melbourne or a Peel, a Lord John Russell, or a Stanley, be the agent in the accomplishment of these things, so that they be accomplished, and that Reform actually goes on? For our own parts we say, Stanley, secure to us the Irish Church Bill and we defy your interested support of Protestantism; Wellington, reform the Lords, and we laugh to scorn your insidious attempts to uphold the reign of Toryism. We know the times are corrupt; we know that among us are few men of pure and patriotic virtue; we know that primogeniture, hereditary legislation, church ascendancy, privileges in the place of rights, exclusive power in the place of general freedom, monarchical prerogative in the place of independence, and honor, and courage in the Commons, have done their worst to rear up among us a horde of parasites, place-hunters, and an interminable host of lean and hungry political sharpers—men of craft without ability,—Tories without shame, Whigs without principle, and partisans of every code and clique without a grain of consistency, patriotism, or honor. The country knows not whom to trust—where to plant the ensigns of her power. On this side open foes, on that side pretended friends, on all sides, self-interest, corruption, treachery. Men who should have rallied around the standard of her liberties, have proved themselves deserters, and those who should have thrown their all into the scales, so her

popular principles were safe, have withheld even their countenance from her triumphs. What is it to the nation from which band of these*handitti her chiefs be chosen? or where shall choice fix itself among such base intriguers? Lord Melbourne himself, we will not deny, supported the last months of his Government in Parliament with sufficient force and consistency; we will not deny, that he mingled boldness in his defiance of the Lords, and that his rejection of the deformed Church Bill with which these despots would have insulted the country, was conceived in the spirit of a Roman, or of one of those deathless patriots of our own land who resisted the damned despotism of the martyr Charles. But he was deserted by his colleagues—he was deserted by the mean and cowardly Commons;* and his support at that moment was the people—in other words, the omnipotence of his cause without the walls of Parliament. There are others, however, of the Cabinet on whom we would place our finger and write—traitor! But while we record these opinions, the question grows—Is the Cabinet in pieces, or does it still, and will it yet, preserve cohesion? Whatever the reply should be, the fact is manifest, the moment is at hand which will decide the question of its strength. Another session will put matters in track, means into action, and, no doubt, stratagems and conspiracies into play sufficient to prove the moral fibre of which it is composed. Lord Melbourne's barque of State may be shattered, but what would become of a Wellington administration opposed to the now rock of Reform—the Bill of the Irish Church—we need not to delay to conjure before the mind of the reader. We live in times which it behoves every Englishman—every British patriot to be on his guard against the assaults of foes and the treacheries of seeming friends. Let the Press do its duty, and we have no fear; although even the Press may forget its trust, but let the nation be its own watchman, and then neither Stanley nor Peel we fear, for the sword will not be in its scabbard, but drawn ready to execute vengeance when the laws of justice shall be violated.

* We mean Lord John Russell on the Ballot question, and that drilling doctor, Sir Francis Burdett on all questions. The seceders from Earl Grey's Government, &c.

ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

The most curious epoch in the affairs of Europe which has ever ensued, is, doubtless, the present. It is so new, so strange, so little to have been anticipated by the nicest calculations of experience, that in its contemplation the mind is at once lost and aroused. The question immediately presents itself, in what position does England stand with regard to the Continental States?—and is that position influential or the contrary? To answer these propositions, the best way will be to take a cursory survey of the circumstances of Europe; and in the first place, we instinctively direct our attention to France. Is the position of England influential as relates to France, when, in contempt of the principles beginning to exert their salutary sway in our own Cabinet, such a monster as Louis Philippe is permitted to trample upon its holiest and dearest bought liberties? This question need not to be repeated. In one word, the freedom of France is annihilated, and England permits, or rather is powerless to avert the catastrophe! From France let us turn to the condition of Spain. Spain, nobly rising to the achievement of her own emancipation, is held back in her endeavours by a base, unprincipled, and anti-national faction—by an enemy which the recent speech from the throne, with appealing candour, confesses that she is alone physically weak to contend against. In the face of *quadruple treaties*, we demand then, does the influence of England extend to Spain when such is the situation of that country? Over Germany, we may likewise glance, and from Germany, without pausing to remember Poland—Italy—and from Italy we may transfer our thoughts to Greece, and from Greece to Constantinople—Egypt—in fact, the whole East to the Wall of China itself with the same result. All Germany is a mighty theatre for the play of an assemblage of the most petty and yet the most rancorous of despots; and with Italy at the feet of Austria, Greece at the feet of Bavaria, and Turkey, perhaps Egypt, (is any prepared to assert the contrary?) Natolia, Persia, the countries intermediate between Persia and Hindostan, and Hindostan itself in some parts, at the feet of Muscovy—where is the influence of England?—in Europe, in the East,—throughout the world, in what quarter, we ask, is the region where the influence of England is felt? England has no influence—not a fraction; and yet she might be the umpire of the destinies of the World!

If this fact were without consequences, it might be coolly

stated, and excite neither alarm nor indignation. But replete as it is with consequences—abounding as it does with the most gigantic consequences, it is impossible to contemplate it without a solicitude amounting to intense and unspeakable consternation. Did the councils of England preserve their weight in the cabinets of the continent, the world might this day be saved the fatal, we shall not say flagrant, spectacle of a probable rupture, between countries which civilization, freedom, all the interests the most sacred to humanity concur naturally in associating in the bonds of the closest friendship; and, instead of Italy being the victim of Austrian oppression, or Greece in bondage to a set of mercenary German oligarchs, or more dangerous to the liberties of mankind than either—instead of Turkey being the slave of Russia, or more disgraceful to the cause of freedom than all—instead of Poland lying an insulted and bleeding immolation at the shrine of violated laws and outraged treaties, the world would have attained that stage in moral regeneration, from whence might be dated its steady and rapid progress to the consummation of its prosperity, its happiness, and its intellectual greatness.

With the responsibility of the reverse, which has taken place, in these regards must England be charged; and powerless and degraded in herself, how frightfully does her culpability become aggravated, when her own is coupled with, and as the cause of the degradation [of Europe! England with her wealth, her fleets, her immense standing army, and, without including her Colonies, on which, as to their utility, a difference of opinion exists, but, including her commerce, on which but one opinion *can* exist, England, we say, with these accumulative aids in her favor—these stupendous resources to back her, might make her name to be respected, her influence felt from one extremity of Europe to another. Neither is it too late. Her voice *must* be heard—her supremacy *must* be acknowledged, yet throughout every European cabinet—for England, as the grand archetype of freedom in the ancient world, has a moral duty to perform in respect to the nations which are around her, and it will not do on the shabby pretext of deficiency in the means of war, nor on the base pretext of forgetting the general in a care for mere national interests—it will not do to abandon the liberties of the world, or to do it if, let her remember, at the peril of the curse of God, and the execration of posterity. In what consists the use of her most costly and heavy national burden of consular establishments at the court of every foreign potentate,

if she be incapable of exercising the slightest influence ? Not in a solitary instance, nor trivially has the Northern Autocrat taunted and insulted us ; and yet British Ministers have endured those taunts and insolences as if they were themselves Russian serfs. The policy of the British Government, as relates to the whole of Europe, has been, it must be confessed, of the most despicable character. Rather than put forward a remonstrance, we have stood by, and in silence beheld the nationality of the immortal Poles trampled under the feet of a rufous, sanguinary, and horrible barbarian ; we have seen Austria send her captives to the guillotines and dungeons of all Germany and Italy ; we have seen Belgium nearly fall under the sword of a contemptible handful of Dutchmen ; and we now look on unmoved and behold France, who yesterday performed miracles of valour in the cause of freedom, chained to the chariot wheels of the most fiendish and ferocious of tyrants. To what purpose, are we not entitled to ask, then—*are our tribe of diplomatists, our Downing-street officials, our Ministers and secretaries at war,—to what purpose but to impose on the shoulders of the people for the sake of a wreath of ostentation and pretence of power, which is a non-entity and a delusion ?*

Totally forgetful as our Ministers have been of our position on the Continent, yet the present is the moment for its assertion, if we have the least particle of pride or principle left. We have not the impudence, or we should say, the love of despotism to wish for war. To regain our Continental position we do not see that a resort to such extremity were essential, or in the remotest degree called for. Our demonstrations of power may be made at this juncture without an appeal to war ; although, if war were to be their corollary, it is very certain England would not be the comparative loser. We assert that it is scandalous to liberty—to England—to the world, to see such a violator of all the rights of a free country as Louis Philippe on the throne of France. We assert, that it is the part of the Ministers of England to express their dissent from his Government, and to withdraw all countenance from his flagitious, foul, and atrocious policy. We assert that prompt and decisive steps should be taken to aid the cause of free institutions in Spain. We assert that efforts should be made to rescue Greece from the fangs of her German and Russian enslavers ; that Turkey should be instantly freed from the trammels of her subjugation to the Autocrat. Above all, that the Autocrat be himself made to tremble before our supremacy, and to crouch

in the dread of the thunder-bolt of our vengeance. Oh, who is there with a breast to feel—with a soul to burn at the indignities heaped upon the brightest examples of the world's heroism, that, in the speech, said to have been delivered by him, to the inhabitants of Warsaw, does not find an echo to all the cravings of revenge in his own bosom? Can that address be looked upon in any other light than as an insult to humanity? Is there a man—a Briton, who can read it, and not long, thirst, pant, yearn, to bury his dagger in the Barbarian's heart? The hand is sacred which shall do it! And thus, from the depths of our spirit we exclaim, thus perish every adversary of liberty! It is the general, not alone the partial interest of Europe, that the footsteps of this avowed champion of mankind's slavery, be arrested. On this point, even Austria and our own land may consistently shake hands; for even Vienna itself is menaced so long as his aggrandisement is permitted to go on in an unmolested career. But it is for this country to raise the standard, and at her summons Europe will rally round it. The gauntlet, too, has been flung;—Russia in virtual possession of Constantinople; her fleet covering the Bosphorus, her treaties sealing it to British vessels—what more can England require. Is not the provocation ample? We do not say ample to induct to war, but ample enough to rouse the energies of Britain to avert it. Russia *must* feel the power of England; and Russia knows how soon how instantaneously she might feel it, in short, that a movement of England to that effect might in an hour deprive her of the total of her commerce. It is facile at the existing period to put bounds to the potency of Russia, but delay the moment and she will hold at defiance the consolidated power of the world. Now, the physical effects of her march of conquest may be sufficiently apparent; but it is not these that are so intimidating—it is the *moral*. Russia aims at universal sovereignty, and that sovereignty means that the whole globe should present the spectacle her own millions do at present. A SINGLE WILL to ride triumphant over all! A SINGLE WILL to control, to fashion, to oppress, to *annihilate*, let us at once acknowledge, the intellect of the whole family of man! Who can reflect upon such a probability without alarm—*Horror?* Yet be it borne in mind, it is England, who, in present times, is called upon to countervail this stupendous calamity—it is England, whom God and Nature have called into existence as a balance in the scales of this tremendous tyranny. Ministers it is, therefore, manifest, have a high

and solemn part to enact as regards that dark and ruthless Despotism. Immediately let them take measures to check her influence over Turkey. Naturally, Turkey is the foe of Russia. How full of artifice and crime must be that policy which places them in the position of friends! Thwart the projects of the fiend Nicholas in that quarter. How is it a British Cabinet can sit quiet under the insidious effronteries that monster has already flung, as relates to Turkey, in their teeth? What can their sense of dignity be brought to, when they passively endure him to block up the Bosphorus, and by virtue of his insulting treaties declare himself and himself *alone* to possess the right of extending permission or non-permission to the entrance of the British flag?

We, conclude, however, by acknowledging that ~~you~~ have confided in the honor, the talents, and the patriotism of the present envoy at the Court of St. Petersburg. Let Lord Durham remember, the eye of his country is fixed upon him; and that with him principally rests the responsibility of seeing the honor of England vindicated, and her position in Europe fully asserted and upheld.

LIFE IN THE JUNGLE.

People in Europe—I should say—England, dream not there is anything like country-life in India. They are mistaken. I have spent twenty of my years in the jungle of India, and would not have exchanged my existence with the Emperor of Germany. In fact, the truest delights of Indian life centre in the jungle. If you are a sportsman, the country is open to you for diversion. No region under heaven abounds more in opportunities for indulging a taste for field-sport. Wild fowl of incredible variety inhabit the paddy-fields, bamboo groves, or circle through the heavens, darkening almost noon-day by their prodigious masses. Tiger, elephant, and even boar hunting, the classical amusement of European sovereigns in the middle ages, offer their several innumerable and peculiar charms, and the griff, tired of labour in its pleasures of such physical exertions, as this, like another Isaac Walton or Kitchener, may lounge away the day on the margin of some meandering rivulet, or on the banks of his own spacious and magnificently walled-in tanks, where abundance of the stony tribe invite his aptitude for reverie or his palate as a gastronome. The chief grievance of jungle-life is the want of society. Still it may be in part

obviated by keeping open house, inviting all stragglers from the Presidencies and military stations, &c., to your table, and keeping up communication with the garrisons and civil ranks of the stations yourself. No very immoderate deficiency of society will, in this case, be experienced. You may not, it is true, be at a dinner-party every day, but sufficiently social life may be indulged not entirely to banish a relish for it. Many persons in the jungle, do, it is not to be denied, consider themselves outlaws from society from the moment they are quietly settled down in their bungalow; but those who do this, are, for the most part, persons to whom society is of little charm.—Still these people grumble unconscionably. If you meet them, they will tell you of the horrors of their life. “No society” they exclaim, “I wonder you think we can live without society.” These too, are generally the most unintellectual persons in the world; altogether destitute of personal resources, without taste for books, or elegant or mental pursuit of any sort, and themselves duller than any possible combination of dull circumstances that could be conceived. Retirement—country-life with these people is always hateful; their love for mere external enjoyments, with women the love of dress, with men, that of the conviviality of the table—supersedes the *gout* for more refined and internal pleasures. The interior of India, like most other parts of the world, is unfortunately interspersed with these characters; and it is these, indeed, who write home accounts of the miseries of—life in the jungle. But to enjoy jungle-life it is necessary, I presume, to have a soul, and faculties of mind brought into earnest and energetic play. My own manner of spending life is not eccentric, but it is in the highest degree employed and full of activity. I am philosophical enough to make a pleasure of every thing. If I busy myself in the solitude of my studio—for, without exaggeration, I have a studio even in the very midst of the wilds of India—it is that I may subsequently enjoy a ramble along the borders of my indigo plantation with enhanced zest; while, again, do I roam the country ground for miles, lose myself among ruined temples, mosques, palaces, and edifices without name or index to denote what might have been their origin, it is to find a more exquisite fascination in poring over the eloquent or erudite pages of Todd, Colebrooke, Orme, or Sir W. Jones. The remains of antiquity lying scattered over every foot of ground in India, afford to any with a grain of imagination in their moral composition, perpetual well-springs of poetry, romance, and the kindlier associations of

historic incident. For my own part, the objects connected with Indian life have ever been of the loftiest and most inspiring interest. Gour the ancient capital of Bengal, now no more, but which there is sufficient testimony to believe, flourished in transcendent splendour twelve hundred years before the Christian era, exhibits ruins of surprising magnitude, and number. Is it possible to survey those ruins without indulging in speculations the most momentous in the range of human enquiry. The multitudes that occupied that site, the industry and busy life which animated its now deserted walls, the revelry and the triumph which once sent up their shout from the forum and palace, now tenanted save only by the jackal, or it may be by some half-crazed and solitary fakir—whither are these things now? In the place of temple grows up grass; in the place of myriads and myriads of human beings are the prowling brutes of the forest—the lion and hyena; while walls which may once have resounded with the triumph of a Sevajee returned from victory, are now left to the wail and the desolation of the sweeping blast! Are not such spectacles calculated to awaken thought, unbind the sympathies, and make the beholder pause and dash away the tear which had gathered for the dead of his race, whose works and whose monuments meet him, appealing to the most profound and most mysterious sensibilities of his nature, on every side? I like India—I like the East with its sombre and gorgeous recollections. Europe has but infancy to compare with it. The long gone past of Ind has no annal among the archives of the modern West. Trace Greece to the days of her Hercules and (Edipus, or Egypt to her Sesostris, yet what epochs are these to the interminably distant, far entombed, dreamless, lost ages of the East—when a Menu framed his institutes, and a Budha and a Brahma laid the first stones in the superstructure of the most enduring edifices of religion or superstition, (call them what you may) the world has witnessed. Passing a Brahmin one day—an extreme old man, with a beard so long as to rest upon his breast, and so white as to resemble snow, and this more particularly as it was in contrast with the bronze hue of his complexion—passing this Brahmin one day when he was, as usual, buried in that close degree of mental abstraction in which this caste among the Hindoos are proverbially addicted to indulge, I abruptly broke in upon his meditations by asking,—"Why the past should interfere so completely to the exclusion of all his ideas of the present!—why, in brief, he did not bestow the same

Life in the Jungle.

amount of intellectual power upon some present object which might prove the realization of good to his fellow-creatures, rather than dissipate so much valuable thought in a pursuit, pleasing, it is true, but of no advantage besides its own passing gratification." The Brahmin, with a softness of tone and grace of manner difficult to do justice to in mere frigid description, replied: That the memories of the past were to him an entrance upon his immortality; "not only" he said, "is meditation an act of religion with me, but, if there is any occupation calculated to enlarge the mind and improve its powers, it is the contemplation of the past; not idle reveries but steady enquiry, severely pursued to periods that cost an effort even in seizing them for a moment." There was something too venerable in the look, too solemn in the manner of the Brahmin, for me to become any other than a listener, and, observing the pause I made, and my silence, he continued with far greater eloquence than I here pretend to convey an idea of,—that I was not the first European who had asked him the same question, and then he added: "Your countrymen are amused at what they call the metaphysical abstractions of the Brahmin caste, but our abstractions are not wholly metaphysical; our contemplations as frequently turn on images which address our affections." I remarked, I did not perfectly understand. "I will explain," said the Brahmin. "Here, perhaps, under the very branches of this banian, sat my earliest progenitors. I see traces of them. Fancy, aye, something more, my sympathies whisper that the blood which coursed through the veins of the earliest family of mankind flows in an uninterrupted channel through mine. Does not this recollection appeal to the heart?" I bowed my head in acquiescence, and he continued: "You Europeans can know none of the exquisite pleasures of memory enjoyed by Orientals. You are in the dark as to your origin. You imagine your tide of population to have flowed from our shores, but even then the stream has been so often crossed and broken, that, at the best, it is frequently lost in the sand, and though again you trace it you are not sure that it is the waters of the original fountain. You, therefore, smile at what it pleases you to term the cold metaphysical abstractions of Brahmins."

But to return. Life spent in the jungle may positively have its pomps and its festivities. I have frequently been visited by civilians on their route from a Presidency to a Mofussil station, whose retinue, possibly, consisted of upwards of one hundred

Life in the Jungle.

attendants. This may put English readers in mind of the good old feudal days of their own country, when a Baron, followed by his vassals, squires, pages, heralds, &c., might enter any town and quarter himself upon its inhabitants at pleasure. For England, fortunately this system is no longer recognised there; but pity the poor Hindoos who are obliged to submit to the most cruel exactions ever practised in the times when purveyance in all its horrors reigned uncontrolled. But the luxuries and pageantry of a civil servant what has ever surpassed? Few Englishmen, unless a Farquhar or a Beckford, a Duke of Buccleugh or St. Alban's, ever dreamt of them. Well, a visit at your bungalow from one of these Kings of India, is an event to stir up as much exhilaration as there is in your veins. Queen Elizabeth's visit at Kenilworth is thrown in the shade compared with the regality pomp, and every species of splendid profusion characteristic of the occasion. The tranquillity of the jungle, gives way to the din and revelry of banquetting; amusement in every shape assumes a guise; the country is scoured for guests, and guests the youthful and the old—grace and deformity—to day's fashion and that of five, ten, fifteen years departed, throng around your board, glide away in the dance, or smoke hookahs with their luxurious appurtenances of aromatics and rose-water, till their souls wander amid the dreamy visions of harem, houri, and the other intoxications of a Mahomedan paradise.

But the civil servant gone, jungle-life returns to its quiet;—with some, the horrors of its uniformity, with others, the deep pleasures of its solitude and freedom. And it is in this position an Englishman, anxious for the happiness of India, has it in his power to confer more practical benefit upon her multitudinous and tumid population than any individual member of her Government, or aught, save a Leadenhall-street mandate itself, annihilatory at a stroke, of her whole fiscal code. If British civilization have at all penetrated this splendid domain, it is through the instrumentality of those, who, in spite of the severest proscriptions extending not only to their property but over life and limb, have yet ventured into the wilds of Hindostan, and there sitting down domesticated to its soil, have held an intercourse of perpetual amity with the Natives. The language, the arts, the usages of England have thus in a measure been transported to the heart of our Indian empire. If its agriculture be improved it is owing to this source; and although of all classes of Europeans, the class which has thus distinguished itself has been that which slander, calumny, and vituperation have most ener-

getically assailed, still, it is to this class—the interlopers—as the India House gentlemen appropriately designate them—that India, if she have derived good at our hands, is indebted for it. The only misfortune is, the class is not sufficiently numerous. The Indian jungle wants more specimens of the order—of that order of Englishmen who with adequate capital possess likewise the advantage of education, sterling character, and minds imbued with that love of freedom and justice which is said to be the proud attribute of English institutions to inspire. This is the description of interloper India still wants; and then a life spent in the jungle, with all the luxuries of the East, and the moral pabulum—the books, the paintings, the music, the elegancies and refinements of the saloons of Europe, might not be unendurable even to the men and women of fashion—although it is not the conventionalisms but the true amenities of social intercourse, which it is requisite should there extend an influence.

THE PREVAILING USE OF TEA IN RUSSIA.

Izbiten is a substitute for tea; and consists of pot-herbs, ginger, pepper, and honey, boiled up together, and drunk like tea, which it much resembles in colour. It is a very ancient Russian beverage, and was formerly used by all classes: now its use is restricted to the common people: and it is sold in the streets of Moscow and Petersburg by the izbitenchiki, who carry it about boiling hot, and deal it out in tumblers, as the people require it. This is a refreshing warm drink, which is very appropriate to the condition of the poor peasantry coming to market in severe frosts and stormy weather.

Tea was first introduced into Russia in the middle of the seventeenth century. The conquest of Siberia brought the Russians into contact with the Chinese; and the transports of tea over land from China to Europe soon became a very important article of commerce, which continues, to a great extent to the present day. The use of it is becoming more and more general among the people, who are now frequently seen on market days, sitting in the coffee-houses, in groups, in their sheep-skin coats, drinking tea. As this predilection gains ground among them, it will, no doubt, serve to moderate the use of spirituous liquors, the state of their finances putting it out of their power to indulge in both

THE SALE OF EAST INDIA PATRONAGE.

The attention, both of the Legislature and of the Company, has been attracted at various periods to abuses, which were supposed to exist in the disposal of the patronage of the Directors; in consequence of which, in the year 1771, and again in the year 1790, the Court of Directors secretly investigated the subject. In the year 1793, when the Company's charter was renewed, an oath was framed, to be taken by each Director, within ten days after his election, containing an engagement not to receive any reward whatever for the appointment of any person or of any ship, or on account of any other business of the Company. The by laws of the Company impose a penalty upon every Director taking any such reward, in double the amount of the reward, and disqualify him from serving the Company. On the nomination of a writer, the Director declares solemnly that it is given without any pecuniary benefit; the parent of the cadet does the same; and the Company's printed instructions declare that any person who shall have obtained any civil or military nomination shall be rejected, dismissed, sent home, and rendered incapable of holding any situation whatsoever in the Company's service.

Abuses in the disposal of cadetships were better guarded against than in that of writerships, in which the Director himself only declared that no pecuniary consideration had been received, yet even the declarations of cadets were not of sufficient force to prevent a very extensive traffic in those nominations, which were, apparently, the best secured by a positive denial of all undue practices.

The allegation and suspicion of abuses in the nomination of writers, was so general, that, in the year 1793, the Court of Directors was obliged to institute another enquiry into the subject; at the same time, they did their utmost to preserve secrecy. On the 25th of April, at a secret Court of Directors, it was resolved unanimously, that a committee of Directors be appointed to investigate into the truth of the alleged practice of the sale of patronage of the members of this Court, and to consider of such means as may appear likely to prevent the same in future—if such practices have occurred. However, the very appointment of this committee affords a clear proof, that the Directors themselves know that the abuse existed to an extent which the public would no longer tolerate. The committee consisted of the chairs, Messrs. Bensley, Elphinstone,

Grant, Parry, and Thornton. On the 9th of May, the committee determined to commence their enquiry from the passing of the act of 1793, which obliged the Directors to take an oath. On the 9th of July, each Directors nomination of writers, was laid before the committee, who resolved, that each member of the committee should state, in writing, the names of the parties to whom he has given the nomination, together with the reasons which induced him to give the same; and that the several parties who have received such nominations for their sons, &c., be required to produce satisfactory information to the committee, upon oath, or in such manner as the committee shall deem most expedient, that neither they, nor any person on their account, or with their privity, have given any consideration for such nomination to the Director from whom they obtained it: and it was agreed to recommend to the Court to direct each individual member of the whole Court to do the same. On the 1st of August, the Court approved of this report. On the 16th, each of the 24 Directors in office, as well as each of the six Directors who were out of office by rotation, except Mr. Devaynes, gave explanations in writing. On the 20th, the committee sent letters of explanation to several members concerning changes of nominations. On the 26th September, the committee read the replies to those letters.

In 1790, on the 28th of February, it was resolved, that, every appointment made corruptly should be null, unless those to whom it was given, shall, upon examination before the committee, disclose all the circumstances:—also, that, in future, on the petition of a writer nominated, each Director shall declare upon his honor, that he gave it independent of any pecuniary consideration. In April, the Direction was changed. On the 14th. of August, the Court appointed a new committee to investigate the truth of the sale of patronage, &c. It consisted of the chairs, Baring, Gensley, Elphinstone, Grant, and Parry. In December, the chairman received a letter respecting the sale of a cadetship, advertised in the newspapers. On the 13th, 20th, and 24th, the committee enquired into the circumstances of this advertisement.

In 1800, on the 17th of January, the committee read their former proceedings, and also the Court's proceedings in the years 1771 and 1790, on a similar investigation, considered the draft of a letter, to be addressed to the parents of all writers appointed since 1793, requesting them to declare whether the appointments were given without any pecuniary

consideration: on considering whether this declaration shall be on oath, a discussion arose;—the question was adjourned. On the 21st, the committee considered,—whether they should proceed in their investigation—this question was put and carried in the affirmative unanimously. On the 23d, the committee again considered the subject of the draft of a letter to the parents of writers. On the 24th, the necessity and expediency of the mode of public investigation therein proposed, was discussed. It was agreed, to postpone the said report, and to proceed to act agreeably to the authority already received from the Court: then, they resolved,—that, all persons who had received nominations, since 1793, might be called upon to state upon what grounds they had received them; that the examination of any particular case was not intended to imply suspicion;—then, they examined their own members, *vice versa*, beginning with the chairs, and proceeding by seniority; and determined that the other Directors shall be examined in the like order. Each member declared, upon his honor, that what he had stated, in regard to his appointments, was strictly true, and expressed his readiness to confirm the same by his oath. On the 28th, the committee considered a draft of a report to the Court, communicating their proceedings, and proposing further measures for the Court's adoption, also, a draft of a letter to the parents. On the 31st, after much discussion, the committee agreed to a report, recommending to question the parents: they drew up a report of their proceedings, and also the form of a declaration to be made by the friends of the person appointed, with the copy of a letter in which this form of a declaration was to be enclosed; these papers were as follows:—The prosecution of the object entrusted to your committee, has been, for a considerable time suspended by various other affairs of the Company, to which the attention of the members of your committee has, in their different departments, been called. Their progress has also been impeded by difficulties arising out of the nature of the inquiries they were directed to make. And having of late, in consideration of the patronage of the present season, and the responsibility in which they stood, thought it their duty to resume their deliberations on the general subject of the disposal of patronage, they will now confess that the task assigned them has proved more painful than they were at first aware it would be. They have used repeated endeavours to bring to detection and punishment some of those agents who officiously pretend to procure appointments in the Company's service, and

it would have been a high gratification to your committee, to have shewn, by the exposure of any of the transactions of such persons, that patronage has sometimes been used by those who have received it in a way contrary to the intention of the Director who bestowed it, as well as prejudicial to the credit of the Court. It cannot be expected that your committee would adopt serious conclusions, in consequence of suspicions arising from common report, as the proceeding against an individual might fix a stigma for life on an innocent person. Your committee have met frequently, and taken into their consideration every circumstance and every means which occurred to enable them to fulfil the intentions of the Court, and thereby to do justice to the East India Company and to the public. The task is as delicate as it is painful and difficult; but the present stage of the business not admitting of proofs, and thinking it is their duty to proceed, they determined to call on the chairman, and each of the members of the committee, according to their seniority, to state the circumstances and motives by which they were guided in the disposal of their own patronage, and to determine, in the course of the examination, what cases it might be proper to verify still more, by calling on the parties who received the patronage to give such farther information as the committee may think proper. Your committee are, however, desirous that it should be understood, that the examination of any particular case is not intended in the smallest degree to attach any suspicion, but merely as a proper manner of verifying, in those cases where the least ground of connection between the parties appears. If the Court shall approve this mode of proceeding, and shall think proper to extend the enquiry to the rest of the Directors, and to those gentlemen who are out by rotation; your committee have prepared the draft of a letter, and the form of a declaration, which they herewith submit to the consideration of the Court. The committee beg leave to annex, to this report, their minutes on the enquiry of the different members of its own body; and, in doing so, they deem it proper to add, that if any member of the Court should be desirous of investigating into the circumstances which induced any gentleman of the committee to give the nomination of any writer, (notwithstanding the committee may have expressed themselves satisfied with the disposal thereof) they request the said nominations be forthwith enquired into, in any manner the Court may be pleased to direct."

The proposed letter was as follows:—"The Court of Direc-

tors of the East India Company, has, for some time, understood, with great indignation and concern, that there are persons who profess to procure by negotiation or purchase, appointments in their service; and advertisements openly tendering or requiring offices of this nature, are continually brought before the public eye. From whatever source these proceedings originate, they necessarily call for notice and investigation. The Court, therefore, in justice to itself, and to the great establishment for which it acts, as well as in the hope of checking imposition on the public, has instituted a committee, to enquire, both of the members of the direction, and of those persons at whose instance they have conferred appointments, into the manner in which they have been bestowed. A requisition of this kind, general in its aim, and calculated for its most laudable purposes, will, it may be hoped, be readily approved and complied with. Nor is it less reasonable to suppose, that those who have been favored with any appointments of the nature in question, will be eager to do justice to the character of their friends, especially as any backwardness in this respect would serve to accredit the suspicion of sinister practices. It is necessary to state, that the Court have unanimously resolved, that every appointment made in consequence of corrupt practices shall be null and void, unless the parties to whom the appointment is given, shall, upon examination, before the committee appointed to investigate these transactions, enable them to report to the Court that such parties have made a fair disclosure of all circumstances attending the same. In the case of a voluntary discovery, on the other hand, the parties who make it, may be assured that the appointments received by them and so discovered shall not be annulled. With these explanations, you are earnestly requested to make an early declaration in the terms of the enclosed paper. It is earnestly requested that you will give all the information and satisfaction in your power, in the manner required, relative to the subject of this letter and the declaration accompanying it." The form of declaration was as follows;—"I, A. B. do solemnly declare, that I, or C. D. who, on or about the ———, was appointed as a writer in the East India Company, or any other person or persons whomsoever, with my privity, or to my knowledge or belief, did not, directly or indirectly, at any time, before or after such appointment, give, pay, or have agreed, or am under promise, bond, or obligation, to give, pay, or allow to any person or persons whomsoever, any pecuniary consideration whatever, or any thing in any manner convertible into a

pecuniary benefit or advantage, for or in respect of such appointment. And I do further declare, that to my knowledge or belief, no pecuniary consideration hath been given directly or indirectly, to any person or persons whatever, in consideration, and as a compensation for the aforesaid appointment.

On the 5th of February, the Court considered the report and postponed the discussion upon it. On the 11th the Court resolved to direct the committee of patronage to proceed with their enquiry into the appointments made by directors, members of the court, in the same manner as they investigated their own. Then, it was moved, that the declaration to be made by the parties receiving the nominations should be upon oath; this motion was postponed. On the 25th, at a secret Court of Directors, the Court adjourned into a committee of the whole Court, to consider what further steps are necessary to be pursued on the report of the 31st ultimo, from the committee of patronage; the Court approved of the declaration, and resolved that the several persons to whom the same is to be sent, be requested to confirm such declaration upon oath. Another report from the committee of the whole Court being read, it was resolved, that no further proceedings be had, in the above business till the 1st of May next. The same day, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, President of the India Board, wrote the following letter, addressed to Sir S. Lushington, Chairman,—Sir, I have received your note, with a copy of part of the minutes of the Court of Directors on the subject of an investigation, which they have thought proper to institute, respecting an alleged abuse in the disposal of the patronage of the Company. Although some vague rumours on the subject had reached me, the paper you sent to me, is the first authentic document I have received respecting it; and the information these minutes contain is certainly very incomplete. Among other reports which have reached me, it has been surmised that the appointments which the Court of Directors have at any time been so good as to allow to my recommendation may be liable to the same suspicion. I heard this in so loose a way, that I scarcely know if I ought to take notice of it, but my doing so can do no harm, indeed, if either the Court, or any individual Director, has heard any circumstance that can have the most remote tendency to create such suspicion, I think I have a right to demand an unreserved communication of such a circumstance. By referring to the memorandums which Mr. Cabell, of the India Office, has,

in his hands, I shall be under no difficulty in tracing it to the bottom; and I feel that I owe it, both to myself and the Court of Directors, to omit no means in my power for ascertaining whether any person whom I have obliged through the favour of the Court, has presumed to abuse my kindness in so sordid and unwarrantable a manner."

The very next day, Sir Francis Baring entered his dissent to the resolution of the Court, that the declaration should be upon oath, as follows.—"The Court having determined to call for a declaration on oath from the parties to whom the patronage of the Company has been given, it is incumbent on me to enter my protest. The members of the committee to whom the investigation has been referred, will recollect that I signed the report made by the committee, on the condition that the declaration to be called for should not be on oath. The oaths to be taken by any persons connected with the Company, are stated and correctly defined in the various acts of Parliament which relate to the Company's affairs, and the Court have neither authority, nor can they justify themselves in calling for the oath which has been proposed. I must, on every occasion, resist a spirit of persecution; a wanton, unnecessary abuse of power. If the object of enquiry is really and truly with a view to public justice, it is well known to every member of the committee, that the substantial purposes of justice may be obtained without an oath. I must also appeal to those members of the Court, who, from their seniority, have had the most experience of my conduct, whether I have not endeavoured on every occasion to resist the introduction of oaths, and would abolish some that were administered as a matter of course. My motive has been, the almost innumerable instances of perjury, which I fear have occurred. It is the same motive which governs my conduct on the present occasion, as I am persuaded, nay, I am certain, that the measure proposed will be attended with the same consequences. And I am not such a casuist as to make a distinction between contributing in a wanton, unauthorised, and unnecessary manner towards the perjury of others, and the act of perjury in myself. For these reasons, and many others, which I can urge, I protest against requesting an oath; at the same time, I trust that no man will impute to me an intention to connive at corrupt practices, which it is my most ardent desire to use every endeavour in my power to prevent."

On the 13th of May, a general Court of Directors, resolved, not to take into consideration the propriety of continuing the

patronage committee till the 11th of June. Then, they ordered that the committee meet on the 18th of June. On that day, the Court proceeded to take into consideration the propriety of re-appointing the committee of patronage:—it was moved, “that a committee of patronage be re-appointed:”—a motion was made to amend the said motion, by leaving out all the words after the word “that,” and to insert the following:—“It does not appear to this Court, that any circumstance has been stated to the Court by the committee lately appointed for an enquiry into the disposal of patronage, that can induce or would justify the Court in adopting the illegal and novel administration of extra-judicial oaths to a variety of persons not directly connected with the East India Company, or the management of its affairs, and which, though it would tend to throw a suspicion upon the Court at large, which no circumstance that has hitherto come to the knowledge of the Court can induce them to suppose the members thereof merit, would not, they conceive, be an effectual mode of bringing to light any such practices, even if such, in any partial instance, should have existed;”—and, the question being put, by ballot, that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, the same was carried in the negative:—the question, so amended, was then put, and the votes being equal, for and against, two lots were prepared, pursuant to the Company’s charter, and the treasurer being called in, drew the lot which determined the question in the affirmative.

On the 23d of June, the Directors protested against the resolution which had suppressed the committee of inquiry. Inglis and Scott filled the chairs; they said,—“However painful it might be to us to dissent, on any occasion, from the resolutions of the Court, we yet flatter ourselves, after the question which we felt it our duty to bring forward, on the 18th instant, for the re-appointment of the committee, originally instituted on the 25th of April, 1768, to investigate into the truth of the alleged practice of the sale of patronage, that the Court will approve of the consistency of our conduct in thus entering our dissent against the amendment carried in rejection of the above question;”—Lushington, Parry, Smith, Fraser, Parry and Grant, said,—“We concur in the above dissent.” And Poole, said,—“Having considered the honour of the Court as committed to pursue the enquiry with respect to the supposed sale of patronage, I voted for it.”

On the 24th of July, the *Times* newspaper published the

following letter:—"Among the many beneficial effects resulting from the happy frame of our constitution, there are none more conspicuous, in the eyes of foreigners, than the enlarged principles of action, and the refined sentiments of honor pervading classes of society, which, in other countries, are distinguished by contracted views and sordid avarice. In France and the other monarchical states of Europe, the merchant, overlooked by the sovereign, and despised by the nobles, never would attain to a just appreciation of himself. In Holland, where commerce was not only deemed honorable, but even necessary to the acquirement of general estimation, its professors were still found incapable of extending their views beyond the sphere of their counting-houses, or resisting the allurements of self-interest. Even in America, whose municipal laws and constitutions are framed after the model of our own, and whose inhabitants, in temper and disposition, approach so nearly to our own character; even in that country the merchant, though not wanting in acuteness or extent of comprehension, is, too often, found deficient in probity. It is in this island that the cupidity, naturally arising from a life of industry, is tempered by the proud spirit of honor usually prevalent among an ancient and illustrious nobility; and here alone do we frequently find united, in the character of the merchant, all the active energies of the mind, and all the generous feelings of the heart.

I was led into this train of reflection by the efforts which are understood to be made by some members of a great commercial body, to institute a committee for enquiring into certain reports of an abuse of patronage.

I have ever considered the regulations established concerning the patronage of that body, as honorable to it in the highest degree; and I am sure that by enacting those regulations, and by a rigid adherence to them, the members of that corporation have exhibited an example of self-denial, worthy of all men exercising political trusts. After the distinguished proof of public virtue displayed in the unanimous approbation of these regulations, it is impossible to believe that any person has been found so wanting to every sentiment of honor as to violate his duty, enforced, as it now is, by the sacred obligation of an oath. And, therefore, I have ever considered the reports so current on this subject to be in the highest degree calumnious, and circulated by the secret enemies of the corporation, who hope to undermine its privileges and destroy its estimation in the

public opinion, by insinuations unfavourable to the honor of those concerned in the management of its affairs.. With these sentiments I consider that the greatest obligation is due to those persons who, attached to the honor and dignity of the corporation, have endeavoured to trace these reports to their source, and prove their falsity by an investigation. Such a proposition, must, of necessity, meet unanimous approbation; for, if it were resisted, it would have a tendency to sanction, in a certain degree, the reports themselves, and affix considerable discredit on some of those who opposed it. But, I hope the gentlemen who suggested the measure will not be content with satisfying their own minds; they owe it to their constituents and to the public to publish the evidence collected, and to prosecute to conviction, as libellers and defamers, all persons to whom the circulation of reports so malicious can be traced. There can be but one sentiment on this subject, either in the mind of men connected with the corporation, or the public at large; and I trust that some of the gentlemen concerned in framing those regulations will call a general meeting for the purpose of presenting a motion to the executive body to persevere in its endeavours to trace the cause of these reports, in the hope of ultimately affixing a punishment on the enemies of our establishment, who wound our reputation by insinuation-injurious to the honor and character of men enjoying offices of high confidence and respectability.

From the character of the persons who now fill the chief executive offices in the corporation, I was inclined to hope that all interference of the Proprietors was unnecessary; and, that, sensible of the anxiety of the public to be informed on this interesting point, they would have promulgated their proceedings. That they have not done so, must, I am sure, be owing to their own minds having been completely satisfied; but, they should reflect how numerous and persevering are the enemies of the corporation; how multiplied and incessant are the attempts to undermine its privileges, either in the form of concessions to private traders, or of regulations of shipping; and, therefore, that it is absolutely necessary that the same of its members be placed above suspicion, as well as above reproach. I trust that these reflections will have their weight with the two persons alluded to; but, if they neglect their duty, I am confident the subject will not be overlooked, by a gentleman of extraordinary talents and great public zeal; who, notwithstanding all the opposition of power, by the force of argument

and perseverance, compelled the adoption of another regulation no less necessary to the purity and dignity of the executive members of the corporation.—*A Proprietor.*”

The publication of this most intelligent letter on this momentous subject aroused the attention of the nation; and soon afterwards, the trial of King v. Annesle Shee, corroborated the reported abuse. However, the corruptionists were unabashed and they persevered in openly defying detection and punishment.

On the 10th September, 1800, *The True Briton* newspaper contained the following advertisement:—“A very large premium will be given to any lady or gentleman who can send young gentleman out to India in the civil service. None but principals, or persons of character will at all be attended to, and the friends interested for the young person are people of real respectability; and the parties answering this advertisement may rely on meeting with the strictest honor and secrecy. Address to V. P., at No. 65, Cheapside.”

And on the 24th instant, the same paper said,—“It is understood that the Directors of the East India Company have been engaged for some time past in a rigid investigation of facts, respecting a supposed sale of patronage, and that a report upon the subject is to be brought forward at the next general Court.

On the same day, in a general Court of the Proprietors of East India Stock, Mr. Jones, member of parliament for Denbigh brought the momentous abuse before the Court, observing, if the source of power is not pure, it must necessarily taint and corrupt the whole Government; the report of abuse has spread abroad, and been re-echoed throughout the country even if Mr. Kiunnaird was swindled by an advertising agent, unknown to the Company, still the fact is proved, that Mr. Lewis did get the cadetship, by the interest of Mr. Shee. *The True Briton*, of the 10th of September last, contains an advertisement requesting the interest of any lady or gentleman to procure a place in the civil service of the Company. This petticoat influence, in the Company, is a most curious circumstance. But, it is said, that in the Court of Directors there has been some examination of the abuse of patronage; if so, this examination must have been undertaken from the fullest conviction of its necessity; and though the minds of all the Directors may be satisfied on the subject, yet the public mind, and the minds of the Proprietors, are agitated with the idea that

the trust of patronage is abused; therefore, I request to know whether such proceedings have taken place. The chairman, Hugh Inglis, replied, two years ago, an enquiry respecting patronage was instituted. Mr. Jones moved, that those proceedings be read forthwith. Mr. Durant seconded the motion.

On the 15th of December, *The Morning Chronicle* published the following letter, addressed,—“To the Proprietors of East India Stock—perceiving in the public papers, an advertisement, under the authority of the Court of Directors, announcing, that, at the approaching general Court of Proprietors, the declared abuse of patronage, by the Directors, will come under consideration, my attention was strongly directed to the subject; and, entertaining the highest respect for the Directors in general, I was curious to learn what circumstances had occurred to provoke a discussion of so novel a nature. I, therefore, endeavoured to inform myself accurately concerning the papers which are laying for the inspection of the Proprietors. The effect has been to excite in my mind a sincere respect for Mr. Jones, who, regardless of clamour or private interest, has called the attention of the Proprietors to so important a discussion; and feeling the warmest attachment to the prosperity and honor of a corporation, of which I have now been a member upwards of twenty years, I cannot refrain from earnestly soliciting every Proprietor to examine these papers. But, as many may be prevented from going to the India House, by more urgent calls upon their time, the following detail may lead them to give that attention to the subject which its importance requires.

It appears, from these records, that, on the 25th of April, 1798, immediately on Mr. Bosanquet being nominated to the chair, “it was proposed to appoint a committee to enquire into the alleged practice of the sale of patronage, and to consider of such means as might appear likely to prevent the same in future, if such practices had occurred; and the Court of Directors, sensibly affected by the many injurious reports so confidently propagated, unanimously adopted the motion.

The committee, not to lose themselves in too wide a field of enquiry, resolved to commence their investigation from the year 1793, a period when the Proprietors had proposed, and the legislature had made it the law, that every Director, on coming into office, should take an oath that he would not, directly or indirectly, accept any present or reward for the nomination of any person to any place or office whatsoever. At several

subsequent meetings, but at very distant periods, considering the nature of the business, the commissioners discussed and agreed upon the order of proceeding, and the mode of investigation; and it is for particular reasons, which will appear obvious in the course of this address, that I solicit your attention to the circumstance of its having been resolved, so early as the 9th of July, 1798, "that the parties who received nominations for their sons, &c., should be required to produce satisfactory information *upon oath*, or in such other manner as the committee might deem most expedient."

From August, 1798, to the end of February, 1799, this landable enquiry seems to have been totally neglected by the Court of Directors and their committee, who, at that time, appear only to have met again to pass a precautionary resolution for future cases, (which, if it were not very curious, I should have thought very immaterial,) by one part of which, it is recommended in a manner as unprecedented as it must be ineffectual, that every Director, when he makes a nomination, shall solemnly declare *upon his honor*, that he has not been guilty of a breach of his *oath*, by receiving any pecuniary consideration for the appointment in question.

After this proceeding, the investigation is totally suspended until the end of January, 1800, when some difference of opinion arises in the committee on settling the terms of a letter proposed to be addressed to the parents, &c., of writers, calling on them to declare whether they gave any consideration for the favours conferred. At this protracted stage of the business it appears that a doubt arose in the committee, whether they should proceed in their investigation. No reason is assigned for this hesitation; but, the question is regularly put in the committee, when they appear unanimously to determine in the affirmative. Some examination of their own members, but extending to very few cases, next occurs; and a report is made to the Court of Directors, to which a copy of the letter proposed to be addressed to parents, &c., is annexed. The consideration of this report is repeatedly adjourned; but, the only apparent obstacle to its receiving the approbation of the Court of Directors is, the question to which I have already particularly entreated your attention, "whether the declaration of the parents, &c., of the writers should be *upon oath*." This hesitation to adopt the only means by which truth was likely to be attained, and which never is shewn in any earlier stage of the business to have been objected to, but, on the contrary,

... have met with the concurrence of the Court of Directors, must have appeared very extraordinary to those Directors who were anxious to justify themselves against the imputed calumnies that were so publicly promulgated, and must naturally have impressed their minds with considerable alarm, when they reflected that these unfavourable reports had rather increased than abated since the beginning of 1790, when the whole Court of Directors unanimously agreed on this enquiry, and, consequently, acknowledged by that resolution, that they had before them very sufficient grounds for such an investigation, although they had not thought proper to put these upon their records.

It was, however, at last (on the 25th of February, 1800) resolved by ballot to approve of the report, and that the declaration should be upon oath. At the same time, however, it was resolved, with an inconsistency which calls for explanation, 'that no further proceeding be had till the 1st of May.' Notwithstanding a letter was read that day, at the meeting, from the Right Honorable the President of the Board of Commissioners, expressed in terms greatly to his honor, and manifesting an anxiety that the enquiry should be prosecuted with energy and effect.

On the 13th of May, the enquiry was again adjourned to the 11th of June; on that day it was still further adjourned to the 8th, and when the subject was at last resumed, I learn, I confess, with astonishment and regret, that Mr. Bosanquet, who presided at the institution of the enquiry, moved for its termination. This extraordinary proposition was put to the ballot; the numbers were equal, viz, 11 for and 11 against, and the treasurer, agreeably to the laws of the Company was called to determine the question by lot; the lot was in favor of Mr. Bosanquet's motion; and the proceedings, of course, are here drawn to a conclusion: except that I find a very fair and honorable dissent, which the present chairman and deputy, with eight other Directors thought it afterwards incumbent on them to record, that the veil of the ballot might be drawn aside, and that it might appear to their constituents that they were not assentory to a measure as dissatisfactory, as unexpected and dishonorable. I feel it incumbent on me from me that I should give a list of the names of the Directors who have protested against the suppression of the enquiry; viz, Inglis, Scott, Millington, Parry, Smith, Fraser, Thornton, Parry, Grant, and Bone.

Such were the proceedings and the termination of an enquiry, carried on, with long intervals, upwards of two years, for the purpose of rescuing the Directors from the foul imputation of selling their patronage, in violation of their honor and their oath. Can any man entertain the idea that such an investigation was not requisite, when he had the evidence of the Directors themselves, who were best able to judge of the necessity of such a measure, and who had unanimously set it on foot? And all dispassionate and honorable minds must agree, that it ought to have been so conducted as to determine the purity of the persons implicated by the most unquestionable evidence, instead of which, it will be found, that little or no enquiry at all has been made; that the Directors, in June, 1800, disapprove of the mode of examination on oath, which had been agreed to by the Directors in the February preceding; and that when they had changed their opinion in respect to the mode of enquiry, they, without ceremony or explanation, determine to have no enquiry whatever.

I am sorry to be obliged to use the name of Mr. Bosanquet again; he whose name is the first and the last in this business, he who, with most laudable zeal for the purity of the executive body, presided at the establishment of this committee, and, at the end of two years, comes forward to put an end to it. Believing him to be an honorable man, I searched the records, in hopes of being able to discover some reasons for such an apparent contrariety of sentiment, but not a syllable is there to be found. There, however, stands recorded a very interesting protest from another respectable Director, Sir Francis Baring, who objects to requesting an oath from the parties who have received favors from the Directors, expressly (to use his own words) because "he is persuaded, nay, he is certain, that the measure proposed would lead to perjury." What an imputation!! You will also find upon the record the reasons assigned by the several Directors for the appointments they have made, with the exception of one gentleman, who declines answering and says, "I feel it would be very impolitic to give the particular reasons that induced me."

I shall abstain from any further comment upon this part of the papers; but, I must assure you that the reasons adduced by some, and the circumstances of their appointments, convince me that the suppression of the committee is much to be lamented. It is not just, before I conclude, that I should also state, that you will find, among the papers, the oaths of many

individuals, who have had appointments conferred at their solicitation, deposited in the office, by different Directors; and in particular by Mr. Metcalfe, who accounts in this satisfactory manner for every writer he has appointed; at the same time, that he declares against the continuance of the enquiry. 'This clearly shews that there is not much difficulty in the mode of investigation proposed, and the common sense of every man must tell him, that he who has received an important favour, gratuitously, will feel real satisfaction, and not repugnance, in coming forward and making that declaration upon oath, when he understands such testimony to be necessary to vindicate the honor and integrity of his benefactor.--I have the honor to be, &c.,—*An Old Proprietor.*'

THE FORCED TRADE WITH CHINA.

Undoubtedly obstacles do exist in trading with the Chinese, such as the dastard conservative policy, which assumes a hostile attitude towards all foreigners entering the empire, and compels the foreigner to have recourse either to fraud or force; and the difficult nature of the Chinese language; yet, there are encouragements and facilities; the indignant voice of the nation has just now compelled our own Government to relieve the world from the horrible incubus of a monopoly of all intercourse between Britain and China; the Chinese are generally men of business, enterprise, and prudence; they are well disposed towards foreigners and foreign intercourse; and, during the last three years, British ships have actually maintained an extensive intercourse with the eastern coasts of China; this has been in spite of the cowardly officers of the empire and by their corrupt connivance. By means of this maritime intercourse, access has been obtained to many populous cities, more numerous villages, and still more freely to a long tract of the country adjoining the coast, from Canton to Peking, Corea, Formosa, and Loochoo; a range which embraces some of the most flourishing towns of the empire, the borders of its most fertile provinces, and a total population of many millions of people. But, the peculiar circumstances of the expedition should also be remembered: they were performed in ships well able to defend themselves; they generally kept at a distance from the large cities; and by means of their lucrative trade of smuggling opium they enabled the native merchants to purchase the connivance of those

officers whose duty it was to drive them away and prevent all intercourse. In the more recent voyages, taught by experience, the adventurers avoided as far as possible, all collision and even intercourse with the Government officers; in this way, and by cultivating friendly relations, everywhere, with the people, they generally avoided or overcame any restriction or opposition from the Government. But, other legitimate means had effect also in inviting this friendly intercourse with the people of China, such as gratuitously dispensing medical advice, medicines, christian books, and other useful publications. These means exerted a redeeming influence to the limited extent to which they could be employed, and under the inauspicious circumstances of their action. Under such circumstances has our maritime intercourse with China been hitherto forced. The amount and value of this forced trade should be duly estimated. Hitherto, the interior of China has been visited only by Dr. G. J. Gordon, who was accompanied by Mr. Gutzlaff, on a rapid excursion inland, thirty or forty miles, to the Ankoy tea hills.

European, American, and Eurasian foreigners trade with the Chinese both legally and illegally; their legitimate trade is, that, of the Spaniards at Nimpo; of the Portuguese and Spaniards at Macao; of other Europeans at Canton; and of the Russians at Kiachta; all these branches of the legalised trade have often been described; but the contraband trade fluctuates frequently, and, therefore, requires constant attention. The laws which regulate trade, are such that they cannot possibly be observed even by the legalised traders; hence the Spaniards have abandoned their trade at Nimpo; the Russian traders have quitted Pekin; the Spaniards and Portuguese cover foreign ships and cargoes with their flags at Macao; and the other nations, who trade at Canton, constantly and unavoidably violate rules, which are made in utter ignorance, and administered with gross corruption, half a century ago. The English East India Company laid the foundation of a contraband trade in opium at Canton; this smuggling trade increased rapidly, and, at length, amounted to an immense sum; the circumstance of the opium being paid for in silver dollars, created additional alarm to the Chinese Government, who feared that the opium would not merely demoralize the people, but also drain the country of specie; hence, they strictly interdicted the introduction of opium at Macao and Whampoa; they might as well have forbid the tide to flow up to Canton as have inter-

dicted the import of opium. The arrangements of the foreign contraband trade are so few and simple, that we have but little to remark respecting them.

At Macao, all transactions carried on by vessels under any other flags than those of Portugal and Spain are illegal;—here, the illegal is carried on through the medium of the Portuguese custom-house; where the only restrictions are on gunpowder and snuff. Some fees are paid to the Chinese officers for connivance; but, what they are, and in what way they are paid, we have not been able to learn.

At Whampoa, an illicit traffic of a considerable extent is still conducted;—here, each ship is watched by two guard-boats and several officers, whose duty is to prevent smuggling; and, as the vessels lie near each other, the proximity of other Government boats, also, causes delay; which sometimes detain the smuggling-boat several days; on such occasions, the charge for demurrage is five dollars per day. The amount paid to the local and custom-house officers for connivance at smuggling varies.

The strict interdiction of opium at Whampoa gave rise to the present custom of several receiving ships, for the opium imported, anchoring outside the river at Lintin and at the adjacent anchorages of Capsingmoon and Cumsingmoon, where the smuggling trade is now principally carried on. The receiving ships remain at these anchorages throughout the year; hitherto they have confined their business to opium; other goods not having been taken on board, except in small amount, and usually as matter of personal favour. However, if the present vexatious restrictions continue in force at Whampoa; now, that Britain has discontinued granting monopoly of intercourse with China to one lazy Company, the opening of the China trade to British shipping will probably ere long lead to such an increased amount of general trade at Lintin, as to require depots for other goods besides opium. At present, opium and other contraband goods, are imported into China by means of vessels which do not enter at any Chinese port or custom-house, and also by vessels which enter merely as rice ships, in order to avoid the measurement and other charges. These vessels put their opium and other goods on board of a receiving ship; whence the opium and a few other articles are smuggled by the Chinese merchants, and the bulky goods, intended for entry at Canton, are transhipped on board of some vessel bound up to Whampoa: thus, the goods are variously disposed of, some being sold and de-

livered to the Chinese smugglers outside, and some being imported in other foreign vessels bound to Whampoa. An extensive contraband trade in export goods is carried on in the same manner, some goods being sent down from Canton to the ships outside of the river on board of fast boats, and other more bulky articles being sent down the river on board of such ships as are able to take them and tranship them. Thus, by means of the receiving ships, the fast boats, and the ships passing on their way to and from Whampoa, a considerable number of vessels trade between Lintin and foreign countries without ever entering the port of Canton.

In addition to the contraband trade carried on at Macao, Whampoa, and Lintin, a desultory trade has been carried on along the whole length of the coast of China, at distant periods, during great part of the last hundred years. At times, in consequence of efforts to dispose of opium, it has met with some revival; and, lately, it has become rather more regular than hitherto; however, it is far from being a regular trade, and is still in its infancy. It extends along the coasts of Canton, Fokien, Chekeang, Keangsoo, and sometimes farther north, to the black shores of Mantchouria. The places most open to trade are in the province of Fokien. The principal ports along the coast of China are Nanaou, opposite to Chaouchow, Amoy, Fuhchow, which is a fine situation for conducting an extensive trade in tea, Ningpo, Chusan, Shanghai, where the native trade is very extensive, but the obstacles to foreign commerce have been found greater than elsewhere, Teentsip and Kinchow.

The central and northern provinces of China present a wide field for the sale of British manufactures; but the Government is sufficiently powerful to prevent the people from running the risk of purchasing contraband goods, except where they can obtain large profits; hence, opium is chiefly in demand; while even rice, though carried to the thickly populated and almost barren districts of the west of Fokien, has never found a ready or remunerating market. The people generally are glad to meet foreigners, and they expose themselves to considerable risk for the sake of intercourse with them; such being the case a gradual opening of trade may be looked for; but, it can hardly be expected that the Government should willingly and at once yield consent to the abrogation of its exclusive laws. Foreigners desirous of forcing a trade with the Chinese, should always avoid the officers of Government as much as possible; and whenever they meet with them, they should equally disre-

gard both their promises and their threats ; for the observance of this rule is necessary to ensure the least degree of success.

The Chinese smuggling boats are fine vessels ; they are well manned and armed, and they commonly carry from twenty to forty oars on each side. Many of the Government boats are also engaged in the smuggling trade ; these are built similar to the fast boats, but they are not so well manned, having fewer people, and even these few being of a less able and resolute character. When the smugglers come alongside a vessel, the orders which they bring from the merchant to the mate are immediately attended to—the opium is taken out of the chests in which it is packed ; then the boatmen examine each ball, and stow it away in matted parcels ; each of which is of such a size that one man can easily run off with it, if necessary, on being pursued. The hire of a smuggling boat varies each trip, according to the quantity and quality of the goods smuggled. For a trip between Canton and Lintin, it is from 120 to 200 and even 300 dollars with goods exported ; and on imports, the lowest hire is usually 150 dollars per boat load of ginseng and chintzes ; 20 dollars per chest of opium, if not above 50 chests ; 50 dollars per 10,000 cornelian stones ; 2½ dollars per piece of woollens and camlets, not under 80 pieces. The boat hire for a Whampoa trip is nearly the same as that for a Lintin trip, for the difficulty of smuggling at Whampoa is greater than at Lintin ; and consequently the fees paid to the officers of Government for their connivance is also greater. The following is a statement of the fees which are paid by the Chinese sellers to the Government guard-boats, on the chief articles which they smuggle off to the foreign trader :

Cloth piece goods,	- - -	per boat,	- - -	120 dollars.
Cassia and Tea,	- - -	ditto,	- - -	10 "
Raw Silk,	- - -	per pecul,	- - -	4 "
Wrought Silk,	- - -	per case,	- - -	2 "
Copper,	- - -	per pecul,	- - -	5 "
Marble,	- - -	per 100 slabs,	- - -	10 "

The goods are always taken alongside of the foreign vessel at night ; and this circumstance has given rise to the custom of the boatman paying fees to the captains and mates of the ships. When the opium trade was conducted at Whampoa, it was the custom for the boatman to pay to the mates of the vessel a fee of 5 dollars per chest of opium ; this custom is kept up at Lintin, but now, this fee is divided between the commander and the owners of the ship ; and the additional fee of 5 dollars per boat,

of whatever cargo, is usually divided amongst the mates of the ship.

The fee on opium, of 1 dollar per chest, paid for connivance to the officers of the imperial preventive squadron, is left by the smugglers in charge of the commanding officer of the opium vessel, and the imperial officers call upon him for it as then due share of the concern; however, this usual plan is sometimes interrupted. The owners of the fast-boats also pay periodical fees on each to the officers of the imperial squadron. The Chinese merchants pay fees on all other smuggled goods than opium, through the smuggling boatmen to the imperial officers of the imperial squadron.

CEYLON.

Ceylon has the misfortune to be a conquered colony, and, therefore, subject to the legislation of the Crown. In the year 1833, the colonial revenue amounted to £476,616 8s. 6½d., as follows:—

Balances	-	-	-	-	95,756
Taxes, duties, and fees	-	-	-	-	100,848
Monopolies	-	-	-	-	165,238
Territorial	-	-	-	-	63,301
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	50,420
Special Rates and Dues	-	-	-	-	1,053

And the colonial expenditure, incurred by the local government, absorbed it, as follows:—

General	-	-	-	-	68,319
Revenue	-	-	-	-	64,861
Judicial	-	-	-	-	40,631
Ecclesiastical	-	-	-	-	7,612
Pensions	-	-	-	-	20,852
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	23,412
Special	-	-	-	-	981
Civil	-	-	-	-	226,721
Military	-	-	-	-	101,891
Indemnification	-	-	-	-	57,903
Advances	-	-	-	-	90,029
Balance	-	-	-	-	72

Exclusive of this expenditure by the local government, Great Britain expended £131,137 on account of Ceylon; however, £17,797 was repaid by the Colony. Hence, as far as the accounts, presented to Parliament, are intelligible, the current expenditure was as follows:—

	Civil.	Military.	Naval.	Balances.	Total
Local	226,721	101,891	-	148,001	476,616
Home	1,005	128,168	1,965	-	131,137
Total	227,726	230,059	1,965	148,001	607,753

That is, more than one quarter of a million per annum for civil expenses, and more than another quarter of a million per annum for military expenses.

Ceylon forms a nice little retreat for a general officer, and it is a nice snug little nest for the sons and nephews of the bureaucracy and their devoted constituents. Every general election, which takes place in the United Kingdom, extends the patronage of the colonial office to some office in Ceylon, which had heretofore been overlooked. If the administration of Ceylon was fairly, fully, and fearlessly investigated, in all its bearings, it would present a most disgusting specimen of the infamous system by which the colonial interests of Britain are sacrificed to the ruling faction of the Home Government, their understrappers, electors, and agents.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HOME.

A DAY WITH BRUMMELL.

———"Where's Brummell? Dished.

Where's Long Pole Wellesley? Diddled.

And where is Fum the Fourth our royal bird?"——BYRON.

In September, 182—, I crossed over to Calais on my way to the annual Prussian reviews, which were that year held near to where—

The Castled crags of Drachenfels

Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine.

Every *militaire*, who is fond of his profession, and has the requisite leisure and means should see these Reviews—or, rather, a series of, field manoeuvres or offensive and defensive operations—which lasted a week.* I am not aware of any other European power—not even despotic Russia—being able to assemble 35 or 40,000 men in mass, either for practice or parades. Prussia does this annually, without any fuss or trouble—to be sure there are some of the *Landwehr* mingled with the line, and well they may, for they are in high discipline—but this is wandering from my object which was to give the reminiscences of a day passed with the ex-King of the Dandies.

All the world know, or should know, that all the great historical associations connected with Calais are now obscured by the more important fact of the ex-chief of the exquisites

* The army was divided into two corps, that moved simultaneously from two opposite bases of operations, the corps out-flanked to be considered beaten. The mimic war was very like real.

having chosen Calais as the place of exile. Cities and empires rise and fall,—but dandyism is eternal. Heroes and conquerors seldom do 'much good to mankind—"fathers of those mild twins gore and glory"—but a Brummell or an Alvanley buys golden opinions from the whole world—

"*Totus teres atque rotundus*—"

from the fraction of humanity and cabbage, called a tailor, up to that glorious unit, a beautiful woman. His nod is fashion—*Rotowing* England is promotion—his shake of the hand is fate—and converts a nobody into that important personage, a somebody. Let me take an instance, level to Madras understandings. Lord Wellington meets Mr. Griffiths, a respectable Worcestershire gentleman, in Kensington Gardens or the Park, and for some *hopeful* recollections of "*auld lang syne*," walks and chats familiarly with him and his daughters—the world neither knows nor cares who they are, and will give them a look or thought,—the Duke being merely a hero, or rather, since the death of "*le petit Corporal*," the first general of the age. But let Lord Alvanley talk to, and walk with these ladies—*presto*—all glasses are applied to all eyes,—they are the observed of all observers—the glass of fashion—exquisites smile on them—*deimentals* of *ton* flutter about them—pudding-headed eligibles probably propose to them—and even a superfine superfiltred exclusive will condescend to nod at them.

What are heroes, statesmen, poets, and such small deer, therefore, in the presence of a Brummell? Lord Byron, the first man of our age, more thoughtless of his poetry than of his fashion, would have dreaded the sneer of Brummell or Greville, more than the damnation of Jeffrey or Gifford. While the modern Prometheus was writhing on his ocean rock, few in money-worshipping, aristocracy-ridden England ever thought of him—the legs of Vestris, the mustaches of Baron Geraud, the coat, nay, the "Oh no! we never mention them" habiliments of Brummell, were things of infinite more importance! I had a note of introduction to the ex-King from a relative of my own, who had been a brother officer of Brummell's, in the 10th. I sent this note to Brummell, with another from myself, saying that if he was disengaged, I would call on him in the course of the morning—a polite note in the affirmative came back from the *arbitrator elegantiarum*. Sir Godfrey Webster, in whose yacht I had crossed over from Ramsgate, accompanied me to Brummell's lodgings. I asked Sir Godfrey to describe

Brummell's appearance—I compared his description with others I had read in memoirs and novels, and I had made up my mind that he must, from the life he had led—his indulgence in "*glâtimolie delletti della carne*"—look fifty off. No such thing, the ex-chief of the exquisites, was exceedingly well made up, and would have passed for forty or so. The description of his appearance and general manner in conversation, in a novel called Sydenham, is caricatured, yet it is the best I have any where read. He received us in an exceedingly frank and friendly manner—we had a long and rather gay conversation regarding the *beau monde*, the two or three thousand persons who think themselves every thing and the rest of the world nothing—Brummell's conversational powers developing themselves wittily—but without any coarseness—at the expense of certain persons among the *en avant* exclusively exclusive. The Lord of Battle Abbey was then in the hot fit of his yacht fever, and full of a coming contest with Lord Anglesey and others, for a gold cup. I cared not a fig for yachting, and endeavoured to keep the conversation on *terra firma*—and, especially, on the early times and events of Brummell's life, "when George the Third was King." On taking leave of him, I expressed a hope that he would dine with me on the succeeding day at *Dessin's*—Oh, says the *ci devant jeune homme* you have gone to the wrong house—*Quillar's* feeding is more correct, and his bed-rooms more comfortable, I pleaded Sterne and sentiment, Madame Ramboulet and romance! Besides, that I always avoided the hotels infested by my travelling compatriots. Brummell smiled and accepted the invitation. I desired Sir Godfrey to pick up any pleasant acquaintance he might meet on their pier, to make us four, the best number for rational conversation. Sir Godfrey took his way to the pier, and I went back to *Dessin's*, to look after the *larder* and *cuisine*. I told the landlord that the ex-King was to, dine with me on the succeeding day, and that, though the sentimental journey had carried me to his house, I hoped he would give us a dinner that would please the *Gourmet* and the rational Gastronomist. My host said that Brummell often dined at his house as guest, and that he knew his taste, and would endeavour to please it. He then smirked and smiled, and muttering the saying of Diderot, that happiness consisted in having "*un mauvais cœur avec un bon digestion*," went into his cellar to hunt out some good *Chablis*.

*As the weather was sultry, I had fixed the dinner hour for

half-past eight o'clock. Brummell, like every well-bred sensible man; came a quarter of an hour before the dinner hour. I look upon a man, who has been three times in his life too late for dinner, as a man who would perpetrate any enormity—rob the general treasury or burke a few of the Madras saults—or any similar atrocity,—the Madras would-be-fashionables are essentially vulgar on this point, and many an indifferent dinner is made worse, by waiting for some over-dressed under-bred *Burra Bibi*—th's, however, *par parenthese*. Sir Godfrey Webster had called in the course of the morning, to introduce Baron R—, who was also going to the reviews, I asked him to dinner. He recalled to my recollection that we had met at a Literary Soirée at the Duke of Sussex's, where we had discussed and agreed in the possibility of a Russian attack on India. We agreed to travel together to the Rhine, and he turned out a high-bred most intelligent companion. ~~Sir Godfrey~~ frey could not dine with us, as Lord Yarborough, the Commodore, had hoisted the Blue Peter, and made signal to make all sail to the south. The dinner was not exactly what you get at the *Salon des Etrangers*,— the Traveller's; or at Crockford's—but it was a good provincial dinner: there was, for instance, a *purée de cornet au ris*, which the ex-King pronounced good, a *Cotlette de Saumon* was pronounced better—a Strasburgh pic. just arrived, was excellent—in short, the dinner went off very well—the wines were well iced, and the dessert was abundant. The *Kalo Kaguthoi*—the fine gentlemen—the Alcibiadeses and Calliases of old had many after-dinner recreations over their bottle—the lyre and song-dancers—jugglers, and often, best of all—a conversational hero—a Socrates—or one of the Heteri—an Aspasia, full of life and soul and intellect. In modern days we have little save scandals or politics—both detestable—in my opinion—unless handled with the utmost tact and delicacy. After the second bottle of Lafitte, Brummell began to talk of the mutual friend who had introduced us—and I mentioned that I had often had the pleasure of meeting his brother and family at this friend's table, and I spoke in warm terms of the beauty of his nieces. "Georgiana is certainly a very fine girl," said Brummell—"but had you not been talking to her uncle, you would have very probably remarked that she was a *little* too large at the extremities—I mean," said he (laughing,) "the hands and feet." I replied "that the fascinations of her face and figure had not allowed me to see any faults, and I was quite certain

she was very accomplished at the extremities—as I had the testimony of my eyes and ears that she danced and played a “*ravir*.” The ex-King smiled, and returned, “At your age every passable woman is a beauty, and no young woman is absolutely ugly. But with all Georgiana’s beauty and accomplishments she will have enough to do to get married without losing caste. In my days—the days of old Snuffy—the age was much more a conjugating age, than your present age of *Clubs* and *Coteries*”—“That is to say”—struck in the Baron—“they conjugated more in this fashion, *je m’ennuie, tu t’ennuies et s’ennuient*.” “Oh you traitor to the sex!”—said Brummell—“*holle Garçon!* take out this Baron and bring in a gentleman!” This back phrase was yet uttered so drolly, and Brummellianly, as to excite a hearty laugh. He then proceeded—“I recollect the first drawing-room at which I saw that magnificent looking woman, Lady Charlotte Campbell, I felt very contrabially inclined myself—but she was married to one of your Highland Laids, who thought much more of his bottle than of his beautiful wife. I think I saw that man drink more claret at one sitting, than would have sufficed to fuddle Milo of Crotona—or drown maudlin Clarence Sir Godfrey’s father-in-law, Adam-on the wine-merchant, took his hat off lower to Shawfield, than to any of the royal Dukes. The Duke of Richmond was a most potential soaker. Shawfield put him one day, that I dined there, into a towering passion, by offering to bet that he would drink as much whiskey as the Duke would claret. The Marquess of Huntley seeing that his brother-in-law was getting angry, diverted matters by taking up the bet, even (i. e., whiskey) on his own account. It came off in Scotland, but I never heard the result of this truly Highland challenge. Lady Charlotte could hardly be kept in order by old Snuffy. Having the *tourment* of the “statue which enchants the world,” she wished, and justly, that we would have the means of appreciating the beauty of her form. She has now, I hear, taken to printing and prayers—homilies and novel writing.

“From the dull palace to the dirty hovel,

They play *Cic devill* and then write a novel.”

“That Byron was a fine fellow,”—said I, seeing that he panted—“they never knew his value, till they lost him.” “The vulture-yell of Southey, and the jackal-howl of the saints, to the contrary, nevertheless, notwithstanding.”—“I knew him well, and patronised him,” said Brummell, laughing—“he was indifferently used by his English relations, but Lady Jersey—

my fair friend and enemy--and myself, gave him ~~the~~, before he had much literary celebrity. I have never been able to account satisfactorily, for the rancorous hostility he has shewn towards mine ancient friend the King, who never did him any ill that I know of. Had I spoken ill of him--which I have not done--your d---d good-natured friends, who love mischief and scandal as much as Louis XVIII. loves oysters, would have been in ecstasy--the Radicals would have gloated with delight. Tom Moore would have cried *encore*, and Leigh Hunt and the other low Cockneys would have been in the seventh heaven. "Thank heaven, I am one of the mildest, meekest of mankind," said the ex-dictator, laughing. Here, I ventured to enquire, "if the story of ringing the bell, and the King ordering his carriage, was true or apochryphal."--"Just as true," said Brummell, putting his glass to his mouth--"as that I am drinking prussic acid instead of your Lafitte--I have, in my day, it must be allowed, taken little liberties with the King, when we were, in fact, brother officers,--hinted that his stock or tie was not correct, or the collar or cut of his coat faultless; but I have no recollection of asking him to ring the bell. It is barely possible that such might have occurred in the mess of the 10th, but, all things considered, this story must be considered as the coinage of one of the Prince's sycophants, and their name was Legion." I then asked whether he pled guilty to the *bon-mot* of "Who is your fat friend?"--"Why, *entre nous*, I believe I did perpetrate that, but I doubt whether in the King's hearing, and merely to excite a good-natured laugh--but it got to his ears. George Manger had a sort of coarse bog-wit--and his great delight was to forge something savage about the Prince, and then sather it on me or Tom Sheridan, who died, I think, in your part of the world--George was the first Earl who kept a coal cellar, but not the last, if the English aristocracy do not mind their hits."--"For God's sake, let us have no politics," said the Baron; "I have seen and heard so much of its noise and bustle among you, for the last two months, that a little quiet despotism will be very refreshing. Our paternal state coach, guided by our *conducteur*, Prince Hardenburgh, or perhaps, by Auillon, runs smoothly and easily--its wheels well greased, and its springs so easy, and cushions so soft!--even your women take an undue, and, therefore, an unamiable share in politics. Ladies Holland and Jersey, are two nice women spoilt by politics and party intrigue. If Sir Godfrey Webster were here, he even would allow that his lady-mother would be

much more amiable, if she were less of the politician." I attacked the Baron's position at the *pas de charges*. "It is at present," I argued, "inexpedient that women should mingle much in politics, but why? because they are ignorant. Were they well educated like Madame Rollande, De Stael, &c., I see no reason why they should not (when not in the straw) do that directly, which they have at all times done indirectly—influence their husbands, brothers, and lovers. Partly through their own fault, partly from the jealousy of the men, they are now wretchedly educated—the frivolous exterior accomplishments are assiduously cultivated—their imagination, by natural temperament very excitable, are forced up into a sickly sentimentality—but their reasoning powers are neglected—their intellect is prescribed—they are considered to have attained the *acme* of fitness for the matrimonial mart, when their susceptibilities, to use a gentle phrase, are very strong, and their judgment very weak—But how can women be otherwise, while the men themselves are so ill-educated? At present, they dread a shrewd clever woman, as they would the gentleman in black—a woman with the Rosa Munda, sickly sentimentality of L. E. L., they admire, they praise—a woman with the acquirements and grasp of mind of Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Somerville, or Sarah Austin, they dread, they fly from." Here, Brummell put his hand on my shoulder, on which I gave a start, and said, rubbing that *tender spot*—"My dear fellow, never touch one on the shoulder, it occasions often an instinctive convulsive twitch of the right arm, which has not unfrequently sent a friend into the kennel, head foremost."—"Ah! you villain," said Brummell, "that is mine, you have been stealing my thunder. I was going to tell you, that instead of giving the Baron and myself such high and heavy praise of those bores the blues, you would have been much better employed in calling for some olives." At every second word you uttered, I bolted an olive, and if the stones kill me, the sin and the shame will be on you and the blues."—"If you really are about to die," said the Baron, "we shall (*lucus a non lucendo!*) O! live and ask the Princess Olive of Cumberland to write your epitaph!" "There is not, the more's the pity, any money in my purse," said Brummell, "you may, therefore, pun away '*ad libitum!*'" We buffooned it away in this manner for some time, when the late Queen coming on the *tapis*, Brummell detailed in his happiest manner, some passages of *arms* in the life of the late Lady J——. They were rich and rare, and would almost

.On the Pilgrim Tax and Hindoo Inheritance Questions. 46

serve as the letter-press to a new illustrated edition of the gems and Erotic *Scherzi* of Guilio Romano:—they are, therefore, by far, too *piquante* for the general reader, and must be deferred until the publication of the *Historia pœnerotica* of the nineteenth century:—Tom Moore and Pigault-Lebrun, joint Editors. —*Madras Literary Gazette.* KAPPA.

ON THE PILGRIM TAX AND HINDOO INHERITANCE QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,—I should be much gratified by the preservation, in your valuable periodical of the following circular. The information it contains, it is presumed, is very important, and the object of its circulation, the entire discontinuance of British connection with idolatry in India, is far from being fully realised. The following acknowledgment of a copy of it, is from the pen of Lord D——. “Dear Sir,—I have received the interesting narrative you have been so kind as to send to me, illustrating the alliance between Church and State in Hindostan. You may rely on my giving the subject all the attention in my power in this country, surely, there can be but one opinion as to what ought to be done. Most truly, Yours——.” So extensive are the ramifications of this evil of British connection with the popular superstitions of India, that of its removal, we may say, “*Huc opus, hæc labor est.*” Confiding in your interest of this subject, and grateful for your past attention to the effort of my pen,

I am, Yours truly,

A FRIEND OF INDIA.

B——, Lincolnshire, Dec. 7, 1835.

(A Circular.)

Sir,—Permit us most earnestly to solicit your kind attention to the subjects of the following lines. These subjects are two. One is the state of the law respecting the property of converts to Christianity in British India; the other, the support that is given by the Hon Company's Government to the horrid abominations of Indian idolatry,

From different statements concerning the laws respecting property in India, it appears that converts to Christianity lose all claim on hereditary property, and that the children of such converts cannot inherit that which their parents may actually possess.

The following remarks, on this subject, appeared in the *Baptist Magazine* for April, 1828:—"Before the occupation of this country by the present governors, it had been enacted by the Hindoos, and ratified afterward by the Mussulmans, that persons who were fallen, (i. e. had forfeited caste,) forfeited at the same time their right as inheritors. This law, we are sorry to find, remains in force to the present day, to the great prejudice of Christianity, as well as the severe injury of those who embrace the religion of Jesus. This law, unlike many others which exist only in the archives of a kingdom, is generally known among the Hindoos, as it has long been suspended *in terrorem* over them, not in reference to Christianity merely, but every thing which would subject them to the loss of caste. The existence of this law, therefore, cannot but be considered as a great obstacle to the progress of the gospel, since by a profession of Christianity, a person renders himself obnoxious to its penalty. Many instances might be adduced, if it were necessary, (some of which are known to the writer, and of others he has been informed,) of several respectable Hindoos who profess to believe the gospel, and express a strong desire to unite with British Christians, but who have not courage enough to plunge from the elevation of wealth to poverty at once. The influence of this law is felt, not only at the time when an individual has approached to the threshold of a Christian church, but it meets Christianity at the very onset. When the gospel knocks at first for admission, it represents it as a most unwelcome visitor, and too often succeeds in shutting the heart completely against it—often, too often withholds the feet from entering the house of God, the hands from receiving the written messengers of mercy, and the mind from an investigation of the claims of the gospel, lest conviction should seize, and compel it to embrace a profession, the penalties of which are so painful."

"Of the effect of this law a Missionary furnishes the following illustration:—"After preaching at Chitpore-road chapel, having enquired if any wished to receive scriptures, or tracts, in looking round I observed a young ~~Brahmin~~ of respectable appearance sitting on one of the benches, apparently considerably interested in what was going on. I asked him if he would accept of a book. "Yes, he replied, if you will give me a Christian catechism. I wished to present him with the gospels in English and Bengalee, to which he objected, saying, I have the whole of the Bible in English, which I not only read. but

believe it to be the word of God. Do you indeed? said I. Yes, he replied; for I am a Christian. I enquired if he belonged to any church, to which he answered in the negative, yet added, that he had a strong desire to unite with Christians, from which he was deterred only by the present state of the Hindoo law respecting inheritance, and the disposition of his relatives, who, when they knew that he had avowed himself a disciple of Christ, would immediately disinherit him. Being asked respecting the period when he came to the knowledge of the Saviour, he said that he had been instructed in English, and recommended to read the Bible about 14 years ago by an elderly English gentleman, of the name of Scot, from which time he had become convinced of its truth.—In the course of conversation, he gave me his name, and referred me for the truth of what he had said to two respectable English gentlemen. He also added, repeating it three or four times, that he knew several respectable and rich Bengallee gentlemen, who were similarly situated with himself, believing the truth and excellency of the Christian faith, but fearing to confess freely their sentiments, lest they should be plunged at once into poverty.”

An esteemed friend, Rev. A. Sutton, who is now labouring as a Missionary in India, after referring to his hopes respecting a highly interesting enquirer, adds,—“ My interesting enquirer, alluded to above, still comes almost daily, but my hopes of him are not so cheering as they were; he seems more disposed to reject idolatry than to embrace Christianity, and to this point I have seen many apparently brought; they are obliged to feel the absurdity of Hindooism, at the same time the sacrifices which must attend the reception of the Gospel, lead them to cast about for a middle way. I apprehend it is not generally known (at least is not generally felt) in England, that a Hindoo's loss of caste, also exposes him to the loss of all claim on *hereditary property* as the law now stands—surely this ought not to be under a Christian Government. And, I believe, it is the case, that a converted Hindoo cannot give evidence in a court of justice, for he will not swear by the water of the Ganges, or food offered to idols, or any thing else connected with idolatry, which Hindoos swear by and they will not allow him to swear by the Scriptures. I think application to Government on this subject likely to be useful. The natives are British subjects, or subjects of Britain, and one would suppose entitled to the protection of her laws, without reference to religious opinions.”

Rev. C. Lacey, a Missionary, who has laboured for several years at Cuttack, about fifty miles from Juggernaut's temple, after sketching a very interesting account of the conversion and baptism of Ram Chandra, a respectable Hindoo, remarks,—"This morning the Native, like tigers, fell on our brother Ram Chandra, and turned him out of his house in Buxy bazar, saying, that he was turned Musulman and had no more to do with that property. This is quite false, for it is not he, but his heir, that is disinherited by this step, and we shall probably obtain easy redress. This iniquitous law will soon ruin the temporal prospects of our Native converts. Guuga Dhor and Ram Chandra have a little property, which is lost to their children when they die."

Is it to be endured, by British Christians, that such a state of things, under a professedly Christian Government should be permitted to exist? Ought we not, by unceasing applications to our own Government, and by remonstrances on this evil, to hasten the termination of such a system of iniquity? It may possibly be urged, that the real convert should be prepared to leave all and follow Christ. True, such should be the state of his mind, but can a professedly Christian Government exact such a sacrifice and not incur the frown of God? The effect, however, of such a state of the law most to be deprecated, is not the loss that a few converts may sustain, but the formidable obstacle presented in the way of many enquirers. They who have actually felt the influence of the Gospel, and "the powers of the world to come," will make the sacrifice, cruel as it is to demand it of them; but what will crowds do to whose attention the Gospel is presented? Must not the inevitable effect of such laws in numberless instances, be the prevention of all enquiry? Will they not lead the generality of Hindoos, possessed of property, to shun to their own horrid system, and to shun, rather than to court acquaintance with Christianity? It may be urged, that the effect deplored is the effect of laws existing previously to the British conquest of Hindostan. This is allowed, but in how many instances have laws or customs then existing, been since set aside by British authority? and if Britain has changed the laws of Hindostan where revenue, or where justice, was concerned, is it only where Christianity and its converts are interested that the laws of India are to be like those of the Medes and Persians! A poet, who was no Christian, has said,

Hear it, ye Senates, hear this truth sublime,
He who allows oppression, shares the crime, —

If a government allows a state of law which insures persecution, it in fact becomes a persecutor; and if depriving a man or his children of their rightful inheritance because he has embraced Christianity, is not persecution, what deserves that hateful name? Surely, if such a state of law be permitted to exist, the cry of every converted Hindoo thus robbed of his property, may rise to the Protector of the oppressed against the country and Government that tolerates the iniquity.

The other subject to which your attention is solicited, is, the support that Britain gives to the demoralizing idolatries of India.

It is a well known fact, that at this time a number of the most celebrated temples, or other places of idolatrous resort in India, are under British superintendence. The Government of India receive their revenues, appoint a number of the officers connected with them, pay those officers and the attendants at the temples, and the pundas or pilgrim-hunters, according to the number of the pilgrims they bring, and their prostitutes;—adorn their idols, make their roads, and in various other ways minister to idolatry. On some occasions after receiving the tax imposed on pilgrims, and defraying the expenditure thus incurred, Government are losers, more generally they are gainers, and receive for the public treasury a surplus, to which no softer epithet can correctly be applied, than abominable and infamous. Of the effect of such a system in exposing Britain to the divine displeasure no one can need information, who attentively reads the Bible, and observes how God hates idolatry, and frowns on its supporters. But with its effects in maintaining the reign of idolatry, and preventing the progress of Christianity, many friends of religion may be less acquainted. These, however, are deplorable. Permit us to compress from different sources a little information:—"Places of pilgrimage are very numerous in Hindostan, the principal are Juggernaut's Temple in Orissa, Gya, Allahabad, Tripetty, Saugor, Benares, Hurdwar, Ramiseraam, Somnauth, &c. At Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, the East India Company levy a tax on the pilgrims, thus making a gain of idolatry, and enhancing the supposed value of pilgrimages in the estimation of the deluded Hindoo.—From the temple of Tripetty, near Madras, the Hon^{ble} Company realized, in 1811, about £18,000. (Hamilton's Hindostan, vol. 2, p. 432.) At the temple of Juggernaut, the pilgrims have to buy licenses of the British Government before they can see the idol! Numbers of men called Pundas, traverse the country to collect

50 *On the Pilgrim Tax and Hindoo Inheritance Questions.*

pilgrims, and lest they should exact too much of them, the Government has determined their fees, which are paid at the entrance of the town. This deadly superstition is naturally encouraged and perpetuated by this kind of policy. In 1821, (says Col. Phipps,) a Purbahes despatched 100 agents to entice pilgrims; and in the ensuing year, received the premium for 4,000 pilgrims. He was at that time busily employed in instructing 100 additional agents in all the mysteries of this singular trade, with the intention of sending them into the Upper Provinces of Bengal. Probably 500,000 persons annually, visit Juggernaut, Gya, and Allahabad. The mortality occasioned by these pilgrimages is very great, especially the pilgrimage to the temple of Juggernaut.—The money received at the gate, in the year 1825, amounted to 260,000 rupees (£42,500.) The number of pilgrims was estimated at 225,000. Captain F——— estimated those who died at Cuttack and Pooree, and between the two stations, at 5,000; but Mr. Lacey thinks this rather too high an estimate. But how many of these miserable people must have died before they could reach their homes—many of them coming 3, 6, or 200 miles! Mr. M———, the European Collector of the tax at Pooree, estimated the mortality at 20,000!! Whatever promotes this pilgrimage must be abhorrent to every principle of humanity and justice."

Of the revenue thus received, a considerable part is appropriated to the support of idolatry, and this appropriation under the direction of the British Government, adds celebrity and importance, in the view of the Hindoos, to that idolatry.

The following statement from a clergyman, appeared in the *Missionary Register* in 1827, respecting the effect produced from the pilgrim tax at Gya:—"I saw at Gya many poor creatures, who have travelled 1,000 miles, and who in their journey endured great privations of every kind. The well-meant intentions of Government have totally failed; for instead of the tax having diminished the number of pilgrims, it has greatly increased the multitude, rendered the Brahminical order respectable, and placed idolatry on a firmer basis than ever it was before! The annual amount of revenue collected at Gya is only 250,000 rupees (£31,250;) apparently a large sum, but nothing in comparison with what the Brahmuns receive from the pilgrims. The tax is fixed and certain, but their own priests take all they have about them, and then send them on a long journey home without the means of support.

As soon as Government know the inutility of their interference in these things, no doubt they will leave the system to stand or fall unsupported by authority. When that authority is withdrawn, we may venture to predict that in this place, as well as in other parts of the globe, idolatry will fall like Dagon before the ark of the Lord."

From a friend in India, one of us not long since received the following statement:—"The Government are exceedingly zealous just now in the cause of Juggernaut. Besides making and repairing roads and bridges for this idol's worshippers, they are now building a number of *sarees*, or lodging-places, large and comfortable, at a great expense. At Pooree they are cleaning out and renewing one of the sacred bathing places; repairing and improving the wall at the principal entrance of the town. The same expense in the cause of Christianity, as what has been laid out in the support of idolatry in this single place, would furnish churches, chapels, missionaries, and schools, in abundance."

The Christian friend who furnishes the above statement, not long ago witnessed the following painful and dreadful circumstance: he beheld a Christian soldier employed on the Lord's day in superintending the repairs of the road leading to Juggernaut's temple.

The writer of the paragraph last quoted, in two communications, which appeared in 1829, in the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*, describes the horrid scenes of misery and death, occasioned that year, by the pilgrimages to Juggernaut, and afterwards observes,—"The punctuality and regularity of Government, in administering the affairs of the idols, have given a degree of stability and celebrity to them which they never possessed before, and which are yearly increasing. Were these withheld, the cars would no longer be decorated with English broadcloths, the pilgrim-hunters would cease to be paid for enticing the people from their homes, and then not one of them would go, and, consequently, few pilgrims would come; the different servants and officers of the idols would be paid with less regularity, while the food and general provision of the idols would be prepared with an economy that would contribute to the general decline in their interest and influence; and indeed disorder and dishonesty would immediately succeed to such a measure through every part of the system, which would soon work its own decline, and, perhaps, extinction. The very springs of the system being thus weakened and disorganized, its effects would gradually cease

Were all means for the accommodation of pilgrims going to

Poorree, such as surtees, hospitals, medical assistance, &c., &c., withheld, this would greatly tend to lessen the evil. These accommodations, though humane and merciful, are in reality, strong auxiliary inducements to undertake the pilgrimage; they operate as so many allurements into a fatal snare, while the advantage they appear to afford, and in many instances, really do afford, is lost by the imprudence of the Natives, and their subsequent exposure. Nor is this the only evil resulting from these accommodations; there is too much reason to believe that they are used by the pilgrim-hunters as persuasions and arguments to induce the poor people to leave their homes. These miscreants do not fail to say that the Government is much devoted to the interests of the idol, and have, consequently, prepared a road, surtees, hospitals, and medical assistance for his worshippers; and that if they will undertake the journey, they will have the advantage of these merciful provisions. These persuasions, on the uninformd superstitious minds of the Natives, have a vast effect, and they are confirmed in them when they see that these things really exist and appear to be true. Did not these accommodations exist, these persuasions could not be used, and the people contemplating the long and dangerous journey, without having them in their view, would feel discouraged and stop at home, in thousands of instances.

"I heard a very respectable Native of Pooree declare, while on a visit to the late Hon. J. H. Harrington, Esq., and in that lamented gentleman's presence, that since the temple had been under the superintendence of the Government, the inhabitants of Pooree had increased one-half. He was asked if it would be well for the people themselves to manage the idol's affairs? but replied that it would not, for that the good name the Government had got, by serving the idol, would be spoiled. This was an interested biragee, with numerous followers, and a very comfortable subsistence obtained from the celebrity of the idol, and it is probable that he would suffer in his pecuniary affairs. The other person was a punda of the idol. He said that before the Company took the care of the idol's establishment, he had not the glory I now saw (pointing to the Ruths) for that then the people said, there is no road, no shelter; and there were robbers abroad, and how could they go so far? and thus saying they stayed at home. But that now the thieves were taken, good roads made, sheltering places built, and Juggernaut otherwise supported; and the people had no excuse, and no fear: and therefore they came. I thought this testimony important from

such a man, and called to a countryman, who was with me to hear the Punda's declaration, which he again repeated in triumph."

From India one of us has received the following communications. A Missionary writes,—“A hard campaign this afternoon, hard words, hard names, and very hard usage indeed! Oh you ——— why do you blaspheme Juggernaut who gives you the country? Why do you take thousands of rupees at the entrance of the gate, if Juggernaut be not true.”

Another intelligent friend thus writes from Orissa,—“The Ruth Jatra is just over. It has been a fine harvest time for the Government, and the tax-collectors; because there have been so many rich bedasees (strangers) who pay high for admittance; and having their families with them, each member of which is chargeable according to the respectability of the caste; their attendance has greatly augmented the collections on the usual scale. The Government has realized a sum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or 150,000 rupees, and the Collectors 15,000.

“The idol and temple at Pooree are *becoming more and more celebrated every year*, in consequence of their being supported by the Government. Never before did I hear the plea of the idol being supported by Government, urged half so frequently or half so confidently, in support of his divinity, as I have this year. On every occasion of our intercourse with the Natives, it is constantly brought forward; and when we deny, that it was out of any regard to the idol, our denial only excited ridicule, as an idle and false evasion. Indeed, this support is now becoming the universal and triumphant testimony of Juggernaut's truth and power; it is the first that is urged, because most obvious, and is all convincing; for how can a poor ignorant Hindoo longer doubt of the deity of a being so supported by such a Government. We know indeed that the idol is supported out of no regard to his power, but the people cannot see this, and without supposing this regard, they cannot account for the policy of the Government in collecting the idol's taxes and spending large sums in supporting his interests. Their straightforward and simple conclusion, therefore, is this, that,—The Company is wise, it knows the power and glory of Juggernaut, it knows that by his favour it is that the country with all its wealth is enjoyed, and, therefore, they very wisely promote his interests. From a knowledge strengthened by daily experience and observation, I am sure that there is no measure, either of the Government or among the people, that so firmly and effectually confirms the people in their idolatry, as

our connection with this and other idols. It is true that the guilty party shelter themselves from the force of this horrible fact by pleading their purity of motive, as though purity of motive sanctified an action, whereas the most atrocious and destructive actions may be committed consistently with purity of motive. But this boasted purity of motive is a deception—a veil thrown over one of the most dark and destructive measures ever adopted and pursued—a veil to hide its deformity in the view of the incredulous beholder. The Friend of India gives a degree of credit as to the purity of motive which prompted the Government to levy this abominable tax which the history of that transaction completely disproves. It is stated distinctly in the documents of Government relative to the measure that, as former Governments protected the idol's interests, collected a tax of the pilgrims, &c., there could be no objection to the same line of policy being pursued by the British Government. What, then, are the humane and pure motives which induce a Christian Government to support this idol? Why because a heathen, and a mussulman Government did so before them! The mussulman Government adopted this idol to obtain a revenue from him, and this consideration gave a powerful recommendation to the adoption of the measure, by their successors, the British. Here, then, is the humanity and purity of motive which led to the guilty measure! the sweets of which are too fascinating to allow of its abandonment now, notwithstanding the shame attached to it, and the destruction, both natural and moral arising from it, which are dragged forth to observation by the increasing light and information of the present time — It is stated, indeed, that this tax shall not be considered as a part of the public revenue; this is another blind, for 1st, the expences of the idol's establishments are but small when compared with the income received to defray them. 2nd. The larger are generally defrayed by a donation from some Native; as for example, the late repairs of the temple were done by a Native:—and another rich Native devoted a large sum of money towards forming the road to Pooree. 3rd. Some part of the expences, defrayed by the idol's income, are such as would have been necessary or greatly convenient to the Government had not the idol existed—such for example, as the formation and maintenance of large roads from the Bengal to the Madras Presidency; and also in other directions, which, in case of any disturbance or invasion in either direction would be of incalculable value in affording a direct, safe, and speedy passage for troops, the expenses of which being defrayed from the idol's revenue,

saves a vast sum to the public revenue of the Government. But, 4th, after all expenses are defrayed in the most handsome provision for the idol's establishment, both domestic and foreign, a large yearly surplus remains; which, though it 'is not to be considered as forming a part of the public revenue,' is transmitted with the other provincial revenue to the public treasury in Calcutta.—I had written down on a paper, now before me, the different ways in which the idol is directly and indirectly supported by the Company, but by this time we are both weary of the subject; and my room runs short. Surely, some alteration will be made in regard to this shameful alliance, when the subject of the charter comes to be discussed! Surely, all our churches and congregations will unite in petitioning for the abolition of this infamous and impolitic connection, which our nation has with one of the grossest and most demoralizing and destructive systems of idolatry that ever debased man's soul; this horrid traffic in blood and souls which we maintain, and which spreads its baneful influence to the remotest corners of Hindostan. For the money forced from the poorer jattras particularly deprives them of the means of reaching their homes—involves yearly, thousands in starvation, misery, and death; and beggars annually thousands of destitute families. These paltry rupees are forced away, and thrown in to enrich a Christian treasury."

On the support given by Britain to the idolatries of India, much important information is compressed in the Rev. J. Peggs' valuable pamphlet on the "*Pilgrim Tax in India*," published by Wightman, London. A Speech by Mr. Poynder, delivered at a meeting of the Court of Proprietors has also been published by Hatchard, London. If the subject has hitherto excited but little feeling in your neighbourhood, permit us respectfully to direct your attention to these publications. The latter, in addition to information on the support given to idolatry, contains such an appalling view of the unutterably abominable nature of the idolatry thus supported, as cannot be read without horror.

Beseeching you, and with you the friends of religion in your neighbourhood, to attend *speedily* to the subject of this communication, permit us to subscribe ourselves, Yours, &c. &c.,
P. GELL, Minister of St. John's Church—J. GAWTHORNE, Independent Minister—R. SIMPSON, Minister of St. Peter's Church—W. TOASE, Wesleyan Minister—J. WAKEFIELD, Minister of Darley Abbey, (*by Derby*)—R. GASCOYNE, Curate of St. Peter's Church—W. HAWKINS, Baptist Minister—J. LATHAM, Curate of St. Werburgh's Church—J. ROSSER, Wesleyan Minister—G. B. MACDONALD, Wesleyan Minister—A. T. CARR, Curate of Allestry, (*by Derby*)—G. H. WOODHOUSE, Asst. Curate of St. Werburgh's Church—G. B. BLACKLEY, Minister of St. Michael's Church—J. KEMPSTER, Independent Minister—J. G. PIKE, Baptist Minister.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. X.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,

1. I am not satisfied with the remarks and objections, made by your Bhooj correspondent, as to the inexpediency of my proposal for insuring the return, at the prescribed period, of such of the Native troops, as may obtain leave of absence to visit their homes and friends;—nor am I at all aware of any local circumstances, which, in equity, should exempt the men, on this side, from the operation of the rule, adopted on the other; and, had there been any, your correspondent would, no doubt, have made us acquainted with them.

2. I duly considered the grounds, he has urged against any reduction on furlough, prior to communicating to you my sentiments, and am quite aware of the penalty incurred by out-staying leave; but, if by this arrangement you can aid in preventing the commission of a fault, it is surely more advisable, than the infliction of punishment.

3. Your correspondent will, on enquiry, find, that poorly as he may think the Native soldier is paid, the army of India is the best provided military body in the world; and he will also find, that the single men of his regiment are, under ordinary circumstances, always able to board themselves with a married comrade for the monthly sum of Rs. 3, for which they obtain two good substantial meals, so that Rs. 4, remain for such purposes as he may incline, whether for ornaments and finery or to assist his friends, or for the very reprehensible purposes of dissipation.

4. I have seen the sepoy on leave in his native village, where I found him acting the *great man*, and assuming a superiority far above the Patell, as the *Company ka Nokur*, and who was not to yield his *dignity* to the head of a comparatively humble and retiring community.

5. I am gratified that your correspondent enters into the spirit of the military suggestions, which my experience tells me are important to the efficiency of this army—indeed to the army of India generally; and although there is no enemy, at this moment, within our reach, still prudence would suggest that no point of improvement should be neglected, particularly as regards light troops and good marksmen in this country; and I will say a word or two more to you soon on military movement for the honor of the

RED COAT

Bombay, April 5, 1834.

LIST OF THE NOBLE AND HON. PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK;

CORRECTED TO THE 23D OF MARCH, 1835.

The landed aristocrats of England partake in the unparalleled crime of confiscating all the land of India, and of sweeping from that unhappy land every distinction of rank, but the cruel one of conqueror and conquered—tyrant and slave unwittingly, they have drilled almost the whole of the British army in the school of revolution; if the land of India belongs to those who can wrest it from the hereditary occupant, and compel him to sell it for the benefit of the conqueror, the State, the Company, the Crown, or the Circar. Why should not all the land of the United Kingdom be equally re-appropriated to the army? Why should not the rent of land here not be treated as the most proper fund for defraying the expenses of the State? Some of our Dukes possess so much more land than they and their families can cultivate, that they sub-rent portions of the land they hold, to labouring tenants who do not inherit any portion of land; and thus the Duke gets a daily income of £1,000, or 36 lacks of rupees per annum! Thus situated, it would be but wise of the landed aristocrats of the United Kingdom to be quiet; but they are as insatiable as the horse-leech, and, having engrossed all the land, prohibited the importation of foreign food and produce, and reformed the poor laws, they still continue to cry give, give, and dabble in every species of corruption, from a faggot vote in a rotten borough to the patronage of India. One hundred and ten nobles hold one hundred and sixty votes, in the General Court of Proprietors of India Stock. We are quite unable to show up the entire number of votes which are at the command of each titled Proprietor, but merely extract their own names and votes. However, some idea may be formed by the example of Lord Caledon, whose four votes are backed by that of the Right Rev. Nathaniel the Lord Bishop of Meath, and by the eleven votes of the Alexanders, together fifteen; besides other branches of the family.

Sir Robert Abercrombie, Bart. 2	Sir T. H. L. Broadhead, Bart. 1
Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Aboyne 1	Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Brown, K. C. B. 1
Major Gen. Sir J. Arnold, K. C. B. 1	Sir Michael Bruce, Bart. 1
Sir Robert Baker 1	Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart. 1
Rear Adm. Sir R. Barlow, R.N. K. C. B. 1	Sir J. Burke, Bart. 1
Rt. Hon. Lord Bessley 1	Charles Merrett Bruce, Bart. 3
General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B. 2	Rt. Hon. Dupre, Lord of Caledon 4
Sir W. Blizard, Bart. 1	Sir Robert Campbell 2
Rt. Hon. David Boyle 1	Major Gen. Sir J. Campbell, K. C. B. 3

Rt. Hon. J. E. F. Baron Carbery	2	Sir Neil Menzies, Bart.	1
Rt. Hon. Robert, Earl of Cardigan	1	Hon. David Money Penny	1
Sir John A. Cathcart, Bart.	1	Sir Hugh Munro, Bart.	1
Hon. Robert Henry Clive	1	Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Munster	1
Rt. Hon. E. H. Lord Viscount Clive	1	Rt. Hon. Lady A. M. Needham	1
Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart.	1	Lady T. E. Nightingall, widow	3
Capt. Sir C. Cole, R. N. K. C. B.	1	Lady Ann Ogilvy, spinster	2
Rt. Hon. John Lord Colville	2	Sir Francis M. Ommamey, Knt.	1
The Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust	1	Sir Henry Onslow, Bart.	1
Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Dallas, K. C. B.	1	His Ex. Sir Gore Oousely, Bart.	2
Sir Rt. C. Dallas, Bart.	1	Sir James Parke, Knt.	1
Sir C. Des Voeux, Bart.	1	Rt. Hon. Edward, Earl of Powis	4
Admiral Sir Henry Digby, R. N.	1	Sir John Rae Reid, Bart.	2
Sir J. Dunbar, Bart.	1	Major Gen. Sir T. Reynell, K. C. B.	2
Rear Adm. Sir C. P. Durham, K. C. B.	1	Rt. Hon. John Lord Rolle	2
Rt. Hon. L. E. Vander Dussen, spinster	1	Rt. Hon. Charles, Earl of Romney	1
Rt. Hon. G. O'Brien, Earl of Egremont	1	Sir Robert Russell, Bart.	2
Sir T. Harvie Farquhar, Bart.	2	Hon. C. D. Ryder	1
Rt. Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson	1	Sir David Scott, Bart.	1
Lord W. Eitziroy, R. N.	1	Sir Samuel Scott, Bart.	1
Mr. Charles Forbes, Bart.	4	Lame Harriet Sharp	1
Capt. Sir J. Franklin, Knt. R. N.	1	Sir James Shaw, Bart.	1
Sir Stephen Gascoyne, Knt.	1	Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B.	1
Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Glasgow	1	His Grace Edw. A. Duke of Somerset	4
Sir R. Carr Glynn, Bart.	2	Hon. Leicester F. Stanhope	2
Right Hon. Charles Grant	1	Lieut.-col. Hon. Lincoln Stanhope	1
Lt. Gen. Sir John Hamilton, Bart.	1	Sir George T. Staunton, Bart.	1
Rt. Hon. Phillip, Earl of Hardwicke	1	Rt. Hon. William Lord Stowell	1
Rt. Hon. Henry, Earl of Harewood	4	Sir Henry Strachey, Bart.	3
Sir Robert S. Hawks, Knt.	1	Major Gen. Sir J. Straton, K. C. B.	1
Rt. Hon. Francois H. C. Van Heeckeren	1	Betty, S. B. Viscountess de Tagoahy	2
Sir Richard P. Godroll, Bart.	1	Sir Matthew J. Tierney, Bart. M. D.	1
Sir Alexander Johnston, Knt.	1	Capt. Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart.	1
Sir William Johnston, Bart.	1	Hon. W. Waldgrave, Capt. K. N.	1
Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.	1	Rt. Hon. Sir G. Warrender, Bart.	2
Dame Sophia Lambert, widow	1	Major Sir John Whale	1
Sir Peter Laurie, Bart.	2	Lady E. Wigram, widow	1
Hon. H. Lindsay	1	Lady Fraser & A. Wilder, widow	1
Sir Ralph Loperz, Bart.	4	Capt. Sir Thomas Williams, R. N.	1
Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart.	1	Sir Henry Willock	1
Rt. Hon. Stephen R. Lushington	1	Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart.	1
Rt. Hon. John Mackenzie	1	Hon. Henry Windsor	1
Hon. Henrietta Mackinnon, widow	1	Sir John Woolmore, Knt.	1
Admiral Sir George Martin, R. N.	1	Sir Jeffry Wyatville	1
Rt. Rev. N. Alex. Lord Bishop of Meath	1	Sir Moris Ximenes, Knt.	2
Hon. W. H. L. Melville	1	Lieut.-col. Sir Wm. Young, Bart.	1

PULPIT SKETCHES.—DR. BRYCE.

The subject of this memoir was born at Aberdeen, and was the eldest son of the Rev. John Bryce who died in 1832, after having been upwards of fifty years one of the most useful and respected ministers of that city. Dr. B. received his early education at the Grammar School of that capital of the north of Scotland,—a seminary which has long held a very high reputation. His academic studies were prosecuted at the

Marischal College of Aberdeen, and his theological first at the Divinity Hall of that University, and afterwards that of Edinburgh. It was then, and, we believe, still is not unusual to combine the studies of divinity and medicine; and the subject of this memoir was prosecuting the latter under the celebrated teachers of the Edinburgh school when he was presented to the living of Strachan in Kincardineshire, a circumstance which determined him in the choice of his future life. He was inducted into this charge in 1808, a few months after he had been licensed as a preacher. In the retirement of this country charge he received in 1813 a very flattering invitation from a section of the Court of Directors to accept the situation in the Honorable Company's service which he now occupies, should it be procured for him. To account for this, we must state, that with the view of occupying, in a profitable manner the winter evenings, in a manse far removed from the bustle of society, Dr. B. had employed himself in writing an Essay on the means of civilizing British India, a subject for which many of our readers may recollect the Rev. Claudius Buchanan had allotted a prize of a hundred pounds to each of the English and Scottish Universities. That of Aberdeen awarded this prize to the subject of this memoir, and upon its publication the Essay attracted the notice of several of the gentlemen then constituting the East India Direction, and led to the unsolicited offer to Dr. B. of the first chaplainship on the Indian establishment in connection with the Church of Scotland.

At the period of receiving this appointment, Dr. B. had begun to take an active part, and to become known as a speaker in the Church Courts of Scotland. His removal to India withdrew him in a great measure from this arena of distinction, but on application to the General Assembly of 1814 he was continued in full ecclesiastical communion with the Church, and a charter in his name was granted to the branch in India, by which this connection in all its rights and privileges has been since maintained. In terms of the charter the subject of this memoir afterwards took his seat as the first representative of the Indian Churches in the General Assembly.

Dr. B. arrived in India in November, 1814, having come out in the same ship with the first Bishop and first Archdeacon appointed to the then newly erected See of Calcutta, an accident which we observe Mr. Le Bas in his late life of Dr. Middleton calls a "*remarkable fact*," and from which he certainly draws a very remarkable inference, that there existed in the Court of

Directors, a determination to paralyze the efforts of the Episcopalian Church, by making it appear to the world that her established authority in India was to be shared with the Presbyterians. It was not, perhaps, very extraordinary that in fixing the *status* of the Scottish Clergymen here some difficulties should have arisen in the way of the local government, and the opposition of Bishop Middleton to claims to which Dr. Bryce apprehended he had a right, although to be regretted, was, we believe, very conscientiously, considered incumbent on him by that distinguished prelate. This opposition very naturally produced the effect of rallying the members of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta around their new minister; and so far fortunately for the Kirk the subject of this memoir brought a vigor to the task of upholding her interests, which, if it did not for a time promote her peace, in the end enabled her to triumph over all opposition. This energy was called forth not merely in obtaining an appropriate place of worship for her members, but in upholding their right to be married according to the forms of their own Church. It is certainly a matter of wonder at this time of day, that these could ever have been made subjects of doubt or dispute. But, although Dr. Bryce, with the sanction of Government, persevered in the exercise of this particular right when called on, it was deemed expedient to obtain an Act of Parliament on the subject: and by this Bill, which the late Mr. Canning introduced, passing into a law, marriages by the clergy of the Church of Scotland in India were placed upon statutory grounds.

It was not, however, in this country alone that the subject of this memoir had to encounter difficulties in establishing for himself and the members of his Church, the Ecclesiastical privileges to which they were entitled. As the local government, at the head of which the Marquis of Hastings was then placed, would not interfere in the matter of Scotch marriages, the war was carried home by the clergy of the Archdeaconry, and by influence exerted through the Court of Directors, the Presbytery of Edinburgh to whom the Churches in India are in the first instance subject, were brought to put their interdict on the Scotch clergy at the several presidencies performing the marriage ceremony to any of the members of their congregations; and to lay their orders, in particular, on the subject of this memoir, who had alone exercised the right, to desist. This interdict, which was founded on the misrepresentation that the local government was opposed to the right claimed by Dr. B.

was regarded by the Kirk session of Madras as so subversive of the Scotch establishment in India, that they were proceeding to pray the Court of Directors and the Church to withdraw the Presbyterian chaplains altogether. Fortunately, on this trying emergency, the subject of this memoir advised and adopted another course. On receiving the prohibition against marrying his flock he availed himself of his right of appeal to the General Assembly; and by that body the sentence of the Presbytery of Edinburgh was reversed and the injunction removed. Had the Kirk Session of Calcutta concurred at this time in the views taken by their brethren at Madras, it is more than probable that in the spirit, which had been stirred up, the members of the Church of Scotland, in India, would have been at this day without the spiritual and ecclesiastical privileges they now enjoy.

In 1815, Dr. B. published the first sermon preached by him in India, containing a detailed view of the constitution of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and entitled it as "preached at the opening of the Church of Calcutta." Mr. Le Bas, in his life of Bishop Middleton, has attacked the subject of this memoir, as having in this sermon thrown down the gauntlet to his Episcopal opponents, and as having been guilty of great presumption in calling us "The Church of Calcutta." The sermon which was confined to an illustration, certainly called for by the occasion, of the form of Presbyterian Church government, cannot fairly come under the first of these condemnations; and it surely cannot be seriously regarded as a just ground of complaint, that a clergyman of the Church of Scotland should speak in praise of her particular polity. The second part of the charge is as unfounded as it is frivolous; those who are unacquainted with the events of the times, and read the work of Mr. Le Bas, will be struck with his silence on the fact, that Bishop Middleton had officially objected to the proposed Scottish Church being decorated with a steeple,—and in this point was made to involve the established or the dissenting *Status* of the Church of Scotland in India, it was not so unimportant as in itself it might appear. Mr. Le Bas indeed, speaks of Presbyterianism having changed its character in the East "*degenerated*" as he expresses it, into an ambition for fine churches, lofty spires, and splendid organs. But the learned Professor forgets all the time that in the pride of human nature, not to speak of the nationality of Scotchmen all over the world, there is a ready solution of these phenomena at hand. He has favoured his readers with some anecdotes of these times, with the view,

seemingly, of shewing that the "vaunting ambition" of the Presbyterian chaplain had given such offence to many of the true disciples of John Knox, that they declared they would rather continue to follow "the service of the Church of England" than such a degenerate Presbyterianism! We shall give him one anecdote in return, on the truth of which he may rely. When the application of the Bishop that no steeple should be given to the Scotch Church at Calcutta came to the knowledge of Mr. Elliot, then Governor of Madras, he of course anticipated a similar request, but succeeded in averting it by publicly making known: and it is added, with something like an oath confirmatory, that, at Madras at least, St. Andrew should rear his head as high as St. George. Mr. Le Bas will thank us for thus letting him know how the Scotch Church at Madras happens to be, what he calls it, "perhaps the noblest Christian edifice in Hindostan." He was not, possibly, aware how much of its splendour it owes to the first Bishop of Calcutta. In his *Life of Bishop Middleton* he takes notice of these things, and in doing justice to the subject of this memoir, we cannot avoid adverting to them also. Whether, therefore, in immortalizing, Mr. Le Bas may not have somewhat magnified, the difficulties encountered by the first Bishop of Calcutta we shall not stop to enquire; but it certainly has been generally considered that these difficulties were frequently of his own creating; and the subject of this memoir, if he did not aid in their removal by the vigorous opposition he offered to what he thought encroachments on his own and his Church's rights, certainly stood acquitted in the eyes of most men of having originated them. Indeed Mr. Le Bas himself traces them in a great measure to the undefined state in which the Church of Scotland in India was left at the granting of the Company's Charter in 1813; and it must have been so far satisfactory to him to have seen, since the publication of his *Life of Dr. Middleton*, that this want has been effectually remedied by the act of 1834.

From regarding the "agitation" which then prevailed in the Church of India, and of which Mr. Le Bas has lately become not the most impartial historian, it is pleasing now to advert to the harmony and good feeling which have for many years subsisted between the churches of England and Scotland established in this country. Every thing like grounds of difficulty in the way of government as to the latter, has been removed by the late Act of Parliament, renewing the Company's charter, having distinctly recognised and established it. This object,

In the respectability and usefulness of the Scottish Church in India, was attained, we know, not without some difficulty through the unremitting exertions of the subject of this memoir. The late President of the Board of Control was as averse, as had been Lord Castlereagh in 1813, from introducing the measure, or at all mooted the subject in Parliament, and from the Crown officers of Scotland it did not receive the support, which was to have been expected. But, although unassisted by the Government, Dr. B., who had been appointed by the committee of Indian churches to watch the progress of the Bill, fortunately obtained the aid of several independent members of Parliament, and the object, which the Church of Scotland had so long desiderated, was at length procured.

The attainment of this object was followed up in the next General Assembly by a most important measure brought before that venerable body by the subject of this memoir. The erection of the Scotch Church at Calcutta, the ordained ministers of the Assembly's mission and two ruling elders chosen annually by the Session of St. Andrew's Church, into a Presbytery, with power to authorise to grant licenses to preach, to such Native converts to Christianity, as after examination they may judge eligible and worthy. This body of which the subject of the memoir is the Moderator or Ecclesiastical President, is now engaged, we understand, in drawing up a course of theological study and discipline, through which Native candidates for the ministry under the authority of the Church of Scotland are to pass at the high institution of the Assembly's mission, before being taken as trials by the Presbytery of Calcutta. This, when we look forward to the probable fruits of the General Assembly's school and mission, is indeed a measure likely one day to bear with great effect on the spiritual welfare of the Natives of this country.

But we cannot doubt, that the act of his professional career to which Dr. B. must look back with the highest satisfaction, is the part that fell to him in establishing the school mission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland now in so flourishing a condition at this presidency—an institution with which his name and that of the late Rev. Dr. Inglis of Edinburgh will ever be associated. In the very first numbers of this paper, the *Order of the Assembly*, was republished the memorial to the General Assembly in which Dr. Bryce first

draw the attention of the Church of Scotland to the subject of Native education, and there was a full and frank account of the reception the memorial met with at home, and the steps to which it conducted; nor can we now survey but with great and unfeigned satisfaction the very remarkable success, with which this institution under the zealous and indefatigable superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Duff has been attended. The zeal that has uniformly been displayed on the subject of this memoir in all that regards the welfare of the General Assembly's school and mission is well known. The papers presented by him both to the Presbytery of Calcutta, and the Government of India prove to those who have been favored with a perusal of them, that he has devoted an ample share of his attention and talents to the subject. In these papers, and in a sermon preached and published by him while in Scotland, in aid of the school and mission, Dr. Bryce was the uncompromising opponent of any public countenance or support being given to schools, from which every thing like instruction in religion is excluded. He maintains, that the effect of educating the Natives of India in the literature and sciences of the West, must necessarily be to overthrow all faith in the superstitions of their forefathers, and that the Government which advances thus far, cannot go on to sanction any and every stop short of accompanying it with a full and free instruction in the religion of the West—the only religion which can give them their enlightenment and improvement, and which is the religion of the globe. He says only not entirely true, that the Natives are unwilling to receive it; but its refusal is a consequence of the system of national or government education, which is a denial to those who are desirous of being instructed in this most interesting branch of history and of knowledge, for their cause as both inconsistent and unequal for adoption, and is consequently adopted out of regard to Hindu superstitions, and not out of narrow Christian prejudice. He argues, with what cogency the reader will judge for himself, that the fact of upwards of six hundred Native scholars attending the General Assembly's school, where education is based on the great teacher, Christ, as illuminated by Christianity, is a strong and undeniable proof that the Native parent feels that the education he gives his child is made acquainted with the Christian religion, and that the system is alleged to be supported, the doctrines which it inculcates are distinguished, and the moral principles that it inculcates are pure and true; that in the course of the Assembly's mission, the strongest

guaranteed that can be given, that while his boy is guarded against falling into the miseries of atheism, no other means than those that arise out of his own intellectual progress, and the growth of his own rational conviction, will ever be employed to seek his open and avowed reception of the Christian truth.

Dr. B. has published several detached sermons on various occasional subjects, and in 1818, he gave to the world a volume of discourses, plain and practical, but, in the opinion of some, less distinguished for original vigour and evangelical feeling than are frequently his ordinary pulpit orations.

In the literary world Dr. B. is known here as the editor of the *Oriental Quarterly Magazine and Review*, a periodical which he conducted for a number of years with the assistance of some of the ablest Oriental scholars and scientific men in India. Many of the original papers in the *Oriental Quarterly*, are of great value, and it was a subject of great regret with many who took an interest in the literature of the country, when the heavy expense attending the publication, and the slender encouragement given to the work, ultimately compelled its abandonment.

In Church and State politics, the subject of this memoir has not been altogether an idle and inattentive looker-on. In the former, he has been a steady adherent to what are called the "Moderate" party—in the other, a no less warm and consistent supporter of the principles, now again in the ascendant in the councils of England. —*Oriental Obs.*

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB OF THE LATE CHARLES GRANT, Esq.

The following extract is so truly descriptive of the situation in which Mr. Grant's own sons have placed the East India Company, except in removing the whole of the Home establishment of widows, spinsters, and minors, as a dead weight upon the empire, that it deserves attention: it shows that the price of India Stock ought to be considerably below zero.

On the 6th July, 1820, the Lords' committee appointed to enquire into the means of extending the foreign trade of this country, said to Mr. Grant,—In one of your answers, you have stated that the opening of the private trade with Canton would be incompatible with the existence of the Company on their present footing, and, in another, that the same circumstance

would work the abolition of the Company; do you mean to confine that answer to the interests of the Company, as connected with the China trade, or to extend it generally to the existence of the Company in India and China as a mercantile and political body?

Answer.—My immediate meaning undoubtedly was the Company's establishment in China; but it cannot be unknown that the stability of the Company, and their means of conducting the Indian administration, at present, entirely depend upon the profits of the China monopoly, because they derive no income whatever from the territory, nor have done for many years; that if the China monopoly were now to fail, they would not have wherewithal to pay the dividends to the Proprietors, nor to pay the capital stock invested by the Proprietors, the Indian territory not only yielding nothing to them, but being very largely in debt!

It is impossible for any person better to describe the real state of the Company's affairs; virtually the East India House is as insolvent, as bankrupt as the Contraband House at Cadiz, the India House at Amsterdam, the Mississippi House at Paris, and the South Sea House in London; not to compare it with the score of minor India Houses, which have, in their turn, defrauded the other States of Europe. Mr. Macaulay's boasted 'compromise' never will be acquiesced in by any ministry except that which hired him and his father; the accounts of the old Company must be re-opened, a commission must sit upon them; and a committee of the Commons must be at the trouble of stepping down to the India and looking into the accounts; they must no longer be satisfied with the statements compiled by the Company's auditor of Indian accounts, which neither Mr. Holt Mackenzie, nor Mr. Sherer could recognise, decipher, or understand.

THE CASE OF LIEUT.-COLONEL SMYTHE.

Some months ago, we gave a statement of the persecutions and wrongs to which this officer had been subjected by the authorities at Madras—who, in defiance of every principle of day and of night, are still pursuing a course of reckless visitation of deserving and meritorious officers in the service, which it is high time the authorities in this country should lose not a moment in restraining. Col. Smythe, after the most honorable acquittal having failed to obtain the full measure of redress in India, has

arrived in this country, and addressed the following Memorial to the Court of Directors, to the prayer of which, we trust they will, in a spirit of feeling and justice, readily assent.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the Memorial and Petition of Lieutenant Colonel Smythe, of the 8th regt. of Madras Cavalry.

SHEWETH,

1. That some time in May, 1832, accusations of a most odious and revolting nature were preferred against your Memorialist by certain individuals of the 5th regiment of Light Cavalry, and a Court of Inquiry was ordered to assemble at Secunderabad, to investigate the same.

2. That it being clear to your Memorialist, and his friends, that within the corps in which the foul charges originated, alone could be found the means of refuting and tracing them, your Memorialist protested, in the strongest manner against the inquiry taking place at any other station than Jaulna, where the 5th regiment then was, *but in vain*, and your Memorialist was obliged to drag his witnesses from Jaulna to Secunderabad, a distance of nearly *three hundred miles*, at a very considerable expense; and he was further, by this measure, deprived of many means and much matter which had been otherwise available to trace as well as refute the accusations:

3. That the Court of Inquiry commenced its labours on the 14th of November 1832, and finished, as far as regarded your Memorialist, on the 26th Feb. 1833, but that, from their instructions being strictly confidential, your Memorialist does not, to this day, know what the opinion of that Court was, although he does know it was ordered to record an opinion. Such concealment, under such circumstances, your Memorialist considers to be a great injustice and hardship.

4. That up to the 27th May, 1833, your Memorialist was kept in suspense as to what would result from the inquiry; when orders were received at Secunderabad to place him in arrest, and to send him to Ellore, there to be tried for his life. The trial was subsequently ordered to take place at Vizagapatam, and your Memorialist had, accordingly, to drag his unfortunate witnesses upwards of four hundred miles further, to the remotest station in the Presidency, in the midst of the severest season that had been known in India for many years, and while disease was particularly prevalent in the northern division.

5. That in the period between the closing of the inquiry on your Memorialist and his trial being ordered, a Soobidar of the 5th Light Cavalry, called Ahmud Khan, whose name had been introduced in the infamous Urzee, given in against your Memorialist, was brought to trial, evidently in view to eliciting matters corroborative of those accusations; his trial ended on the 22d May, 1833, in his acquittal of all the charges brought against him, yet he was, nevertheless, kept in arrest till the 9th of September following, the day on which your Memorialist was released, notwithstanding that he had been summoned as a principal witness by your Memorialist, then on his trial for his life.

6. That by thus sending this Native officer a prisoner, ignorant of his acquittal, to give evidence in so serious a trial, he was placed in a position, in which no man ought in common justice to be placed; that was, the having to give his evidence under the dread of a possible punishment hanging over him, which punishment, if any such had been awarded, he knew could be inflicted or remitted by the authority that was then keeping him in arrest, the same being to the manifest detriment of your Memorialist.

7. That one of your Memorialist's witnesses, a Havildar, was, at the instance of the leader of his accusers, put in arrest on some alleged misconduct, was marched a prisoner from Jaulna to Vizagapatnam and back, a distance of fourteen hundred miles, and was, after being kept a prisoner eighteen months, released without any inquiry; while, on the other hand, a Havildar of the opposite party (your Memorialist's principal accuser) who was taken by the Adjutant of the regiment in arrest about the same time for gross misconduct, by orders from head-quarters, immediately released; so remarkable a difference in the treatment of the two Havildars was manifestly injurious to your Memorialist by creating alarm and dismay among his witnesses, and inducing them to be arrayed against him, and opposed to them, had the support of a person of very high authority.

8. That pending the inquiry, your Memorialist was informed that certain papers that had been sent to head-quarters by the 2nd Cavalry Regiment in July, 1832, as containing matters of great importance bearing on the subject of issue. To your Memorialist's application made accordingly, a reply was received, stating that no such papers had been received in the Adjutant-General's Office, whereas your Memorialist by subsequent inquiry ascertained that the packet containing them had been duly delivered as directed, in the month of August, 1832; your Memorialist's application for the papers was dated in January 1833, the denial of their receipt was dated the 30th of that month yet, in a letter of the 29th Feb. to the officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force (only 21 days after that denial) they are especially mentioned as being then under consideration, and finally these papers were delivered to your Memorialist in Nov. 1833, after his trial was over, and when they could not possibly be of any use to him, although their production when applied for would have been of the greatest use.

9. That the trial of your Memorialist ended in his being most fully and most honorably acquitted of all and every part of the charge, an acquittal as ample as the members of the Court could, consistently with their oath, make it; yet, notwithstanding this, the publication of this acquittal to the army was accompanied by a general order, tending to deprive him of the benefit thereof, by declaring the investigation to have been left in an imperfect state, the same being destructive of your Memorialist's character, by holding of him publicly up, as one who owed his acquittal to imperfect trial rather than to his own innocence; and putting it in the power of any one who may choose to do so, to injure your Memorialist in the most serious manner, by asserting on the strength of that general order, that had the trial been complete, your Memorialist would not have been acquitted; whereas, it is certain the particular point to which exception was taken, was one of mere technical form only.

10. That your Memorialist has endeavoured by every exertion in his power to obtain redress of these several grievances and acts of oppression; but, being fully aware of the extreme difficulties the peculiar circumstances of the case oppose to its investigation and adjustment by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, he conceives the best course left to him is to appeal to your Honorable Court, and in so doing he prayeth:—

First,—That your Honorable Court will take the case into your most serious consideration, and do that justice to your Prisoner, that is common to every British subject, living under your Government, as he has a right to expect; and that an officer who has served you faithfully, honorably, and usefully, for thirty-six years, confidently solicits.

Secondly,—That your Honorable Court will be pleased to issue, or order the issue, of a general order, declaring that the inquiry on, and trial of your Petitioner was perfect, ample, and satisfactory, and that approbation ought not to have been withheld therefrom.

Thirdly,—That, in addition to this order, your Honorable Court will be pleased to direct the removal from the records of the army of that part of your Petitioner's trial, which was published in G. O. C. G., under date the 31st of August, 1833, the charge, as it now stands therein, being a disgrace to your Petitioner's character, and to the records of your Madras army.

And Fourthly,—That your Honorable Court will be pleased to order the strictest inquiry into the matter of the fore-stated grievances and acts of oppression, suffered by your Petitioner and his witnesses; and that your Honorable Court will, in justice to them, should your judgment deem the same expedient, be pleased to direct the removal from office, of all persons, who may be found to have been, by any acts, either of commission or omission, the advisers and promoters of such proceedings.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound,
shall ever pray.

(Signed)

E. L. SMYTHE,

Madras, June, 1835.

Lieut.-Colonel.

SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

The draft of an act to permit Europeans to acquire and hold in perpetuity, property in land, in any part of the territories of the East India Company, has just been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. It is somewhat surprising that an act so obviously necessary to remove the discrepancy which existed between the regulations of the local Government, and the enactments of the British Legislature, should have been so long delayed. Fifteen months will have elapsed between the period when the new charter came into operation, and the passing of the proposed act; during which time the regulations of Government and the act of Parliament have been in mutual opposition to each other, the former having provided that no European should be at liberty to purchase lands in the Lower Provinces without the permission of the Governor-General in Council; and the latter having directed that, after the 22d of April, 1834, no such permission should be requisite. If, during this time, any European had in pursuance of the act of Parliament, purchased land, without asking the permission of the local Government, what course would have been pursued towards him? The authorities would have found no little difficulty in the case; since they would have been required either to violate an act of Parliament, or to set aside the regulations of Government which they were sworn to follow. After

the 1st of August, 1835, which it seems is to be as memorable a day in the East Indies, as the 1st of August, 1834, was in the West Indies, the perplexity will cease.

The act which it is now proposed to pass, is in the highest degree liberal. The new charter limited the permission to Europeans to purchase land without the permission of Government, to certain districts. The present act recognizes no such restriction, but throws open the whole of India at once and without reservation, to the free resort and settlement of Europeans. So rapid a change as this denotes, in the opinions and practice of the ruling authorities, it would be difficult to parallel. Many can remember the time when the settlement of Europeans, even in the long conquered provinces, was deemed incompatible with the safety and stability of Government. Now, when Parliament, in deference to the fears or the wisdom of those versed in India affairs, had committed to the Supreme Government the power of excluding Europeans from a large tract of our more recent territorial acquisitions, the Supreme Government declares by a legislative act, that no such restriction is necessary, and that the settlement of Europeans in all parts of the country, is equally free from objection.

Thus then, after seventy years of restrictive policy, every barrier to the free resort and residence of Europeans in India, and to the acquisition of property, is broken down; and colonization is permitted to the fullest extent. How could there be instance of so long a persevering policy, which was so fundamentally opposed to the principles of justice, and so inimical to national interests; and it will be a credit to posterity to credit the fact, that India was actually governed from the year 1765, to 1835, upon the preposterous principle of excluding every European from all permanent connection with the soil. If, at an earlier period, the resort of Europeans had been encouraged, we should have witnessed a far different scene from that which the country now presents. The eye would have been attracted by budding the seats of European gentility; the country would have been intersected with roads; improved methods of culture would have been introduced; every natural advantage of soil and climate would have been improved, and converted into an element of national prosperity; nor should we have been obliged to witness the fact, that from an empire so boundless in extent, so rich in all the gifts of nature, the exports to England, were confined to one or two staple productions. And we have now the melancholy reflex-

tion, that through the long delay in removing these restrictions, the season for the extensive settlement of Europeans in India, has been in a great measure lost. Other colonies have in the mean time been planted, some in the vicinity of India, which hold out greater advantages to settlers, and thither has the tide of emigration set in; while the treasures of landed property in India have become gradually more complicated and less inviting to European capitalists.—*Friend of India.*

SALT SPRINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Salt appears to be very abundant in the United States; there are indications of a gypsum and rock-salt formation along the east and south-east boundaries of the Mississippi valley, bordering on the transition rocks of the mountain chains, and strata identical with the saliferous sandstone of Europe; and through the whole extent of this line, from the state of New York across the Mississippi, into the Arkansas country, salt-works have been more or less successfully undertaken. However, the salt has never been found in the mass; it is obtained from springs, or more frequently from wells or borings made for the purpose. The brine varies considerably in its strength.

Professor Eaton has suggested doubts whether masses of salt really exist. He conceives that an apparatus for the spontaneous manufacture of salt may be found within the bosom of the earth, in those rocks which contain the necessary elements; and his opinion has the support of an experiment, which we shall give in his own words, he says,—“I took a specimen of the rock called water limestone, from a hill adjoining nine-mile creek, a few miles west of the Onondaga salt-springs: if this specimen be pulverized and examined ever so minutely, it presents nothing to the senses resembling common salt—muriate of soda: I do not mean that the elementary constituents cannot be found in it, but I do not propose here to have any reference to a chemical analysis of the rock. On exposing a fresh fracture of a specimen from this rock for two or three weeks, in a damp cellar, it shoots out crystals of common salt, sufficient to cover its whole surface. This proves, conclusively, that one rock, at least, reposing over the floor of the salt springs, contains in itself the materials for the spontaneous manufacture of salt; and there may be many kinds of rock, besides the water limestone, which contain the elementary constituents of common salt.” However, subsequently, Mr. Eaton has found reason to think that salt has ex-

Critical Notices.

interstices in solid white in cubical crystals, the hollow forms of which are discovered abundantly in the lias and saline rock of the coast, and it seems still to be highly probable that masses of salt exist in the neighbourhood of the salt-springs. The brine contains, besides the muriate of soda, a considerable proportion of muriate of lime and magnesia; and recently, Dr. Lillie has detected bromine in the brine of Salina.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Steam to India; or the New India Guide. London. J. COCHRANE and Co. Waterloo.

An interesting poem under this title has recently issued from the press; the design of which is the description of a steam voyage to the East with the several adventures, incidents, &c., likely to occur on the route. The writer has some vivacity, but more quaintness, and still more pedantry. This quaintness, however, is not always out of place, and his pedantry not so frequently amuses. The notes we consider better than the text; and for this reason, they are done in very good prose, while the latter is not always very good poetry. However, to quarrel with the author would be impossible. He is a right good fellow; and we have no objection to shake hands with him in friendship and cordiality. There is a vein of sly, quiet humour running through the whole poem, and although it is not always in evidence, it is a most welcome one. The author himself we like him exceedingly. One thing, his verse is very unequal; it is sometimes excellent enough to rival Moore's; again, it is so often the least said about it the better for the author's credit. The writer, whoever he may be, has not entered upon his task without ample knowledge of it in its several details. He communicates a good deal of information on a subject on which all must be anxious to hear the utmost there is to be said; viz., the route by the Red Sea to India. Government has, at length, embarked in the plan of establishing a line of Steam Communication; but what could be more shameful than its previous apathy, or what more scandalous than the present interference of that honorable fraternity of salaried sovereigns—the Company in the closing of the mail? Some remedy must be applied to this evil. But, in the meantime let it be asked, why is the influence of that Company whenever or wherever exerted pernicious and baneful? Never is it known or good; always for evil!

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT.

July 10th, 1836.

Crim. Com.—Gee v. Turner.—This was an action to recover damages for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. Defendant was recently a clerk in the mercantile establishment in this town—plaintiff about two years since carried on business at Cawnpore, as a wine and provision dealer.—Mr. Clarke opened the pleadings.—Mr. Advocate General stated the case for the plaintiff. This is an action brought against defendant to recover damages for adultery with the plaintiff's wife. Mr. Gee is a tradesman in an extensive business, and some time ago carried on trade at Cawnpore. There he married, his present wife; there, she bore him five children; three of whom are now alive to lament the necessity he is under of bringing this action. About two years ago, plaintiff left Cawnpore and came to reside in this town, which has since been his place of residence. Defendant came to Calcutta in Feb. 1834, and resided in the first instance, with a family named Dunbar, with whom he had lived during his minority; he is now about twenty-seven. Mr. Dunbar had been for a number of years intimate with the family of Mr. Gee, and this circumstance, of course, led to an acquaintance with Mr. Turner, who was invited to the house of the plaintiff. There he went, and afterwards, a greater degree of intimacy having taken place, he became a frequent visitor; and, there, he has not thought it consistent with his notions of gratitude, to commit adultery with the wife of the man in whose hospitality he has so frequently participated. In actions of this nature, he, the learned counsel, was aware that it was a frequent habit to set forth in glowing colours, the beauty and accomplishments of the woman whose departure from the paths of virtue the plaintiff had to regret. He never, even in his early days, was very much addicted to flowery imagery, and his predilections did not increase as he advanced in life. He had, therefore, made no enquiries as to the woman's beauty or accomplishments, but he had found that she had been for thirteen years the wife of the plaintiff; that she was the mother of children now at an age to require her care, and that, by the act of the defendant, she had been prevented performing her duty either to

the children or the parent of them. Amongst these children was a young lady, aged thirteen, a time of life too early for marriage even in this country, where, as the court are aware, marriages take place much earlier than in England. This young lady was receiving her education at a school in Chowringhee, there, she passed most of her time, but she came home on Saturdays and Sundays, and at those times the defendant made a point of being present, paying her every possible attention, such as led all to believe that at no distant time those attentions would ripen into an union of more permanent duration. This he, the learned counsel, thought was the strongest part of the case, where, under the mask of friendship, defendant had partaken of the plaintiff's hospitality, and under pretence of making advances to the daughter, had concealed his intention to commit adultery with her father's wife. The particulars were few but conclusive. In January last, Mrs. Gee miscarried, and, in consequence, lived apart from her husband; she continued for some time indisposed, but when she began to recover, she went, as is usual in this country, for a short time on the river, accompanied by the family of a friend. When she came back she refused to return to her husband's bed, declaring that she would sleep separate, and in another room. True it is, that the room she slept in is the one adjoining to that of her husband, but it is also true that there was a lock on the door, and a private staircase by which any person might have access to her without discovery. This room was formerly used for the children, but they were removed in order that Mrs. Gee might experience the convenience of it, and there she continued to sleep until May last. It was not known how long the criminal intimacy existed, how it began, or where it was carried on, but in May last, a circumstance occurred which put it beyond all doubt that the plaintiff had been disgraced. In the house of Mr. Gee resided two gentlemen of very great respectability, a fortunate circumstance for this case, for they would be adduced as witnesses this day, and he, the learned counsel, would not be exposed to the charge which might have been otherwise put forth by his learned friend, of bringing no persons forward as witnesses, but hirelings or discarded servants. One of

these gentlemen is Mr. Davis, who has resided with Mrs. Gee since he came to Calcutta, and the other is a Mr. Carey, a son of the gentleman who was well known as the principal missionary at Serampore, where also Mr. Carey's family resided, and whither he was in the habit of returning on Saturdays and Sundays, but the rest of the week he resided at the house of the plaintiff. On the night of the 28th of May, or the morning of the 29th, for on this point these gentlemen differ, they received a message from Mrs. Gee, desiring them to come up stairs, where they immediately went. But he, the learned counsel, should state that previously to this, Mr. Gee had gone into his wife's room, and requested her to return to her former apartment, upon which she made a considerable noise, and having sent the bearer down for Carey and Davis, told those gentlemen, on their coming upstairs, that her husband had been behaving violently, and had threatened to kill her, and declared that she would quit the house. From these gentlemen the court would hear the manner—the unaffected surprise—with which the husband heard this accusation. These gentlemen gave no credit to her assertions, and they did what was their duty if they believed the plaintiff innocent, though not their duty if they believed him guilty, they urged her not to leave the house, telling her that circumstances which take place between husband and wife in private ought not to be divulged, and that if she left the house at that hour it would be a reflection for ever on her private character. Now Mrs. she persisted, and ordered the carriage to be got ready, but this Mr. Gee refused to allow. At length she suffered herself to be persuaded, and remained at the house during the following day, but on the evening of the 30th May, when Mr. Gee returned from his ride, he discovered she was not at home. Inquiries were instantly made, and on the following day he learned that she had thought fit to go to the house of the defendant, where she had remained from that time till the present. Now he, Mr. Advocate General, was aware that his learned friend was instructed, that Mrs. Gee had quitted the house, and fled to the first place she could find, and that defendant, forsooth, would not refuse her an asylum. There was no doubt that she had been well-schooled, and that this was the original arrangement; that she might appear unwilling to leave her husband's house, but that a regard for her own life made the step imperative,

and, therefore, she was justified in taking refuge where she could. If these were his learned friend's instructions, he must say a case of greater aggravation, a deeper infliction on the feelings of a husband he had never heard, for what would the court think, when he adduced evidence that for months before the event he had just related, the criminal intimacy had occurred, and had been continued, that the defendant had been that child of which Mrs. Gee had miscarried was his own? It would also be proved that the defendant was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Gee in the most extraordinary way, inhabiting himself on those occasions in the dress of a common Chinaman, apprehending, perhaps, that it was a disguise, the business of which corresponded with the baseness of his design, for that by this means he did carry on an adulterous intercourse with this woman for a very considerable time, appears too certain. He, the learned counsel, was quite aware that he could not now urge these facts with a view to vindictive damages. Our fathers were not so nice, but recent decisions established that the amount of damages was given, not with a view of punishing the offender, but of pointing out the greater degree of injury sustained by the husband. But looking at the breach of friendship and hospitality,—the attempt to impute to the husband's conduct, the necessity of the elopement,—the conduct of defendant towards plaintiff's daughter,—he did not think there ever was a case of adultery he would not say involving more important circumstances regarding the parties' rank in life, but one more injuriously directed at the happiness and character of the husband. One word

more to plaintiff's sister, he was in court, and he if granted, would be examined by his learned friend who had subpoenaed it for granted that he did not make his learned friend an instrument of practicing the court, and that, as the witness was present, he would ask the testimony which he had appeared desirous to obtain. If so, he, the Advocate General, supposed he should have another opportunity of addressing their Lordships, but if not, the court would consider the application for her attendance only as one link in the chain of falsehood and deceit which extends throughout this transaction.—Ramcoomar Ghose and Mr. G. E. Hudson proved the jurisdiction. The latter deposed. I went to defendant's house on the 31st of May, saw

defendant and Mrs. Gee on that occasion. I enquired what had induced her to leave her husband's house, and I informed Mr. Turner, that Mr. Gee was about to bring an action against him. He replied, the sooner the better, (Cross-examined.) I did not ask Mrs. Gee to return to her husband; I enquired if she had no wish to return, she replied that she had not. I also enquired if she had no wish to see her children, but these questions were not put by desire of Mr. Gee. (Re-examined.) I had at that time instructions to commence proceedings from Mr. Gee.—Thomas Watkins deposed. I am a member of the firm of Watkins and Olliv, know defendant, he resided with me, but left my house on the 30th of May. Had conversation with defendant regarding Mrs. Gee, when he told me that she was residing with him in Creek Row, and that she came there on the night of the 30th May. Had some conversation with defendant five days ago: he told me it was known to all the servants that the child with which Mrs. Gee miscarried was his. Gee's house is about thirty yards from mine; defendant used to pass his evenings there, returning home, sometimes so late as half past nine. Never heard from him that he had been there at a later hour. Defendant, when at home, wears a China jacket, such as Chinese of respectability wear at Canton, but I am not aware that he went to Gee's in that dress. I was thinking of leaving Calcutta about the latter end of May last, defendant was to accompany me up the country. We made purchases for the purpose, but the project was delayed partly on account of this elopement. (Cross-examined.) Defendant was in the employ of a mercantile house here, first at 52 rupees, then at 64 rupees, per mensem, but resigned his employment four days previous to 30th May. (Re-examined.) Believes defendant has some money, but doesn't know how much. He told me "his girl" would go up the country with him, and, I believe, he alluded to Mrs. Gee.—Mrs. E. D'Arcy proved the marriage of plaintiff and his wife at Cawnpore, in 1822. Witness accompanied Mrs. Gee to church on that occasion. (Cross-examined.) At that time plaintiff was about forty; Mrs. Gee was more than fourteen but not fifteen; she was quite a child in height, but a fine bulky young woman in appearance. Saw them three years afterwards. Don't know Mr. Turner or Mrs. Poulson. Was acquainted with Mrs. Gee's mother and father: he was a European merchant,

and is since deceased. Her mother was born in this country. Major Owen was present at the ceremony, so was Mr. Foley of the Custom House, Cawnpore. (Re-examined by Mr. Clarke.) I saw Mrs. Gee three days previous to the ceremony, she seemed very happy, and I was the person she chose to dress her.—Mr. John Davis.—I am a tradesman, my place of business is at Benares where I have resided for nineteen years. I arrived in Calcutta on the 18th April last, and have, since that time, resided at the house of Mr. Gee. I have seen Mrs. Gee on three occasions at Benares, and since I came to Calcutta. Plaintiff has two daughters and one son. Seen defendant since my arrival. Plaintiff's oldest daughter is at Miss Fulton's school in Chowringhee, but she used to come home on Saturdays, remain there during Sunday, and return on Monday, and she remained a week at home during Easter. Defendant was regularly at Gee's to dinner on Saturdays and Sundays, and, as I thought, paid particular attention to Miss Gee. I considered the seat next to Miss Gee as the one which Mr. Turner usually took. He paid much attention to the young lady, so much that on one occasion when he was sitting between the mother and the daughter, I thought it right to rise and proceed to the extremity of the verandah. On the night of the 28th or morning of the 29th May, the sickler bearer awoke me, saying Mrs. Gee wanted to see me. I was taken by surprise, but I put on my trousers and gown, and being joined by Mr. Carey, went up stairs to the upper hall. We found there Mrs. and Mr. Gee, the former said the latter had threatened to kill her. I said it was impossible, and that it was a family dispute in which strangers ought not to interfere. Plaintiff declared that he had never made use of the expression. I did not hear him use any harsh expressions. Saw Mrs. Gee the next day, Friday, and went out in the evening to ride with the plaintiff: we returned at eight o'clock when we found Mrs. Gee had gone out, leaving word with the servant that a European lady had called for her in a carriage with two bay horses. She did not return that night, and at my suggestion no minute enquiry was instituted. The following morning we made further enquiries, and on Sunday, Mr. Hudson and myself, had an interview with her, in a house in Creek-row, in the presence of defendant. They were sitting near each other, at a circular table. She asked me if I was not aware

that her husband had threatened to kill her. Plaintiff and his wife lived together as married people usually do; his conduct was that of an affectionate husband. (Cross-examined.) Don't know if plaintiff and his wife frequently quarrelled; there appeared to have been a dispute in the morning. Plaintiff told me that he called his wife to come to his bed, and that she replied "no, you will kill me," and he answered "impossible."—Dr. Jackson deposed that he attended Mrs. Gee on several occasions, one of which was a threatened miscarriage in January. Family arrangements induced witness to leave Calcutta about that time, and on his return he was informed that Mrs. Gee had miscarried. Witness saw her afterwards. On all occasions Mr. Gee's conduct was affectionately attentive. (Cross-examined.) Witness has seen Mr. Turner about fifteen months since, his appearance is that of about 25 years of age.—Dr. Graham deposed that he attended Mrs. Gee for a few days during the absence of Dr. Jackson, thought plaintiff's conduct particularly kind and attentive.—Mr. Jabez Carey deposed as follows: I am a son of the late Dr. Carey, and know both Mr. and Mrs. Gee. I first knew Mr. Gee in 1819, but have been particularly intimate with him for the last five months, during which time I have resided at his house. I remember the 30th May; there was a dispute between plaintiff and his wife, one complaining of the other, and Mr. Durr and I were called up. I do not think Mr. Gee spoke harshly. I have not seen Mrs. Gee since. Plaintiff's conduct to his wife was kind and affectionate. I know Mr. Turner, he was a frequent visitor at Mrs. Gee's during the Easter holidays. There was a friendship between him and Miss Gee, which I, as a parent, would not have permitted. He used to speak to her and sit close to her. (Cross-examined.) I have heard defendant was a clerk, but never that he was in the habit of making presents to Mrs. Gee. I was present on one occasion at a dance, but don't know if the music was paid for by defendant. Plaintiff is boisterous and loud in his manners; don't recollect having advised him to be more moderate. I know Mrs. Poulson; saw her two or three days before Mrs. Gee left her husband, have heard she was present at the time of the miscarriage. There are people in Calcutta who have lived as servants in the family during the last two years. There were two Portuguese women when I first went there. A cook and ayah have been examined at the

attorney's office; also a young Malay woman. Never heard that plaintiff had seen Turner in bed with his wife. The Malay woman did not so state it. I acted as interpreter, and was present when she was examined. She stated that her master came into the room and conversed with Mrs. Gee, but the puriah was down. I do not know that plaintiff and his wife have not occupied the same room for the last year. The Malay woman did not state at the attorney's office that plaintiff called out to his wife on one occasion "What noise is that which the bed is making?" &c. &c. The two bed rooms adjoined. Mr. Gee appeared very happy with his wife; she did not appear so happy. Plaintiff has felt much since his wife went away; I thought he would have lost his reason.—Munna Ayah deposed—I came from Cawnpore with Mrs. Gee about two years since, she brought three children with her. At first plaintiff and his wife slept in the same room and in the same bed; I slept in another bed with the children in the next room. The door used to remain open. But when Mrs. Gee became unwell she slept in the children's room on a couch. The mosquito curtains were dark. After the miscarriage Mrs. Gee remained ill for twenty days, then she rose, walked about, and came to the table. A short time after she went on the river, Mrs. Favier being with her, and she remained away two or three days. I know the defendant, he used to come to the house on Saturdays and Sundays, and sometimes during the week. I have seen defendant in Mrs. Gee's room. On one occasion, after nine o'clock, Mrs. Gee retired to her chamber, undressed herself, having first fastened the door, bolted it and locked it. After she had undressed herself she directed me to retire, I did so, and she shut the door after me. After I quitted the room I looked through some venetians that opened into the bathing room, and I saw the defendant in a Chinaman's dress, sitting close to Mrs. Gee, who had her usual night dress on. Defendant used to come up the back stair case. Mrs. Gee did not then sleep in the same bed with her husband. It is about three months since this circumstance took place. She had her night chamber on, nothing else. I did not look on for any length of time, but retired to the children's room. Defendant remained there the whole night. I saw him go away on another occasion down the back stair case. On another occasion, when the door was ajar, I entered that room, Mr. Turner and Mrs. Gee were sitting together, they started and I retired.

This was after nine o'clock, they were on the couch on which she slept, and she had only her night dress on. She shut the door and looked and barred it. I know she received this from the defendant which she tore and threw away. (Cross-examined.) I was dismissed by Mrs. Gee; my husband was turned away at the same time; he had seen the durwan take a box to Turner's and he had remonstrated. The durwan communicated this to Mrs. Gee and she dismissed us. The morning after the elopement I was desired to attend, and Mr. Gee asked me, if I knew where Mrs. Gee was. After this plaintiff's sister addressed me, saying "Ayah, speak the truth, and say who used to visit Mrs. Gee, did not Turner come? Did not letters come from him?" To which I answered Turner did come, and letters came. Plaintiff and his wife did not go out together, she went in the chaise, and he went in the buggy. They slept together until the miscarriage, after which they never slept together. Plaintiff sometimes came into his wife's room, sometimes when she has been undressing, and after conversing with her for a short time he would retire, when she would shut the door. This was at the time she had recovered her health. They used to have quarrels, but on those occasions she used to speak in a loud voice, while he used to look on, and hold his tongue.—Dr. Daint, H. M.'s 44th foot, deposed that he attended Mr. Gee's family when at Cawnpore, and that he never saw any person manifest greater anxiety for his family, during their illness, than plaintiff.—Francis Favier deposed that he had known plaintiff for twenty-two years, and Mrs. Gee since 1831. Always thought that they lived affectionately and happy together.—(Cross-examined.) Mrs. Favier did not visit the Gees much, but they were on visiting terms. Did not know that there were frequent bickerings and quarrels between plaintiff and his wife. Thought that these quarrels were chiefly owing to her temper. Knew she had 100 rupees per mensem allowed her for the house expenses and for the horses, and that some land settled on Mrs. Gee, was sold by plaintiff, Mrs. Gee executing the conveyance a little out of temper.—This was the case for the plaintiff.—Mr. Turton, with whom was Mr. Grant, addressed the court at great length on behalf of the defendant. The learned counsel stated that it was impossible to deny the material facts of the case, but in explanation, strongly urged the disparity

of the ages of plaintiff and his wife; their living apart since Jan. after the complete recovery of her health, and that Mrs. Poulson, the most intimate acquaintance of the family, had not been called on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Turton then commented on the opening of the case by plaintiff's counsel, particularly that part of it which noticed the appearance of defendant in the Chittaman's dress, and on the alleged attentions paid to plaintiff's daughter, a child of twelve years of age.—The court gave a verdict of damages 400 rupees, stating as the grounds that it was proved beyond all doubt that plaintiff was much attached to his wife, but that there did appear a wantonness in his having lived apart from her after the complete recovery of her health, and that some weight was to be attached to the argument of Mr. Turton, regarding the want of Mrs. Poulson's evidence. Besides it was not shown that defendant was a man of large property, and the court must bear in mind that he could not be discharged from the damages under the insolvent act without undergoing a certain period of imprisonment. But on the other hand, the children were deprived of their mother, and the court must not hold out that because a man is poor, he may offend with impunity.

June 23.—*R. Browne and others, Assignees of Palmer and Co. v. J. Watson.*—This was an action of covenant by the assignees of Palmer and Co. against the defendant, to recover the sum of Rs. 92,000 odd, awarded by Messrs. W. Carr and W. Storm, the arbitrators, to whom all accounts between the assignees and John Watson alone, and between the assignees and John and Robert Watson jointly, had been referred, under a bond of submission executed by John Watson alone, who had bound himself for his brother Robert also. The award bore date in April 1834, and the money was ordered to be paid on the 18th of January, 1835, by John and Robert Watson, to the remaining assignees of Palmer and Co., in full of all demands of the assignees, as well upon John Watson alone as upon John and Robert Watson jointly. The bond and award were on *Over* set out in the pleadings, and the defendant demurred specially on several grounds, insisting principally—1st, that the award directed payment, not to all the assignees who had joined in the reference, but to those who remained assignees, omitting Robert Browne—2dly, that the award was not final and conclusive of the accounts, between John

and Robert—Sdly, that it awarded John and Robert jointly to pay the debt of John alone. The case was argued on the 18th June by Messrs. Turton and Dobby in support of the demurrer, and by the Advocate General and Mr. Prinsep in support of the award, when several authorities were cited on either side.—The court this day gave its judgment in favor of the award, overruling the demurrer with costs.—The Chief Justice said he had at first thought there was something in the argument of defendant's counsel, but had looked into all the cases, and was now well satisfied that the award was a good award, and that judgment must be given for the plaintiff. The case of *Strangford v. Green*, 2 Mod. Report 227, had decided, that one partner could not bind his co-partner to the performance of a contract, but that he was himself bound, if the partner refused performance. That case was recognized in a later case in 2 Bingham's report, and Comyn's Dig. was an authority to the same effect. The arbitrators had finally determined all the points referred to them, for the award stated, that they had enquired into all, and directed payment in full satisfaction, and that all claims should thereupon cease. The arbitrators could not go into any question between John and Robert, for Robert was not before them. It had been long ago determined, that an award that all claims and controversies should cease, amounted to a release, and was final. They had decided all the points which they could decide, and all that was referred to them.—Sir J. Grant reviewed the cases cited in argument, and expressed his entire concurrence. The first objection was removed by the allegation of the plaintiff, that the payment was directed to be made to the persons who were then assignees. As to the other, though John Watson could well bind himself to the assignees for the acts of Robert, it was absurd to suppose he could bind Robert, who was not present, to a settlement of any matter in dispute between Robert and himself. It had been urged, that the award directed that the debt of John to be paid by John and Robert jointly, but that was not so. There was no finding of any debt of John alone, and it could not be presumed there was any. On the contrary, the court was bound to presume the award to be just; and as it had released John from all claims of the assignees, it was to be presumed that nothing was found to be due from him alone.—Judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

SUMMARY.

Agents of the British Government.—Mohun Lal, the companion of our celebrated travellers Messieurs Burnes and Gerard, intends shortly to start for Candahar, to commence his labours as a Government agent at the Court of Rahsem Dil Khan. Besides this Native spy at Candahar, the Government has a Hindoo emissary acting in the same capacity, at Lahore; a Mr. Louis, alias Mason, watching and reporting the movements of Amir Dost Mahomed Khan at Cabul; Moonshee Keramet Ali, at Kamiran's Durbar at Herat—and Moulvies Auzamodeen Hosains (the quondam Muzir Moonshee of Lord W. Bentinck) to report the intrigues and proceedings of the Sindian Chiefs, stationed at Titee near the mouth of the Indus. A person will shortly be deputed, we understand, to Bokhara, to keep our Government apprised of the politics of Naseeroola Khan's Court.

Encouragement of Oriental Literature.—The sums which Government have for some time been in the habit of laying out in the printing of standard Sanskrit and Arabic works, were directed to be discontinued on the 7th of March last. The works which were in progress have been stopped. This has excited, and very justly, the deep regret of the members of the Asiatic Society, who are anxious for the preservation and cultivation of the classical literature of the country, and at the last meeting of this body, it was determined to present a memorial to Government, to solicit a renewal of their patronage. We learn, that the reply of Government is not favourable to the petition. It remains, therefore, for the Asiatic Society to memorialize the Court of Directors on the subject. The printing of correct editions of the Sanskrit classics is an object of national importance to which the Government of India cannot be indifferent.

Murder of Mr. Blake.—Further intelligence from Jeypore has been received. Major Alves's official report has not appeared. Five of the men who had been identified as most forward and active in the attack on Mr. Blake, were executed on the morning of the 22d June, by the Jeypore authorities, and in the street fronting the temple, at the door of which, the atrocious murder was committed. Three of these men were *Munns*, men of the lowest cast, and among the most reckless villains in the country. The other two criminals who were executed, were a Moostulman and a Rajpoot, both soldiers. Another man,

the most guilty of all, was reprieved to the morning of the 28d, to give him time to substantiate a charge he had brought against a Sarawjee, of having instigated him to join in a tumult, which he was informed would be set in motion by another Sarawjee. He was promised his life if he substantiated the charge, but if he failed to prove it, he was to be executed on the morning of the 28d. The execution of these men passed off without any appearance of disturbance, the arrangements for preserving the peace having been very judicious. Doubts are now expressed whether the gates of the city were closed or not, upon the unfortunate Mr. Blake; and it is the opinion of some that there was no connection between the murder of that gentleman and the attack on Major Alves.

Draught of a Memorial proposed to be addressed to the Legislative Council of India.—The humble memorial and petition of the undersigned indigo planters and persons concerned and interested in the production of indigo within the presidency of Bengal: Sheweth,—That your memorialists, deeply interested in the cultivation of indigo, venture most earnestly to represent to your Hon. Council the alarm and distress with which they regard the proposal for re-winding sections 2 and 3 of regulation V. of 1880, at the first meeting of the Legislative Council in Aug. next. Your Hon. Council is fully aware of the importance of the indigo trade to the present prosperity of India, and of the immense extent of land and capital to which it affords employment. Your memorialists need only point to this circumstance in suggesting to the consideration of your Hon. Council the imminent danger and the magnitude of the evil, which might result from a too sudden adoption of any course of policy tending to the destruction of one vast branch of industry even could it be hoped ultimately to divert into some other speculative or ideal direction so enormous and valuable a mass of wealth and labour as is dependent upon the present continuance and success of the indigo cultivation and trade. The objections that most peculiarly attach to such views or to the too ready recourse to theoretical or experimental legislation in a country so situated as India, cannot have been overlooked by your Hon. Council in determining upon the measure against which your memorialists now appeal. But your memorialists are deeply impressed with a conviction that the contemplated rescission of the pro-

tective clauses of regulation V. of 1880 will virtually and inevitably have the most injurious effects of a course of policy so much to be deprecated and will entail eventual ruin upon that branch of trade in which your memorialists are engaged without opening any other equally extended resources either to their own exertions or to the necessities of those ryots for whose immediate benefit, it is presumed, the proposed enactment is intended. Your memorialists, aided by their accession to the published minutes of proceedings in Council at the period of framing the regulation now proscribed, are assured, that there are many obvious arguments in relation to the present question which it is unnecessary, promptly, to insist upon, in remonstrating against an immediate and implicit compliance with the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, in obedience to which it would appear that the present proposal is entertained. The less perfect information possessed by the Hon. Court of Directors, and the impossibility of their referring to any result of immediate and positive observation, sufficiently explain those views which have guided their decision upon a subject even of the importance of which it is humbly suggested they may not have been aware. But in that Hon. Council which your memorialists approach, your memorialists, with the greatest confidence, address themselves to a present preponderance of the same liberal and enlightened direction to which the regulation referred to owed its existence. To your Hon. Council it becomes, therefore, unnecessary to offer any suggestion even of the extraordinary disadvantages under which the cultivation of indigo is still carried on, or to dwell upon the extremely imperfect remedy which even as it now exists the law supplies to those disadvantages, and generally to the risks and dishonesty to which your memorialists are exposed.—While, adhering, however, to the instructions of the Hon. Court of Directors on this subject, your memorialists may be permitted to observe that the orders of the Hon. Court bear a date so much anterior to the renewal of that charter under which your memorialists have ever hoped for the introduction of a more perfect and liberal form of Government, that they can scarcely yield without some hesitation to the belief that the orders of the Hon. Court were indeed intended to apply peremptorily to the present circumstances of the administration of India. Nor can your memorialists omit bringing

to the notice of your Hon. Council that the regulations which is now partly to be re-considered had then so recently come into operation that its actual effects, whether injurious or otherwise, could not possibly have been known to the Hon. Court of Directors when their instructions were forwarded to the Indian Government.—Admitted a peasantry more advanced in civilization and alive to the sense of moral obligation that attaches to a contract, or under the protection of laws more efficient and applicable to the exigencies of so important a branch of industry, and of justice more readily attainable in the Civil Courts, your memorialists would not see any protective indulgence whatever that should appear to extend to them to the preference in the eye of Government of the people. Even now they do not seek such preference, but appeal against an unprovoked and special withdrawal from themselves alone, of such facilities as the legislature extends to other classes, and which your Hon. Council's own experience must have shown to have been equally politic in their protection of just rights, and inoffensive in their operation upon the very class against whom they appear to be directed. The Sections 2 and 3 of Regulation V. of 1830, formed the most perfect and efficient provisions of the enactments that for several years had tended to ameliorate the condition of the indigo planter, by affording remedies against the fraudulent carelessness or cunning of the ryot, and equally against the machinations of those who too frequently worked upon his weakness and cupidity, and incited him to that dishonesty which, ruinous to the planter, could heretofore only be met by such interposition of violence as, it is believed, would never have been resorted to under a more vigorous administration of justice throughout India.—Notwithstanding the limited period during which this regulation has been in force, your memorialists, with confidence, appeal to the immediate observation of the members of your Hon. Council, and to the testimony of the magistracy of the interior, in support of their humble acknowledgment of its marked beneficial influences. Insufficient as were the provisions of regulation VI. of 1829, extended under regulation V. of 1834, and imperfect as, under certain views, is even that regulation which now forms the subject of your memorialists address, your memorialists feel assured that the records of the Mofussil Courts will fully establish the fact, that even from the date of the first of those

regulations which were framed for the protection of the indigo planter, but most especially and decidedly since the promulgation of sections 2 and 3 of regulation V. of 1830, such scenes of violence as too commonly at one time disgraced the country, had become gradually of less frequent occurrence, and less dangerous in their nature and consequences. The production of indigo has, consequently, fallen lighter upon the planter, and, partly through that indulgence which tacitly but most beneficially has been extended to him, the trade has been enabled to contend with the calamities of the past years, and with the competition that has threatened it from abroad. If against these advantages which a superior protection has afforded, may have to be admitted a somewhat too sanguine pursuit of the trade so encouraged, until it seems at this moment to be threatened with an alarming over-production, how much more carefully should any act be now considered that might add the prospect of utter and irremediable ruin to a trade so valuable under circumstances of probable, though, perhaps, ultimately beneficial depression.—In pointing to the excellent effects of sections 2 and 3 of regulation V. of 1830, as securing the general peace of the districts where indigo is most cultivated, it is not attempted to be denied that instances of excesses should nevertheless still occasionally present ample cause for the deepest regret. But when it is remembered over how vast an extent of country the labours of indigo planters have ranged, spreading wealth and cultivation throughout tracts which previously had for the most part been scarcely recovered from the jungle,—when it is borne in mind how important are the interests entrusted to their charge, and to be asserted under an administration of law confessedly the most imperfect of any upon which British subjects have ever been dependent,—when too, it is recollected that over an equal extent of territory even in the best governed countries of Europe a total protection from liability to occasional outrage has never yet been, and probably never can be fully attained, your memorialists feel assured that your Hon. Council will not deny to that class, in whose name they appeal, the most liberal consideration that should be extended in favor of a generally well conducted and inoffensive body of men, valuable alike in their character and pursuits to the welfare and the peace of that country with which their own interests have become identified.—

Their very respect for the peace of these districts which will most be affected by the proposed enactment, is one, not the least urgent, of the motives which impel your memorialists. They address your Hon. Council, and your memorialists, while they do not, of course, take the measure itself as a subject of view, must especially consider the apparent consequences of its introduction, or even that such a purpose should have been suggested by the argument of the present most active class of the indigo season, when, in the ordinary course of cultivation, it is obvious that the peace of the country is most endangered,—at the particular period when quarters the most serious and outrageous the most violent occur, and when the planter is most immediately dependent upon the efficacious operation of these laws under whose protection he has cultivated the field which is now ripening, but whose crop he can no longer be assured of reaping in peace when an impending act of the Supreme Government has already been industriously promulgated to the ignorant ryot and the jealous and cunning zemindar, who will only see in the proposed measure that the hand of Government itself is now lifted suddenly and strongly against the planter in whose protection it had hitherto been so beneficently extended. It would be foreign alike to the objects of your memorialists, as it might appear presumptuous in them in offering this respectful appeal, to argue against the objection which is urged by the Hon. Court of Directors, on the ground of an apparent want of reciprocity provision in the clauses about to be introduced of regulation V. of 1860. To any modification of these clauses that may supply the supposed deficiency, your memorialists do not perceive the objection. They would venture, however, to suggest that, as they understand the existing provisions of the regulation, they refer only to cases where the planter has already performed his part of an engagement, and where, consequently, an equal fulfilment on the part of the ryot is all that the strictest principle of reciprocity can demand. By sections 2 and 3 of regulation V. of 1860, a punishment is awarded to the fraudulent evasion of, or instigation to evade, this part of the engagement; and as the ryot's obligation can commence only upon the previous fulfilment of engagement on the part of the planter, the case does not appear to be one very obviously in ad-

mitt of the introduction of reciprocal provisions as regards either penalty or remuneration. The opportunities of securing the most accurate information, which are afforded by your Hon. Council, render unnecessary any prolonged reference to the peculiar circumstances under which the indigo cultivation is conducted. The most serious of crops upon which an immense mass of people can be dependent, is yet maintained, under European direction, in a soil which has less than any other in existence exposed the ryot to ruin and absolute ruin from vicissitudes of season, or from any one of the many risks whose immediate weight now falls upon the planter alone. The immense amount of balances due from the ryot to the planter throughout the country is ample evidence of the dangers to which this cultivation is exposed, and the constant and unflinching return of means for further cultivation, which yet, nevertheless, invariably follows the disappointments of even the most disastrous seasons, present a distinguishing feature of permanent advantage to the ryot in the cultivation of this product, where even it yields an apparent profit to the returns of other crops. This consideration alone, your memorialists submit, would entitle the indigo planter to the most marked protection of Government against unnecessary exposure to the ryot's dishonesty, which, by the most ordinary course of law, it is impossible, sufficiently, to check,—it is almost folly to attempt checking,—in the present notoriously inefficient state of the civil courts of justice throughout the country.—Your memorialists would estimate the amount of capital permanently sunk in the factories with their balances, which are dependent upon this cultivation, at not less than about three crores of rupees, independent of annually recurring outlay upon the immediate production of indigo. It were unnecessary in addressing your Hon. Council to enter into any defence of a system of advances upon which the cultivation has ever been conducted, attended as that system confessedly is, with many disadvantages, for which, however, in the present condition of the peasantry of India, it does not seem easy to provide any very immediate or sufficient remedy. Amongst these disadvantages the enormous amount of balances already advanced to, falls equally as an evil upon the planter and the ryot. But your memorialists need only instance the

extraordinary losses incurred by Government itself upon its own salt stipulations and balances—their utter worthlessness at this moment, with reference to the amount standing against them, and the apparent probability almost that their entire value may eventually have to be completely erased from the books of the Hon. Company,—and your memorialists cannot doubt that your Hon. Council will, at once, admit how intelligible an injury might be inflicted upon the trade by any act that should deprive the hold of the planters over their ryots in respect of their balances, or should tend to annihilate so large a value of fixed capital totally inapplicable to any other branch of industry whatever, by shiking the very foundations upon which that value most immediately rests.—In the production of salt, silk, cotton, sugar, and, indeed, of nearly all other staple articles of Indian trade, but little loss, comparatively, can attend the fraudulent evasions of the ryot, be; and that of the amount advanced to the indigo planter alone thus forms the most important loss that can arise from the ryot's faithlessness, for the mere price of the plant rarely amounts to one third of the sum which the planter must unavoidably lay out in advance for labour, in most expensive buildings and heavy establishments, upon the faith of gathering that crop which the clauses of the regulation row to be retained only provide for securing to him. His loss, therefore, from the misconduct of his ryot, is immeasurably beyond that which any other cultivation would expose him to, and your memorialists would, therefore, respectfully contend that the capital that he employs in a trade which he ever held so important to India, is, consequently, under this view also, entitled to the preferential regard of the Legislature. This, however, is not the object of your memorialists' petition. Where such protection does not already extend, they would most gladly see the same facilities for the summary punishment of fraud and bad faith afforded to all other classes of labourers, especially, whose exertions, in any way, directed to the benefit of the country, in which they are established. Your memorialists assure themselves that your Hon. Council will confirm their representation, that if the indulgence which it is now in contemplation to withdraw was not in the first instance conferred upon them incautiously or undeservedly in its operation, it has proved as innocent to the ryot as it has been valuable to the indigo planter, and

graciously appreciated by the latter as is evinced in the moderation with which it has been used. So far from having become an instrument of oppression, your memorialists gratefully submit that the provision which seemed only to favor the indigo planter, has, in effect, proved most liberally and humanely to the ryot also,—preventing him frequently from the consequences of an artful interference on the part of his principal and tyrannical oppressor, who too often would be ready to see his unfortunate ryot become the victim of his own selfish purposes; while it holds equally over the ryot himself the only motive which he is in general capable of comprehending; for punishing his own natural propensity to such conduct as, unchecked, would lead him into certain misery and ruin.—In conclusion, while your memorialists with confidence appeal to the records of the Mofussil of Courts in substantiation of all that they have submitted to the consideration of your Hon. Council, they beg to assure your Hon. Council that they will pray for no extension of favor to themselves, nor peculiar consideration in the eye of the Legislature, for one instant beyond that period in which an amelioration of the general administration of justice in the Mofussil shall render it potent and effectual for the better protection of property and advancement of the moral condition of the peasantry and the people of India. They fully and ventures to hope that to such ends the attention of your Hon. Council will be directed, and your memorialists, without a murmur, be ready to be withdrawn from themselves whatever may appear to be accomplished or attainable in any degree of protection that has hitherto been accorded to them. Finally, however, this petition is submitted, your memorialists assure the resolution of the Legislature and of the Council of 1830, which is submitted to, that the clause of Regulation No. 1 of 1830, which would immediately remove all the rights of the ryot, would in reality create a greater evil than that which your memorialists are aware is being proposed to remedy by the rescission of the clause in question.—The prayer of your memorialists is, that your Hon. Council will be pleased to suspend the rescission of sections 2 and 3 of regulation V. of 1830; or that, should your Hon. Council still deem it necessary to rescind the orders of the Hon. Board of Directors in this respect, your Hon. Council will be pleased to make previous provision by

would have and more perfect satisfaction for the general population of the island of the Indigo planters.

Mr. Mordaunt.—A correspondence appears in my opinion to-day, which we have little doubt will prove extremely interesting to the members of the Civil Service in this island and to the public in general. It is not the first time Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts has been brought into notice. It, however, he has always been a man of the law now under review, he used little for the machinations of the Government; but with the influence of influence of Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts we have nothing to do at present, the principles involved in the correspondence, and the arbitrary power assumed by the Court of Directors, are the points on which we shall offer a few observations. The conduct of the late Governor General towards Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, from the time the latter quitted Lucknow to the eve of his departure for England, was in Lord William Bentinck an undeviating course of hostility and littleness, perfectly in accordance with his Lordship's usual mode of proceeding, and as remote from openness and candour as opposed to justice and equity. If the Governor General were preparing the materials for crushing Mr. M. Ricketts according to the approval form, the Travels and system of enquiry, then in vogue, surely he might have vouchsafed once in the period of seven months to have it intimated to Mr. M. Ricketts, that an investigation would take place into certain official acts of his, whilst Resident at Lucknow; but the adoption of such an obviously just course would have defeated the subtle working of the secret character-destriving engine, which his Lordship was guiding through the agency of his confidential assistant, and have allowed Mr. Ricketts to have been prepared with a defence instead of being really victimised as he was. But to pass over to the present position, the persistent signature of one "P. Mordaunt" with the great seal of the Government, and the appointment of Mr. Mordaunt to the post of Resident in England, having signified his intention to resign the service on the salary of £1,900 per annum, the half of which he had paid in hard cash into the Government treasury, that is, having made up the difference (out of his private funds) between the amount of the deductions from his salary and the fund. This is a more important point than may at first appear, but it is one that must not be lost sight of in the sequel. Having gone through

the prescribed course, and the Court of Directors having been satisfied that Mr. M. Ricketts had performed his part of the annuity contract, they, through their treasury officers, performed theirs, by the due payment of the annuity not once but after three consecutive years after that of the first admission. Now, when the Court had thus remunerated Mr. Ricketts from the service, we try to ask on what grounds they presume to exercise any authority or control over him as their servant. Suppose in the more humble sphere of life, a person pensions an old domestic, or helps him to make up a certain sum to purchase an annuity, would it be in that person's power, some five years after to go off his bargain on the plea, that he had gone to the knowledge of some act of his domestic previous to his being pensioned, which had determined him to withdraw his support? We shall be told, perhaps, the cases are not parallel, because in the one we have seen the party paying the annuity would most probably not be in the position of a former master. We admit it, but it is for this reason we have advanced it; those now interested in Mr. Mordaunt's plan may adopt some plan, by which this alleged authority of the Court of Directors over annuitants may be clearly defined, and the Civil Service lose no time in coming to an understanding of their position with the Court.—*Merit Observer, July 9th.*

Trial by Jury.—The Jury question is about to be mooted again.—At a meeting of the committee appointed by the inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of Trial by Jury in civil cases in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.—Resolved.—That the Sheriff of Calcutta be requested to convene a public meeting at the Town Hall, for the purpose of adopting such measures, as may be best calculated to secure Trial by Jury in civil cases in the Supreme Court, and likewise for considering the expediency of extending and promoting the Jury system generally throughout the country. Longueville Clarke, Chair. of the Court.—The Sheriff has, accordingly, called a meeting on the 8th July, and the public are now invited to consider the propriety of urging the local Government to pass an act to dispose of this important question. This course of proceeding is recommended on two grounds first, because such an act is now within the competency of the Indian Government; and secondly, because, when in Oct. last, Mr. Grant, as President of the

Board of Council, acknowledged the receipt of the petitions from Calcutta, and informed the chairman of the committee that he had presented those for the King and House of Commons, and Lord Brougham had presented the petition to the Lords, he recommended that the subject should be referred to the law commission on the spot.

We understand that the committee on the Jury question, have agreed amongst themselves upon the following principles as the basis of the act to be drafted for submission to the Legislative Council.—Juries in civil cases, to be summoned at the desire of either plaintiff or defendant, or of the Judge, but not otherwise.—Ordinary civil Juries to consist of four members whose verdict to be that of a majority, (that is three jurymen) but given by the foreman as the verdict of the whole Jury.—Full Juries to consist of twelve. Their verdict to be that of a majority in the same proportion as above, namely, nine, but if so large a number cannot agree after the hour's deliberation then the verdict may be given by a simple majority.—The Judge, plaintiff, or defendant, to have the option of summoning an ordinary or a full Jury. Jurymen to receive four rupees per diem for each cause. We believe, it is intended to call another public meeting for the approval of the draft, when ready, and for the purpose of laying before the public the answer which shall have been received from Government, to the petition.—*Courier*, July 24.

We are informed that the Hon. John Elliot will return to his situation as Post Master General, and Mr. Siddons, in consequence, will resume his duties as the *Post Office* house. Mr. H. Ricketts, we hear, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs, in room of Mr. John Master.—*July 25.*

Sir Frederick Adam—Private letters from Madras state that Sir F. Adam feels very severely the censure he has lately experienced from the Court of Directors as to several of his measures, and that, it is believed, he will go home in Jan. It is said, that on the receipt of the letter ordering the resignation of Mr. Laucelle, he had actually the tender of his own resignation written out, but thought better of it. Captain Douglas is to be posted to the Residency of Tanjore. This will be another blow which Sir F. Adam will severely feel. It is also said, that the Court has disapproved of his advancing three lakhs to the Iron Company at Porto Novo. In point of principle they are right, Government has

nothing to do with such speculations, but there may be peculiar circumstances in this case. Col Smythe, who went home in the "Clausure," not being able to obtain justice at Madras, carried with him his own memorial, on which it is said that the Governor and Council, as well as the Commander-in-chief, have made favourable remarks. We don't understand them. For if these authorities are favourable to the gallant officer, how is he obliged to go home for justice, and meets with treatment in other respects utterly disgraceful. We give these as *on duty*, but some of them are vouched for in a very positive manner. Dr. Barnatyne also, who was sent home, is expected to return with flying colours.

We hear, that one of the principal Generals of Nepal, has it in contemplation to make a voyage to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, from motives of curiosity, and a desire of acquiring knowledge. For a Hindoo of high caste this is very extraordinary. We can have no doubt that the accounts of Ram-mohan Roy's reception in England, have led to this desire of travel.

For three days past there have been several flying accounts of movements of troops to quell disturbances in Rajshahiye. The following is an extract from a letter received to-day from Belwah, dated the 22d instant—"There has been a rebellion in our district—the two magistrates obliged to take to their heels three days ago—and the military called from Berhampore, to quell the mobility. They take the field to-day about 12 miles hence. There will be a slaughter, else I am much mistaken. The ryots carved out, and burnt all the Mahayun's papers, their hounds, &c., and when the police, with the magistrates at the head, went to protect the merchants, they were driven off—near one of the Company's *old factories*, called *Burhagutelly*."

In the Insolvent Court, on 24th July, the rule nisi was made absolute, there being no opposition, and an order was made, giving a final discharge to the partners in the firm of Alexander and Co.; as regards all persons who have taken part in the proceedings in this court. Sir E. Ryan, who sat as Commissioner, observed that he made the order in that form in this case, because the application for discharge was supported by a list showing a majority of assents by excluding creditors who had not taken part in the proceedings here. Mr. Turton obtained leave to add to the list of assents about twenty names, procured after filing the petition.—An application

was made on behalf of Capt. William Hamilton, to be relieved from the deduction of one-third from his pay and allowances, on the ground that he had been transferred by the local establishment since the order was made, and now only received 150 sicca rupees per month. As, however, the amount in the Paymaster's certificate was 213 rupees, the affidavit was ordered to be amended, and brought on the next court day.—The Chief Justice took occasion to state that since passing a recent order for the deduction of one-third from the salary of an uncorrupted servant of Government, he had communicated with Government on the subject, but Government had declined to give any opinion, or in any way to interfere with the discretion of the Insolvent Court.

At the trial of Mr. Fraser.—The proceedings on the trial of Kurtem Khan and Mogul Beg were closed on Wednesday last. The "plain, unvarnished tale" delivered on oath, and unhesitatingly, by I nala Meo, on the first day of the trial, and the train of evidence which subsequently transpired, have strongly impressed us with the truth of his statement. I nala's ready recognition of the ramrod, the solemn assertions of the Rhotuck Chuprasse, and the confident testimony of the Mautree, who stocked the cartons five months ago, are amongst the most striking parts of the corroborative evidence. Furroon Khatun has a daring expression of countenance, and looks a fit instrument for the work for which he has been tried; his deposit made before the court worth a deal of evidence, and, during one of the days of trial, nothing could exceed the impudence with which he endeavored to brave the matter, and to confuse the proceedings. Mogul Beg was at first, after his own fashion, insulting to the court—but latterly both prisoners behaved with propriety. The court was much crowded during the first day, and many European gentlemen were present; but there was nearly a total absence of Natives of rank. The attendance of Europeans, though few in number, on every subsequent day, has been regular, but we confess, we should like to see them show, more generally, an interest in the proceedings, and make it evident to the Natives that an European functionary cannot be easily bribed without exciting a just desire for vengeance. On either side of Mr. Colvin, sat Brigadier East and Col. Skinner. We fully expected to have seen Mr. Thomas Metcalf on the Bench, and were at a loss to conceive why our

present Commissioner did not give to his presence, the full weight of his rank and position, to the proceedings. The trial of Sherehshah Khan, the Poreseporo Jagirdar, commenced on Saturday last, when Unna delivered the same "unvarnished tale." We regret that we cannot, with safety, give a full account of the proceedings, and, more especially, the evidence of Unna, until the conclusion of the trial of the Nuwab.—*Dutch Gazette, July 22.*

On 22d June, the large room at the Exchange was occupied by a considerable concourse of persons, in consequence of an adjournment of several mercantile firms, inviting a joint meeting of creditors of the firms of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., and Ferguson and Co.—Mr. John Robison was called to the chair.—Mr. Elliot Macnaghten enquired for what purpose the meeting had been convened. Mr. Bagshaw replied, that the object of it was to protest against an intended shipment of indigo to a distant market by the assignees of the insolvent firms.—Mr. F. Macnaghten then addressed the meeting. He considered that it had been called by parties who ought not to have called it—parties who, whether creditors or merely representatives of creditors, had a strong interest as buyers of indigo, and in that respect their interests were opposed to those of the creditors at large, their object being to buy as cheap as possible.—In all he had done as an assignee, he had most conscientiously acted to the best of his judgment for the interest of the creditors, and with respect to the indigo on hand, he had been guided by the opinions of persons in whom he had confidence. Whatever resolutions might be formed at this meeting his vote would not be influenced thereby.—Mr. Harding then moved the following resolution, without comment:—"That the shipment, and consignment for sale in a distant market, of property, forming the assets of an insolvent estate, is an abuse of the discretion vested in the assignee, and is calculated to defeat the great object of sale, and speedy realization and division amongst creditors."—Mr. Dearn having seconded this resolution, Mr. Tipton rose to address the meeting—not, he said, as it had been insinuated in a morning paper, in the capacity of a counsel retained for the purpose, but as an individual. He was not wanting in respect for the gentlemen who had stirred them up on this occasion, but he could not fail to recognize among them two parties, who had a particular interest in

the matter; first, the growers of indigo, who, having sent home indigo for sale, would be glad to prevent other shipments from interfering with the out-turn of their own; and secondly, the buyers of indigo. These would naturally desire to have 12,000 maunds of it forced to sale out of season, when the competition must be small, when there were no foreigners here to buy, and the market was depressed by the expectation of a great crop, they knowing all the time that the stock in England was reduced 6,000 chests. Mr. M'Naghten's explanation he said, was manly and straightforward. He (Mr. Turton) did not mean to defend the conduct of the assignees in having deferred the sales of their indigo. He thought they were wrong there; but in this exercise of their discretion they had not been biased by their own interest; that would have suggested prompt sales, for then they would have got their commission at once instead of waiting for it. It should be remembered, however, that prices would have been affected here if all this indigo had been sold during the last shipping season. There was his friend Ezekiel; let them ask him. Now, the best that could be done was to ship the indigo, for there was not a fair market for it here. He had intended to propose a resolution by way of amendment, "that in the opinion of this meeting, to keep the 12,000 maunds of indigo would best serve the interests of the requisitionists;" but, upon second thoughts, he would meet Mr. Harding's resolution with a direct negative. The court was open to those who had any complaint to make; favor and self-interest had no influence there. Mr. Bagshaw shewed that Mr. Turton's resolution proceeded upon a fallacy. If to sell the indigo now was to sell out of season, the same objection would apply to shipping it, for it would go into the home market at an unusual period, and would depress prices there, being sold as the property of bankrupt estates. It was not true that there was no competition here at present; there were many small traders, and there were Americans, and French, and Arabs in the market, and agents with orders to execute, when opportunity occurred. As to what had been said about the requisitionists being biased by their private interests, the argument would cut both ways. An assignee might have an interest in giving premiums of insurance and getting freights for ships, and he might wish to favor a correspondent with consignments. —Mr. Harding was sorry to see an

attempt to impugn their motives. — He was at times a large purchaser of indigo; but no consideration of that sort had influenced him on this occasion. He came forward upon principle. He objected to speculating with the property of an insolvent estate, and putting it beyond control, where, possibly, it might be subject to a second insolvency. How were the assignees better judges of prices than the merchants of the place? If the latter saw a chance of profit by a shipment, they would not be slow to seize the opportunity. The shortness of the notice of meeting had been alluded to—the reason for this was the suddenness of the notice of the assignees' intention to ship their indigo. If it were drawn against as reported, it was liable to be sacrificed on arrival. As a mercantile question, the opinion of the merchants was opposed to that of the assignees. The news of the magnitude of the crop would follow the indigo, and produce its natural effect upon the home prices. He vindicated his own independence: he was himself but a small claimant upon these estates, but he came forward on principle. —Mr. Turton declared, that he had not intended to impugn the motives of Mr. Harding or of any man—he was satisfied that it could not be for the interest of the insolvent estates, that this indigo should remain a burthen upon the market, tending to depress the prices of the coming crop. —The resolution was then put from the chair twice, the show of hands being nearly equal, for and against it, the first time. The numbers were counted the second time and pronounced equal—26 for and 26 against—upon which, Mr. George Hill suggested, that the resolution might perhaps be modified, to elicit a more decided opinion. But this suggestion not being acted upon, Mr. Turton proposed that, as it was a drawn battle, both parties should march out with the honors of war. (no, no). —Mr. Bagshaw seconded by Mr. Willis then moved the following resolution:—"That it is for the interest of the creditors to resist such speculative dealing with the assets of the estate, and that an application be made to the Insolvent Court to restrain the shipment." On a show of hands, there were 27 for, and very few against this resolution, many persons having quitted the room. After which the meeting broke up, having voted the usual thanks to the chairman. We understand, that it is intended immediately to prepare a petition to the Insolvent Court in conformity with the

above resolution, and to leave it a little time for signatures in the Exchange rooms.

Union Bank—The Secretary's Report. In the customary half yearly report of the Union Bank transactions during the past six months, which is now to be laid before you, nothing appears to call for particular notice, except the extraordinary amount of profit upon banking business, during the period in question, from January to June 1835, inclusive. The net gain of the bank has amounted to no less than Rs. Rs. 94,784-2-4, being within a fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. that is to say, yielding a rate of Rs. Rs. 12-40-2. per cent. per ann. on the bank capital; which is more than double the profit of the corresponding six months of 1834, and it is needless to add, very satisfactory. This result, though, of course, mainly arising from the high value of money in the market, has been also much promoted by the general increase of our business. The bank deposits have swelled to an amount exceeding by a third the deposits of 1834, the increase appearing greatest under the head of balances fixed at interest. The circulation of notes has increased somewhat within the half year, though by no means in proportion to the increase of general business, and therefore scarcely to be reckoned as having materially aided the profitable result shown above. The highest point of circulation reached during the six months has been 562,000, in February, and the lowest 320,000 in June. In the preceding half year those extreme points were five and under three. The improvement is slight but distinct, taking $\frac{1}{2}$ as the point of greatest depression to which the circulation descended at the panic period of the great failures. The Directors, in now congratulating their constituent proprietors upon the present condition of the bank, refer not merely to the circumstance of very large immediate profits accruing to the concern, but likewise to the steady advances which the institution appears to be gaining in the confidence of the public, as well in the provinces as at the presidency. If the capital of the bank had been larger, so as to meet the numerous prompt & payable calls for accommodation which have been of necessity declined, the Directors would, no doubt, have been enabled to offer a more favorable view of the past half year's operations, even than that which has been now presented. Before concluding this report, perhaps it may be expedient to advert to the effect which the accumulating reserved fund on the one hand, and the gradual realiza-

tions of doubtful balances on the other, are producing on the item in our accounts, headed "dependences." The item consisted originally of Rs. 278,204-10 and doubtful debts due by the firm which failed up to 1831 only, for by these subsequently have losses been sustained. Of that amount Rs. Rs. 90,574-10 have been realized to this date, leaving a balance due to the bank of Rs. Rs. 178,426-10-11. To meet this, there is, in the first place, the reserved fund, amounting in December 1834, to Rs. Rs. 121,033-10-8, which reduces the balance of dependences to Rs. Rs. 46,791. Against this, we have to set off—1st. Five Union Bank shares, late the property of the insolvent firms just alluded to, but remaining now to be sold—the value of which say at par is Rs. 12,500.—2d. The forthcoming dividends from the estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co., which, we are assured by the assignees, will exceed 5 per cent. or say Rs. 7,500.—3d. One claim on Gopes Mohun Doss, late Baidyan to Messrs. Bonaffe and Co., the settlement of whose large debt has hitherto been delayed because of the non-age of his co-parcener brothers; as they have, at length, attained their majority, the estate must now be divided, for which the necessary steps have been commenced. The above items, with other lesser expected realizations, will, no doubt, more than cover the true remaining balance of "dependences," as above reduced to 46,791. It remains for the proprietors now to determine, how much of the net profits Rs. 94,784 set forth in this report, shall be appropriated for current dividends and how much shall be set apart for what may be considered as a new reserved fund to meet any contingencies hereafter, or be divided at some future period. (Signed) JAMES YOUNG—30th June, 1835.

Bank of Bengal Report.—The items of the statement for the last half year, which would appear to call for remark, are, "Private Bills Discounted,"—"Purchases of Merged and Forfeit Securities,"—"Doubtful Debts,"—"Advance for Legal Proceedings,"—"Suspense Account, B. N.,"—and "Suspense Account."—"Private Bills Discounted." In this item is still included Rs. Rs. 792,123-14-9, being the balance of the principal amount of the accipitances, with charges, for which the estates of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., Alexander and Co., Ferguson and Co., and Macintosh and Co., are liable. For this sum the bank holds collateral security, besides the direct liability of

The four firms, and the directors have always, therefore, considered the whole amount to be good. *Particulars of Lodged and Accepted Securities.*—This item shows the balance of the acceptances for which part of the collateral security of the estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co. has been sold—the title deeds of the several properties remaining with the bank pending payment in full of the purchase monies. The account has been audited since the last report in the sum of Rs. 759 016-11-10. *Don'tful Debt.*—The sum of Rs. 235,411-5-6 in the balance of Rs. 1 881 952 8-11, the difference having been written off as bad debt. This balance was valued by the directors at the close of the half year just ended at Rs. Rs 195,775 8 1. The profit in the banking business of the past half year amounts to Rs. Rs 366,668-13-5 or at the rate of Rs. Rs 1 7 3/4 per cent per annum on the stock. On this sum, the directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum or Rs. Rs. 350,000, and the balance Rs. 66,668-13-5, has been carried to doubtful debts in liquidation of the estimated bad debt of that account, as alluded to in the preceding paragraph. *Advance for Legal Proceedings.*—The amount of this item was advanced to meet the costs of the appeal made by the assignees of Palmer and Co., against the judgment obtained by the bank in the Supreme Court in the matter of the surplus proceeds of Company's paper of the Estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co., held by the bank. *Suspense Account, B. A.*—The sum at credit of this account is the balance of old bank notes, mailed A. outstanding for more than 10 years, of which, since the report of the half year ending 30th June, 1884, only Rs. Rs. 5,000 have been paid. *Suspense Account.*—The sum at credit of this account consists of the interest on the advances for Indigo made to the assignees of Alexander and Co., of the profit arising on these advances, and of other items relating to the bank's transaction with the late firm or estate of Alexander and Co. By order of the directors, G. L. D. Y. Sec. Bank of Bengal, 9th July 1885.

Military Fund.—The following propositions have been carried by immense majorities.—That outfit allowance be reduced to 300 rupees.—That officers paying their donations by instalments pay interest at 4 per cent. per annum.—That in all cases when the difference of ages between husband and wife exceeds 15 years, the donation should be reduced

10 per cent, when 20 years, 15 per cent.; when 25 years, 20 per cent.; when 30 years, 25 per cent.; when 35 years, 30 per cent., and when 40 years, 35 per cent., and thereafter in a similar proportion."

Calcutta Police.—We hear it said that Government, dissatisfied with the manner in which the conservancy department of Calcutta is managed, has determined upon transferring the duties to the Military Board. The state of the Police, we are told, is likewise under consideration, and will probably, be reformed, at Capt. Steel's suggestion, much upon the principles we have often recommended, viz., an increase of European superintendence, and a better distribution of the Native constabulary force.—*Englishman.*

The "Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society" have published a simple and very compendious statement of their proceedings, from which we copy the following summary, showing how much is done in the way of preaching and school instruction at a very trifling pecuniary cost.

Chapels, ...	16
Missionaries, ...	5
Native Assistants, ...	2
Monthly Public Services, ...	110
Schools, ...	8
Scholars, ...	507

Of which number 91 are clothed, fed and educated by the Society, and 17 by the Female School Society.

The whole accomplished at a monthly expenditure of 215 Besides these regular expenses, there will be about, per month, for repairs and building, an average of 36

Total Amount, ... 251 A prospectus was at the same time put forth by this Society, under the title of *Practical Christian Instruction*, "established at Kidderpore under the auspices of the London Missionary Society," and "under the management of the committee of the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society and of the Ladies of the Native Female School Society." This Institution, it is observed, is open to all who will attend to its rules, but is chiefly designed for the male children of Native Christians, and to qualify such of them as give evidence of genuine piety, for the office of Catechists or Missionaries."

The Churninghee Theatre.—The Chowninghee Theatre is to be sold this morning at the premises at the upset price of 30,00 rupees.

Civil Service.—Private letters from England announce that the Court of Directors have it in contemplation to abolish the present gradations of rank in the civil service, of writers factors, junior and senior merchants, and to substitute a new scale of rank according to length of service; the old titles which were very appropriate when the Company were merchants, are evidently out of place, now that they have to do with the Government of the country. It is also stated, that invalided civilians will be permitted to retire after five years service, on a pension of 2,500 rupees a year, and after fifteen years service, on one of 7,500 rupees. The service is indebted to the Hon. Mr. W. H. Melville for these important changes.

Disturbances in Assam.—Letters from the north-east frontier state, that the discontented Kamptees and Singphos have recently made an irruption into Suddiya, on the eastern borders of Assam, under the command of Duffa Gaum a chief who has never been well affected towards the British Government. About three weeks ago, he came down with a body of nearly 2,000 men, on Bessa; massacred indiscriminately, male and female, and having set fire to the place, the chief and his followers entrenched themselves in a stockade. Among the sufferers are several subjects of the British Government, who had established themselves as merchants at Bessa, and whose property has been carried off, and their servants and agents killed. A party of sepoys from Suddiya, and the gun boats, under Mr. Bruce, had proceeded to dislodge the miscreants, but nothing has since been heard of their proceedings.

The Agre Town Duties.—The Town duties of the city of Agre have just been let for three years for the sum of 131,200. The expired triennial lease was for 100,700 rupees.

Indigo Regulation.—The Governor-General in Council in reply to the application of Messrs. Cockerell and Co., has declined to comply with the wishes of the indigo planters regarding the non-repeal of the 2d and 3rd clauses of Reg. V. 1830. Those two clauses were therefore repealed on the 8th of August last; and the non-fulfilment of an indigo contract is not in future to be punished as a misdemeanour. These two clauses are repealed in consequence of the express orders of the Court of Directors. The Governor-General is at the same time exceedingly desirous to protect the in-

terests of the indigo planters, and therefore proposes to enact some new law to guard them against the great inconvenience they may suffer from the conduct of their ryots.

The Theatre at Chowringhee was put up to auction on 15th Aug., and purchased by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, the only bidder, for 80,100 rupees, being 100 rupees above the upset price. The sale carried with it the wardrobe and all appurtenances, and also the engagements of the proprietors. A considerable number of gentlemen were present, all of whom were either managers or proprietors, or persons who take an interest in supporting the stage. We understand that Dwarkanath's purchase is a joint concern, and that his list includes some 30 of the old names, in fact all the most useful patrons of the drama among them. Their object in the transfer of the property has not been to make a speculation, but merely to promote the general interests of the stage; and this they have been willing to do at some pecuniary sacrifices to themselves, by buying up the shares in the mass at about double the price they bore in the market. We now expect to see the repairs of the house gone into with a little more animation, and those improvements adopted, the utility of which every one acknowledged, but it was difficult to get the proprietors to provide for. The sum required for these disbursements is considerable: a manager, at the last meeting, said it would amount to 30,000, including scenery and a new wardrobe, which is very much wanted. The public, on an appeal from the old proprietary, subscribed about 9,000 rupees towards the expenses. This fund is now liable to be recalled: it belongs to the subscribers. But will they take it back? Surely not. When they see that the object for which their money was given is about to be carried into effect with spirit, and that the Theatre is now in the hands of men who will support it *con amore*, for itself, making its respectability their chief study, the public will readily transfer their subscriptions to the new managers when appointed; for in them we are satisfied they will recognize the very friends on whose taste and talents they rely for the choicest theatrical entertainment.

Liberality of the Raja of Burdwan.—We learn from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, that the Raja of Burdwan has given 10,000 rupees to the Fever Hospital which it is proposed to establish in Calcutta.

Current Value of Govt. Securities, Aug. 15, 1835.		To buy	To sell
Six per cent. convertible loan, No. 1 to 887	- - - -	20 8	19 0
from 888 and upwards	- - - -	20 8	19 8
First old five per cent. loan, 1st class	- - - -	0 4	0 8 dt.
Second five per cent. loan	- - - -	1 to 3 per cent. premium.	
Third or new five per cent. loan	- - - -	3 0 pm.	2 12 pm.
Old four per cent. loan	- - - -	1 10 dt.	2 2 dt.
Low rate	- - - -	1 12	2 4
Bank of Bengal shares	- - - -	6500 0 pm.	6000 0 pm.

Prices of Bullion.		To buy.	To sell.
Gold pillar dollars per 100	- - - -	207 8	207 4
American ditto ditto	- - - -	204 12	206 8
Peruvian and other ditto ditto	- - - -	206 8	206 4
Sovereigns, each	- - - -	9 12	9 10
New standard gold mohurs, each	- - - -	16 18	16 12
New standard ditto, each	- - - -	16 2	16 1

Course of Exchange.		To buy	To sell.
Bills on the Court of Directors at 12 months' date, per sicca rupee	- 1 11 1/2	2 0	
Private Bills on London, six months' sight, per sicca rupee	- 2 0 1/2	to 2 3	

APPOINTMENTS.—1st June, Messrs. G. F. Trower and J. B. Plumb are appointed Assist. in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps for the purpose of authenticating Stamp Papers—10, Mr. J. Peacock to be Superintendent of Salt Duties at Dacca—Mr. M. McLeod, do. at Bardwan—Mr. R. Ince, ditto at Backergunge—15, Mr. G. Stockwell to be a temp. Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut—Mr. J. J. Jordan to be Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Backergunge—22, Kms. H. Russell, 10th regt. has been appointed an Asst. to the general Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee in succession to Capt. Spothwood transferred to the Stud Department—Mr. M. Malcolm has been permitted to proceed from Kishnaghur to Hooghly to prosecute his Oriental Studies—23, Mr. L. Pringle to be Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Mymensingh—Mr. A. Lang to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Monghyr—24, Mr. J. H. Astell having relinquished the situation which he held in H. M.'s service was admitted to the service of the East India Co. on 10th April, 1835, and has been appointed to officiate as 3d Member of the Hon. Co.'s Agency in Canton, and acting Secy. during Mr. Jackson's absence from the same date—Dr. J. Jackson, Civ. Surg. officiating as Opium Examiner at the Benares Agency is continued in that situation—Mr. J. Grant to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of the central division of Cuttack—Mr. W. H. Alexander to officiate until further orders, as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Malda—July 17 Mr. F. J. Morris to be an Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of Malda—28, Mr. D. A. Malcolm, 3d regt. Bombay N. I. has

been placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad for employment in the Nizam's reformed horse—22, Hon. J. E. Elliot having reported his return from sea the ship *Sherburne* on which he was embarked having put back leaky, the Governor is pleased to re-appoint him to the office of Post Master Genl.—23, Mr. J. Master to officiate as Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut—Mr. H. Ricketts to officiate as Commr. of Revenue and Circuit of 18th or Cuttack div.—Mr. J. Grant to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Balasore—Lieut. J. C. Hannington 21th regt. to be Junior Asst. to the Agent to the Governor Genl. under Reg. XIII., 1833, vice *Awdry* dec.—Mr. W. J. Allen to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Pubna during the absence of Mr. H. T. Ralton—Mr. G. R. Martin to officiate until further orders as Civil and Session Judge of 24 pergunnahs—Mr. W. S. Alexander to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah—Mr. C. T. Davidson to exercise the powers of a joint Magistrate and deputy Collector in Zillah Chittagong—Mr. D. P. De Costa to be a temp. principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Baran—29, Mr. J. Grant to officiate as Salt Agent at Balasore—The services of Mr. S. J. Hecher have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Agra—Aug. 1, Mr. J. S. Torrens to be an Asst. under the Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad—4, Mr. C. Trower to officiate as Collector of 24 pergunnahs in the room of Mr. Donnithorne, retaining also charge of his office of Collector of Calcutta—The office hitherto held by Mr. C. Trower of a Magistrate of Calcutta has been abolished from this day—5, Dr. W. B. Haughnessy to be a Professor of the new medical College—6, Mr. W. Taylor

to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of the Central division of Cuttack in the room of Mr. J. Grant.—With reference to Genl. Orders in the Military department dated the 20th Jan. and 11th Feb. 1835, the former appointing Mr. Assistant Surgeon H. J. Bramley to be Superintendent of the new Medical College, and the latter Mr. Asst. Surg. Goodeve, M. D., to be Asst. to the Supert.; the Governor Genl. in Council is pleased to sanction the following alteration in the designation of those appointments:—Mr. Asst. Surgeon Bramley to be principal of the New Medical College.—Mr. Asst. Surgeon Goodeve, M. D., to be a Professor at ditto.—8, Mr. R. Stuart, M. D. to officiate as Police Surgeon during Dr. Vos's absence or until further orders.—11, Lieut. F. W. Birch, 41st regt. to officiate as Supert. of Police in the town of Calcutta during the absence of Capt. Steel, or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF AGRA—17th June, Mr. T. T. Metcalfe to be Agent to the Governor at Delhi.—19, Mr. T. J. C. Plowden to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of south Moradabad in consequence of the absence of Mr. Dick on medical certificate.—24, Lieut. J. H. Phillips to be an Asst. to the Agent to the Governor at Delhi.—Mr. C. Gubbins to be 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Governor at Delhi, vice Blake *dec.*—Mr. F. J. Morris is reported qualified for the public service.—July 7, Mr. W. F. Thompson to be joint Magist. and dep. Collector of Huzar in the Delhi territory.—Mr. C. La Touche to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Benares.—Mr. C. R. Tulloh to be ditto ditto of Jaunpore.—Mr. H. Rose to be ditto ditto of Shahjehanpore.—Mr. D. Home to be ditto ditto of Allyghur.—Mr. R. H. P. Clarke to officiate as ditto ditto of Belah.—Mr. John Muir ditto ditto of Furruckabad.—Mr. R. Neave to be Magistrate and Collector in the Hurrianah division of the Delhi territory.—Mr. G. W. Truscott to be Magistrate and Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Town duties in the Central div. of ditto.—15, Asst. Surgeon A. C. Gorton is appointed to the medical duties of the Umballah Agency.—Asst. Surgeon W. M. Buchanan, M. D., to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Mozaffernagur.—Mr. G. H. Smith to be Collector of Govt Customs, North West frontier.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, junr. to be joint Magis and dep. Collector of Meerut.—16, Mr. R. Woodward to officiate as additional Judge of Futtehpoore.—Mr. H. B. Harrington ditto as Register of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut

of the Agra Presidency.—28, Mr. T. J. Turner to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 4th or Allahabad, div.—Mr. F. Currie to be ditto ditto of the 5th or Benares ditto.—Mr. R. J. Taylor to be civil and session Judge of Bundelkand.—Mr. Taylor will continue, till further orders, to act as additional Judge of Jaunpore.—Mr. W. Gorton to be ditto ditto of Benares.—Mr. G. Manwarung ditto ditto of Gorumkpoore.—Mr. Manwarung will continue to officiate in these capacities at Benares until further orders.—Mr. C. M. Caldecott to be Magistrate and Collector of Seharunpore.—Mr. Caldecott will continue in his present office of Magistrate of Cawnpoore until further orders.—Mr. J. C. Grant to be joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Allyghur.—Mr. Grant will continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Seharunpore until further orders.—Mr. H. Rose to be joint Magis and dep. Collector of Furruckabad.—Mr. D. Home ditto ditto of Shahjehanpore.—Mr. J. Cumies to officiate as ditto ditto at Munseerpoore.—Mr. J. C. Wilson ditto ditto at Cawnpoore.—3, Mr. N. H. E. Prowett has been authorized to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Seharunpore until further orders.—Aug. 3, Mr. R. Alexander to officiate as Asst. to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

PUBLICATIONS—Mr. H. Atherton—Mr. D. Robertson—Mr. R. D. Mangler to Singapore.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Judicial Department, the 29th June, 1835.—The following draft of a proposed act was read in Council for the first time on the 29th June, 1835.—1. Be it enacted that from the — day of — the — mentioned silver coins only shall be issued from the mints within the territories of the East India Company.—1st. A rupee, to be denominated the Company's rupee, of the weight of 180 grains troy, and of the following standard, viz., 11-12 or 165 grains of pure silver, 1-12 or 15 grains of alloy.—2d. A half of rupee of proportionate weight, and of the same standard.—3d. A quarter rupee of ditto.—4th. A double rupee of ditto.—If. And be it enacted, that these coins shall bear on the obverse the head and the name of the reigning sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company," in English, with such other embellishments as shall from time to time be approved and ordered by the Governor Ge-

neral in Council.—III. And be it enacted, that the Company's rupee, half rupee, and double rupee, shall be legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, without the demand of any batta for wearage, provided the coins have not been clipped, filed, or defaced otherwise than by use.—IV. And be it enacted, that the said rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad, and sonat rupees, and to 15-16ths of the Calcutta sicca rupee, and the half and double rupees shall respectively also be received as equivalent to the half and double of the above-mentioned Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad, and sonat rupees, and to the half and double of 15-16ths of the Calcutta sicca rupee.—V. And be it enacted, that the Company's quarter rupee shall be legal tender only in payment of the fraction of a rupee.—VI. Provided that if in any contract it be specially stipulated that if discharged at Madras, or at Bombay, or in the Agra Presidency, payment shall be made in the rupees now current in these Presidencies respectively at a different rate from that above declared to be the relative intrinsic value thereof with reference to the Calcutta sicca rupee, then, and in all such cases, the contract shall be satisfied when discharged in any of the said Presidencies by payment thereof an equivalent amount of the rupees, half rupees, and double rupees, authorised to be coined by this Act for the Furruckabad, Madras, or Bombay rupees, so specially stipulated.—VII. And be it enacted, that the under-mentioned gold coins only shall henceforth be coined in the mints of British India.—1st. A gold mohur or fifteen rupee piece of the weight of 180 grains troy and of the following standard, viz., 11-12 or 166 grains of pure gold; 1-12 or 15 grains of alloy.—2d. A five rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur of proportionate weight and of the same standard.—3d. A ten rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur of ditto.—4th. A fifty rupee piece, or double gold mohur of ditto.—VIII. And be it enacted, that these coins shall bear on the obverse the head and name of the reigning sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such other embellishment as shall from time to time be approved and ordered by the Governor General in Council.—IX. And be it enacted, that no gold coin shall henceforward be a legal tender of payment in any of the territories of the East India Company

—X. And be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council in his executive capacity to direct the coining and issuing of all coins, coined and issued under the authority of this Act, and to establish, regulate, and remove mints, any law hitherto in force to the contrary notwithstanding. Ordered, that the draft now read, be published for general information.—Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 11th day of Aug. next.

Legislative Department.—6th July, 1835. The following extract from the proceedings of Government in the Legislative Department is published for general information:—"Resolved, that the following rules be adopted as standing orders of the Council of India, in its Legislative Department.—1st. When the Governor-General of India in Council shall approve of the draft of a law, the draft shall be printed and published for general information.—2d. No draft of a law shall be ordered to be published till at least one week shall have elapsed from the day on which it was first laid before the Council of India in its Legislative Department.—3d. When a draft of a law shall be approved, a day shall be appointed for the re-consideration thereof, which day shall be at least six weeks later than the day of publication.—4th. On the day appointed for the re-consideration of the draft, it shall be competent to the Governor-General in Council to pass it into a law with any amendments which he may deem necessary.—5th. In case any member of the Council shall represent that any amendments which may have been made, appear to him to require longer consideration, the discussion shall be adjourned for a period of not less than one week.—6th. In case any member of the Council shall represent, in writing, that any amendments which may have been made, appear to him to be of so new and important a nature that they ought not to be adopted without being previously published for general information, every other member of the Council shall record his opinion on that point, with the reasons of that opinion and if the majority shall then be of opinion that the amendments are of so new and important a nature that they ought not to be adopted without being previously published for general information, the amended draft shall be published, and the further consideration thereof, shall be adjourned to a day later by at least six weeks, than the day of such second publication.—

7th. 'Every member of the Council, shall be entitled, either on occasion of a draft of a law being ordered to be published, or on occasion of its being passed or finally rejected, to demand that every member shall record his opinion, and the reasons thereof.—8th. Any of the foregoing standing orders may be suspended by an unanimous resolution of the Council of India, but in every such case the reasons for that resolution shall be recorded.—9th. If there be a majority of the Council of India for suspending any standing order, any member may demand an adjournment of the discussion for at least 24 hours, and on the resumption of the discussion at the re-assembling of the Council, each member shall deliver in his opinion, with the reasons thereof in writing, and if a majority, including the Governor-General or the President of the Council for the time being, shall still be for suspending the standing order the standing order shall be suspended, and not otherwise." W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 13th June to 15th Aug. 1835.—Asst. Surg. J. Ince attached to the Civil Station of Bangalore is appointed to the medical charge of the Corps of Hill Rangers during the absence on leave of Asst. Surg. W. B. Webster.—Ens. W. H. Kyves, 61st regt. is permitted to decline his appointment to the Arracan Local Batt which was announced in G. O. of 23d April last. The district order placing Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, Adj. of the Arracan Local Batt, at the disposal of the Civil Comm. and appointing Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, 40th regt. N. I. to act as Adj. to the Arracan local batt vice Lumsden is confirmed.—The regl. order directing 2d Lieut. L. Hill to proceed to Cawnpore, and carry on the survey of that cantonment in the room of 2d Lieut. W. Jones, appointed to the Grand Trigonometrical Survey is confirmed.—Major R. C. Faithfull to be Lieut.-col. vice Cave, *dic.*—11th regt. N. I., Capt. W. J. Gairdner to be Major.—Lieut. H. J. Dickey to be Capt. vice Faithfull promoted.—Supernumerary Lieut. J. French is brought on the effective strength of the regt.—Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode to be a Sub. Asst. in the Sind department in succession to Lieut. H. Boyd.—Capt. B. Wood of 10th regt. N. I. to relieve Major Turner late Agent for Peshawar and Master of Native Pensioners at Cawnpore, from the charge of that office pending the arrival of Lieut. Boyd, or until further orders.—Brevet Capt.

E. F. Day to act for Capt. Cartwright in the Oudhanna Commissariat and the Art. Laboratory School at Dum Dum.—Capt. P. A. Torekier to remain in charge of the above situation until relieved by Capt. Day.—Asst. Surg. C. Llewellyn is confirmed in his temp. appointment to the medical duties of the civil station of Mymensing.—1st Lieut. Jas. Alexander, E. C. T. B. Hughes, H. Clerk, E. F. Day, H. Humphrey, W. Anderson, J. Turtton, F. Brind, and J. L. Mowatt, to be Captains by brevet.—Mr. A. Torrick is permitted to resign his situation as a 3d class Sub. Asst. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.—Capt. C. S. Barberie, 16th regt. to be 2d in command of the Assam Subundie corps.—Asst. Surg. F. H. Brett is placed at the disposal of the Government of Agra.—The regl. order appointing Lieut. A. Barclay to act as Adj. to the 12th regt. N. I. during the absence of Ensign J. H. Ferris on leave, is confirmed.—Mr. H. L. Bird having satisfied Government in the points of qualification is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry.—Lt. J. Ramsay, Sub Asst. to be a dep. Asst. Comm. Genl. of 2d class, in succession to Major W. J. Gairdner, who vacates on promotion.—Super. 2d Lieut. W. H. Desamain is brought on the effective strength of the Art. in succession to Sanders *dic.*—Capt. E. J. Dickey to be a Sub. Asst. in the Sind department, vice Barberie.—Lt. F. Lloyd to be a Sub. Asst. Comm. Genl. vice Ramsay.—The Brigade order by Col. W. S. Whish, commanding the 2d brigade H. A. appointing 1st Lt. W. M. Shakespear to act as Adj. and Quarterm. to the Brigade is confirmed.—19th regt. N. I. Ensign P. D. Warren to be Interp. and Quarterm., vice Lloyd appointed Sub. Asst. Comm. Genl. 43d regt. N. I. Lieut. J. W. V. Sohier of 41st regt. to officiate as Interp. and Quarterm.—The order appointing Capt. J. Hewitt to act as Major of Brigade during the absence on leave of Major E. A. Campbell is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.—Lieut. J. H. Daniell from 3d to be Adj. and Quarterm. of the 2d brigade H. A. vice Campbell, resigned.—Lieut. W. O. Young of 3d Co. 2d Batt. to be Adj. and Quarterm. to the Neeruch division of Art. vice Daniell.—12th regt. N. I. Lieut. J. S. Hodges to be Captain.—Bridge J. M. Ferris to be Lieut. from 2d Jun local, vice Lamb retired.—66th regt. N. I. Ens. O. J. Younghusland to be Lieut. from 16th June, 1831. vice Gillman deceased.—Major J. Tennant to be Agent for Government at Peshawar, in succession to Lieut.-col. R. Powney, who vacates on promotion.—24th regt. N. I. Lieut. G. F.

Jan Heythuyzen to be Adj. vice Hanyngton.—Capt. J. W. H. Turner is appointed to the charge of the Sudder Bazar at Barrackpore.—Major G. Tomkyns, 10th regt. N. I., has been appointed to succeed to the divisional command in the Nizam's army, vacant by the death of Major Sir J. Gordon.—Super. 2d Lieut. H. R. A. Trevor is brought on the effective strength of the Reg. of Artillery, vice D'Oyly, dec.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Asst. Surg. T. Leckie, now doing duty with the Artillery at Dum Dum, is posted to 4th batt.—Cornet W. C. Alexander to do duty with 10th I. Cant Multra.—Ensign A. F. Hervey, with 10th regt. N. I. at Allahabad.—Ensign C. L. Howers, with 36th N. I. at Secrole, Benares.—Capt. G. H. Woodroffe, (Commissary of Ordnance) from the 4th com. 1st batt. to the 1st com. 3d batt.—Capt. E. R. Watts, (on furlough) from the 2d com. 5th I. to the 4th com. 4th batt.—Capt. D. Ewart (new promotion) to the 2d com. 5th batt.—1st Lt. J. Fordyce, Asst. Revenue Surveyor, from 1st com. 4th batt. to the 4th com. 6th batt.—1st Lieut. J. D. Bell (new promotion) to the 3d com. 1st batt.—1st Lieut. A. M. Seppings (new promotion) to the 1st com. 4th batt.—2d Lieut. F. Wall from furlough, from the first com. 5th batt. to the 1st com. 1st batt.—2d Lieut. J. C. Hodge, from the 1st troop 3d brigade to the 2d troop 1st brigade.—2d Lieut. W. H. Delaman to the 1st com. 5th batt.—2d Lieut. H. R. A. Trevor to the 1st troop 3d brigade.—Super. 2d Lieut. J. S. Phillips, doing duty with the 2d com. 3d batt. to do duty with the 2d com. 2d batt.—Super. 2d Lieut. W. Maxwell, doing duty with the 3d com. 5th batt. to do duty with the 4th com. 5th batt. at Secrole, Benares.—Asst. Surg. G. Anderson, at present on the strength of the 1st L. C., is posted to the 30th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surgeon T. Russel, now with the 34th regt. N. I. is posted to the 1st L. C. at Meerut, vice Anderson, and directed to join.—Asst. Surgeon K. M. Scott, now doing duty with the 4th regt. N. I. at Berhampore, is directed to proceed forthwith to Barrackpore, and afford medical aid to the 31st Native Infantry.—Asst. Surg. G. Paton, M. D. to do duty with European regt. at Dinapore.—Capt. W. Bell, Super. of Public Works, Cuttack Province, from 1st troop 2d brigade to the 3d com. 1st batt. Artillery.—Capt. J. Johnson, from the 3d com. 1st batt. to the 1st troop 2d brigade.—Capt. J. will proceed and assume the temp. command of the 3rd troop 2d brigade during the absence, vice Capt. G. Denham.—Lieut. G. Campbell, from 2d brig.

to 4th troop 3d brigade H. A.—Cornet Richard Boulton to do duty with 8th regt. L. C. at Sultanpore, Benares, Ensign R. W. Bird, with 12th regt. N. I. at Allahabad.—Colonel G. Carpenter, on furlough, from 17th to 49th regt. N. I.—Col. W. C. Faithfull, C. B., from the 49th to 17th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. T. Palmer from 39th to 21st regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. T. S. Oliver from 21st to 39th regt. N. I.—Surgeon W. Thomas, on furlough, to the 5th regt. N. I.—Surgeon T. Twerdie on furlough, to the 6th regt. N. I.—Surg. D. Renton, Officer & Superintending Surg. Benares, from 38th to the 18th regt. N. I.—Surg. W. Duff, from 19th to 38th regt. N. I. at Secrole, Benares.—Surg. W. S. Stiven, from 33d to 19th regt. N. I., Surg. Stiven will continue in Medical charge of the 33d N. I. until the regt. to which he is now posted arrives at Cuttack.—Surgeon J. Tytler, on furlough, to the 11th regt. N. I.—Surg. J. Turner on furlough, to the 28th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surgeon A. McK. Clark, from 73d to 51st N. I., at Agra.—Asst. Surgeon B. Wilson, on furlough, from 31st to 67th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surgeon A. Smith, on furlough, to 22d regt. N. I.—Asst. Surgeon S. Holmes, from 69th to 62d regt. N. I. at Loodiana.—Asst. Surgeon G. J. Berwick, M. D., on furlough, to 43d regt. N. I.—Asst. Surgeon A. Colquhoun, from 36th to 12th regt. N. I., at Allahabad.—Asst. Surgeon S. Winbolt, from the Art. at Cawnpore to 19th regt. N. I. at Loodiana.—Asst. Surgeon E. Mitchell, on furlough, to 72d regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. E. W. Garributt, on furlough, to 55th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surgeon C. J. Davidson at present with the Art. at Dum-dum is appointed to do duty with 19th regt. N. I. at Barrackpore, until further order.—Ensign H. L. Bird to do duty with 12th regt. N. I., at Allahabad.—Ensign D. Stansbury, to do duty with 57th N. I. at Secrole, Benares.—Ensign W. McCulloch, with 56th regt. N. I., at Dinapore.—Ensign S. R. Faddy, with 43d N. I., at Barrackpore, Ensign R. I. N. Raikes, with 67th N. I. at Dinapore.—Ensign H. Nicoll, with 67th regt. N. I., at Dinapore.—Ensign J. W. Carter, with 43d regt. N. I., at Barrackpore.—Ensign F. S. Paterson, with 66th regt. N. I., at Secrole Benares.—Ensign G. D. Elliott, with 35th regt. N. I. at Lucknow, at his own request.—Ensign F. W. H. with 66th regt. N. I. at Lucknow, at his own request.—Ensign J. M. Muller, with 34th regt. N. I., at Agra, at his own request.—Ensign A. Jackson, with the 30th regt. N. I., at Meerut, at his own request.—Ensign H. F. Dunsford with 34th regt. N. I., at Midnapore.—

Ensign C. F. M. Mundy, with 34th regt. N. I., at Midnapore—Ensign G. Canfield, with 34th regt. N. I., at Midnapore—Surg. E. Macdonald from 9th L. C. to 20th regt. N. I., at Delhi—Surg. J. Dalrymple from 20th regt. N. I. to 9th regt. L. C.—Surg. G. Turnbull, on furlough, to 68th regt., N. I.—Capt. C. Dallas is removed from the charge of the Chunar Magazine and appointed to the Expense Magazine and Laboratory School at Dum Dum—Lieut. F. R. Bazely who was appointed a dep. Comm. of Ordnance in G. O. of 10th Aug., is posted to the Chunar Magazine—Ensign E. P. Impey to do duty with 38th regt. N. I. at Benares—Ens. J. Fagan with 23d regt. N. I. at Neemuch—Ensign W. McCulloch and H. Nicoll to do duty with 38th regt. N. I., at Benares.

FURLONGHS.—Captain B. Marshall (prep.)—Captain W. Hunter (prep.)—D. G. A. F. H. Mellish (prep.)—Lieut. W. Jervis—Major W. Turner—Ensign A. Macdonald—Lieut. H. W. Leacock—Lieut. G. Campbell (prep.)—Lieutenant Hon. R. V. Powys—Lieut. J. S. Davies (prep.)—Lieutenant J. Grissell (prep.)—Lieut. C. H. Thomas (prep.)—Surg. J. Eckford (prep.)—Major W. Stirling (prep.)—2d Lieut. E. R. E. Wilmot—Capt. R. Taylor—Asst. Surg. R. Wilson—Lieut. H. J. Guyon—Capt. J. Steel—and Lieut. J. H. Smythe to Singapore.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Capt. A. Gerard (prep.)—Capt. F. W. Seer (prep.)—Surg. J. Evans from 24th April, 1834—Lieut. T. G. Dundas from 3d Feb., 1835—Capt. D. Mason from 26th April, 1833.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—Head-quarters, Calcutta, July 14, 1835.—With the sanction of Government, the following European and Native corps will move on the dates specified, to effect the relief for 1835-36—Artillery:—1st batt. Head-quarters, from Mhow to Dum-Dum, on being relieved by the Head-quarters of the 3d batt. and arrival of the 1st comp. 3d batt.—1st batt. 3d comp. from Mhow to Dum-Dum, on being relieved by Head-quarters of 3d batt. and arrival of 1st comp. 3d batt.—1st batt. 4th comp. from Saugor to Dum-Dum, on arrival of 2d comp. 3d batt.—3d batt. Head-quarters, from Cawnpore to Mhow, on 14th Oct.—3d batt. 1st comp. from Cawnpore to Mhow, on 15th Oct., with Head-quarters of 3d batt.—3d batt. 2d comp. from Cawnpore to Saugor, on 14th Oct.—3d batt. Head-quarters of 3d batt.—3d batt. 3d comp., from Cawnpore to Dinapore, when relieved by 1st and 2d comps. of the 5th batt.—3d batt. 4th comp., from Cawnpore to Benares, when relieved by 1st

and 2d comps. of 5th batt.—4th batt. Head-quarters, from Dum-Dum to Agra, on 5th Nov., or as soon after as the state of the roads will permit.—4th batt. 3d and 4th comps., from Dum-Dum to Agra, on 5th Nov., or as soon after as the state of the Roads will permit.—5th batt. Head-quarters, from Agra to Cawnpore, when relieved by Head-quarters, and 3d and 4th comps. of 4th batt.—5th batt. 1st comp., from Agra to Cawnpore, when relieved by Head-quarters, and 3d and 4th comps. of 4th batt.—5th batt. 2d comp., from Agra to Cawnpore, when relieved by Head-quarters, and 3d and 4th comps. of 4th batt.—5th batt. 3d comp., from Dinapore to Cawnpore, when relieved by 3d comp. 3d batt.—5th batt. 4th comp., from Benares to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 4th comp. 3d battalion.—6th batt. 2d comp., from Neemuch to Delhi, when relieved by 5th comp.—6th batt. 5th comp. from Cawnpore to Neemuch, on October 5th.—6th battalion 7th comp. from Delhi to Cawnpore, when relieved by 2d comp.—7th batt. 1st comp., from Cawnpore to Dum-Dum, when relieved by 2d comp.—7th batt. 2d comp., from Dum-Dum to Cawnpore, with Head-quarters of 4th batt. as far as Cawnpore.—1st L. C., from Meerut to Neemuch, on 2d Nov.—2d L. C., from Neemuch to Meerut, on the arrival of 1st L. C.—4th L. C. from Nusseerabad to Kurnaul, on the arrival of the 9th L. C.—9th L. C. from Kurnaul to Nusseerabad, on 20th Nov.—His Majesty's 3d regt. or Buffs, from Ghazepore to Agra, on 2d Nov.—His Majesty's 13th L. I., from Agra to Kurnaul, on arrival of 3d Buffs.—His Majesty's 20th regt. or Cameronians, from Meerut to Ghazepore, on the arrival of the European regt.—His Majesty's 84th regt. from Kurnaul to Dinapore, on the arrival of the 13th L. I.—Hon. Co.'s European regt. from Dinapore to Meerut on 16th Nov.—5th regt. N. I., from Saugor to Benares, on 20th Nov.—9th regt. N. I., from Agra to Barrackpore, on 20th Oct.—13th regt. N. I., from Bareilly to Nusseerabad, on 20th October.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th June 1835.—At a General Court-martial, as assembled at Cawnpore on 22d of May 1835, of which Brigadier General R. S. Jackson, C. B., is President, Lieut. Col. John Hunter, of the 56th (West) regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:—Charge 1st.—Lieut. Col. J. Hunter, of the 56th regt. N. I., charged with having acted in a manner unwarrantable and contrary to the regulations of the Army, in the case of Lieutenant (now Captain) Pringle O'Hanlon 1st L. C., a

Meerut, on the evening of the 24th May, 1834, more particularly in the following instances:—First. "In having, about one o'clock on the morning of the 25th of May, 1834, at Meerut, stated to Col. Reid, 1st L. C., that Lieut. O'Hanlon had conceded to him, Lieut.-colonel Hunter, in apology, under the menace of a horse-whip."—2d. "In having, about one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the 25th of May, at Meerut, acknowledged to Lieut. Martin, of the 52d N. L., that the report then in circulation, that Lieut. O'Hanlon had conceded an apology under the menace of a horse-whip, and which had, in fact, emanated from him, Lieut.-colonel Hunter, was false."—3rd. "In having, about four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the 25th of May, at Meerut, acknowledged to Lieut. O'Hanlon and to Lieut. Gregg, of his Majesty's 26th foot, that the above report was false, and given to them a paper certifying that it was so."—4th. "In having about six o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, 25th of May, at Meerut, given to Colonel Reid a paper, certifying that the statement made on the early that morning, as alleged in the 1st instance of this charge, was true."—5th. "In having, before a General Court-martial, on the 17th of September, 1834, at Meerut, repeated the report originated by himself early in the morning of the 25th of May and which he had twice during that day declared to be false. Such conduct being scandalous and infamous, disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman." Finding.—"The court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion as follows:—On the first count of the charge,—That Lieut.-colonel Hunter did not state to Colonel Reid that Lieut. O'Hanlon had conceded to him, Lieut.-colonel Hunter, an apology under the menace of a horse-whip, and on this count the court pronounces the defendant not guilty. On the 2d count,—That Lieut.-colonel Hunter did acknowledge to Lieut. Martin, that the report then in circulation, that Lieut. O'Hanlon had conceded an apology under the menace of a horse-whip, was false, but the court does not find that such report emanated from Lieut.-colonel Hunter. On the 3d count,—That the defendant acknowledged to Lieutts. O'Hanlon and to Lieut. Gregg, that the report detailed to them was false, and that he gave to them a paper certifying that it was so. On the 4th count,—That the defendant gave to Colonel Reid a paper certifying that the statement made on the morning of the 25th of May, 1834, was true."

occurrences at the house of Lieutenant O'Hanlon on the preceding evening, was true, but the court does not find this statement to be as alleged in the first instance of this charge. On the 5th count,—That the defendant did, at the time and on the occasion described, repeat a report originated by himself, and that this was in substance the same as he had stated and certified to Colonel Reid on the 25th of May 1834, and nothing more than that, and the court does not find that he ever contradicted that report. On this count, therefore, as far as any criminality is implied, the court acquits the defendant of all guilt. And further, the court does not find, as far as the present enquiry goes, with respect to the occurrence at the house of Lieut. O'Hanlon, that the defendant has made various statements regarding that occurrence; of which part of the charge the court accordingly acquits him." Sentence.—"The court having pronounced the defendant not guilty on the first count, and no criminality being ascribable to him on the remaining findings, the court most fully and most honorably acquits him, Lieut.-col. John Hunter, 56th regt. N. L., of the imputations annexed to the charge; viz.—Conduct scandalous and infamous, disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman—and he is hereby most fully and most honorably acquitted of the same." Approved and confirmed. (Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major-General, Provincial Commander-in-chief. Calcutta, 23d June, 1835.—Lieut.-col. Hunter is released from arrest, and will return to his duty. By order of the Provincial Commander-in-chief.

Fort William, July 27, 1835.—No. 169 of 1835.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated the 11th March, 1835, is published for general information:—Letter No. 21, dated 11th March. Letter from dated 26th March, 1831. (No. 28) —Report that Ens. J. C. Thompson, 63d N. L., who has proceeded to England on the ship "London," without permission of the Government to leave India, has been suspended from duty, and the Government have decided to suspend him. We regret that the suspension of Thompson's name is not the only one of the array from the service, but the date of the expiration of his service is stated him by the Government, and he is the purpose of visiting the President's preparatory to his applying for permission to resign the service.

THE
**EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.**

**INTERNAL MACHINERY OF THE INDIAN
GOVERNMENT—CASE OF MR. IMLACH.**

To understand the theory of a government, it must be studied in its effects; to measure the good or evil of a system, it must be viewed, not only in its abstruser and abstract elements, but in its simpler and ordinary action. There are systems, it is true, so anomalous in their constitution, so discordant with all our notions of right—in their very nature, that judgment as to their positive merits may, not very unfairly, be pronounced *a priori*. Of this denomination is the system involved in the rule of the Company over the East. Originating in causes the most antagonistic to wise and benevolent policy, it is not straining the limits of legitimate hypothesis to assume, that it is fallacious and anti-philanthropic in its practice; or, that a government springing out of circumstances the most degrading, can be any other than contemptible and corrupt. With the theory of the Company's Government, we believe every Englishman is sufficiently conversant; but the extent to which, in its operation, it justifies the most vehement appeals against its intrinsic character, is of course less within the scope of his observation. The actual nature of the Company's Government is to be studied best within the sphere of its operation. What it is in England—in Leadenhall-street—at the India-House, is sufficiently incompatible with all maxims of sound and salutary policy; but arresting observation at this point, there is only hypothesis to give colour to opinions that by proceeding a step farther, receive the sanction of fact. India is the sphere of the operation of this system; and in India must its character be studied by those who seek to embrace the fullest view of its atrocity. The evil it gives rise to, the injustice it perpetrates, the prosperity it denies, the wrongs, national and individual, it is the instrument of, there, must be brought into survey by those too imbecile, or too interested, to read in its general outline what in its minute economy such a system must be; and if contemplating the ill of which it is the cause—the illegalities, the corruptions, the universal calamity of which it is

in India the author, be not ample to the widest verdict of condemnation then doubtless neither is the principle nor operation of a system any thing, but the arbitrary dictum of parasites and partizans all. That we are justified in making these observations, the public will perceive, on bestowing a moment of its attention on the following outline of a case, which, for crying injustice, we sincerely believe, may be said to stand without parallel under any form of government whatever. What it distinctly proves is the partiality, the iniquity, and treason against private right, peculiar to the inmost workings of the Company's rule; for the case in question is an affair of their own functionaries; and to mark the tortuous prevarication, intrigue, plotting, conspiracy, which it is the main result, and would seem, the main intention of this system to bring about in its first and most latent germs of action, would be curious indeed as a matter of speculation, were it not appalling as involving calamity to millions. The transaction, in point of fact, is so local, that were it not for the insight it affords into a higher matter—the *principle* of such a government, we should refrain from entreating to it the consideration of the public of this country; but exposing, as to all thinking minds it will eminently be found to do, the nature of that government in its spirit, we hesitate not in giving to it a place in our columns, and moreover, of energetically claiming for it the attention of the community at large. To introduce the subject we may say that the cupidity of the Company has given rise, as the fact is abundantly well known, to a Land Assessment, which in amount is so exorbitant as not only to act as a tax of the most grievous nature on industry, but, in some cases, to preclude realization of any import whatever to the state treasury. The Zemindarree system, which under the administration of Lord Cornwallis, was made to supersede in some of the Indian provinces the Ryotwar, and which, under designation of permanent settlement, is thought by many to form the perfection of fiscal law as pertains to the land of India; although, with greater reason, it is by others derided as containing a principle of unnatural deviation from the laws and customs of the country, yet was established on a standard of taxation so far above what the agricultural resources of the empire could respond to, as to have become the cause of perpetually occurring ill, litigation, and misery. No less what it is in itself than in the complex machinery to which it has given origin in its details, is the system to be deprecated; and it may be said to be out of the costly intricacies and burdensome superfluities it imposes upon a people already too impoverished and destitute in

the shape of Zemindars, Collectors, Managers, Commissioners of Revenue, and neither last nor least, Courts of so-called Appeal, or Sudder Boards, and without end or possibility of enumeration, spies, informers, hirelings, mercenaries, and dupes, whether Native or European, that the present case of scandalous individual grievance—of unsubstantiated charges—of unprovoked assault, and general tissue of slander, suffering, outraged justice, violated laws, and unredressed wrongs, has emanated. The case being one of the most elaborate with which we have ever met, only its most prominent features can possibly at the present moment occupy us; and, as a summary, at least, is necessary to enable the reader to form an estimate of its merits, or to follow us in the future train of our remarks, we may here observe that the gentleman alluded to as the individual aggrieved, is a Mr. Alexander Imlach, who, in the capacity of *Surburakar*, or Manager of Estates, farmed under Proprietorship of Rajah Bejai Govind Sing, by Messrs. Charles and George Palmer, has fallen victim to a charge in the highest degree reflecting upon his integrity, worth, reputation, and character. He is charged with bribery, and acts of various corruption, on the testimony of one witness, and he is left without the means of any legal investigation into the charge; and thereby without the opportunity of demonstrating it to be false. In the mean time, however, his character suffers, and hence it is only from the press he can hope for such an exposition of the matter, as shall in some measure serve to prove how base and vile are his calumniators, and how wronged and injured he is himself. This gentleman in March, 1833, was applied to by Messrs. Charles and George Palmer, who solicited a remission of the annual *jumma* or tax upon their farms, to the amount of 24,000 rupees. Mr. Imlach, who, it would appear in the midst of whatever charges of a different character may be alleged against him, was at least acquainted with, and acted up to the spirit of the law, expressed his incompetency to grant the remission. So from this moment a conspiracy is formed against him; and we think it not a little in illustration of what the Company's Government in its internal economy actually is, that the principal organ of the conspiracy should be a functionary, holding so high an office as that of collector. The name of this collector is Read, and it is with justice we add, that the transaction with which it is associated is well worthy to bestow upon it notoriety. For reasons, which, although not distinctly stated, may be clearly inferred, Mr. Read professes to consider the non-compliance of Mr. Imlach with the

request of Messrs. Palmer, a manifest departure from his duties, and criminales him to the Sudder Board accordingly. The allegations are drawn up in form of an official report; and while nothing can exceed the passion and partiality of the entire document, no refutation was ever stronger than is that of Mr. Imlach, of its every paragraph; to enter into an analysis of this report would be quite beyond our limits; all that is in our power to accomplish is to conclude the account in the following summary manner:—The collector, not satisfied with the possible result of his report, goes a step farther, and on the unsupported accusation of an interested party, (the Rakah, who very opportunely it must be confessed, steps forth at this juncture with his allegations), suspends Mr. Imlach from his functions as manager, and strives, by all means in his power, to stigmatize his character on the most vital points. But it is at this stage commence the sin and iniquity of the government. In reply to Mr. Read's report, not only is Mr. Imlach's conduct on the remission subject acknowledged to be strictly legal by the government, but is his reinstatement insisted upon in his duties of manager; and yet, notwithstanding these proofs of the government's consciousness of Mr. Imlach's injuries, does it persist to this day in denying to him such means of legal investigation of the matter, as are necessary to his public exculpation, from charges publicly brought against him. Month after month, year after year, has Mr. Imlach implored the aid of government in his behalf, but without avail. Petitions, memorials, every form of supplication that could be resorted to, Mr. Imlach has resorted to, but fruitlessly, hopelessly. And such then, are we not entitled to exclaim, is the genius of the Company's Government. Even the very men who struggle in its cause, it wilfully abandons to ruin and degradation. But while adding a few clauses to the statement already made, we leave it to the unbiassed opinion of the public to form its own estimate of this system's atrocity. In reference to the collector, it is to be remarked, his conduct is to be accounted for on the fact of his obvious intimacy with the Messrs. Palmer, and whose interests, it is evident, he wished to forward by procuring them a remission of *grama*. The law distinctly lays down, that, not the manager, but the collector alone has power to grant remission. With this fact, Mr. Read was doubtless acquainted; but his object was to shift the responsibility of according remission in the present case, from his own to the shoulders of the manager. This inference is so direct that there is not the least possibility of denying it. Mr. Imlach, the inferior servant of the two, per-

ceives' that the farms in question are far from being in a state to require such remission; and hence the influencing motive of Mr. Read is to obtain it for his friends, not on his own, but on his own officer's responsibility. With this, then, the secret of the conspiracy is unravelled,—although to unravel the web of intrigue, malice, and dishonesty with which it is entangled, would surpass not only the reader's patience, but all common ingenuity. The flagranties of the circumstance are, that Mr. Read is still collector, and that the justice sought by his victim is denied. For the present, we close our remarks upon it, but, watching, shall report its progress, when the sinister spirit of the Company's Government, even, as we have said in its last and more latent germs will be sufficiently obvious to the whole nation.

ORIENTAL SCENES AND SCENERY.

There is a tenderness and repose—a dreamy voluptuousness, melancholy, and splendour peculiar to Eastern Scenery—more particularly when the moonlight is upon it—that, as the eye meets it, flow in upon the mind like successive waves of rich and delicious poetry. The luxuriant vegetation, the umbrageous foliage, and resplendent hues of, to the stranger, unknown and innumerable flowers;—the ghats and gondolas of the rivers; the temples, palaces, mosques and mausoleums, everywhere peering among the hills, or from the bosom of glens, upon the shore, all combine to give an impress, a character, a spirit to the scene, unseen elsewhere, peculiar to itself—its own. Hindostan,—I am speaking of Hindostan—is remarkable for its endless diversity in scenery—from limitless plain to inaccessible mountain—from the exuberantly fertile levels of Bengal, to the snow-capped, heaven-reaching hills of Himâlaya. The valley, the ravine, the tremendous chasms, and gracefully curving descent, are equally among its features; and while on this side, in that province, confront the gaze precipices that appal from naked and stupendous grandeur, over this surface stretches a landscape, so fair, so soft, so tranquil, the spirit of a Claude might be supposed to have breathed upon it its beauty. And of all the characteristics of scenery, that which painters call 'repose' here exists to intense perfection. Sometimes a vale fringed by a sacred stream is walled by mountains, on which sleep the shadows undisturbed; here a graceful palm, yonder an antelope, there the golden blossoms of the luxuriant Champâ; while in the distance

perhaps ascends the fine and delicate form of a minar, the gorgeous cupola, or the fearful and drear outline of mouldering ruins. The scenery of Bengal, for instance, may be peculiarly thus described; and probably it is the banks of the Hooghly, that may be said to furnish the most exact specimens of this order of scenic beauty in the world; losing sight of Fort William—the esplanade—the magnificent strand of Calcutta, and at length its Mint, the aquatic tourist at once beholds a scene which only a painter of Italy in the middle ages could commit to canvass, or a Tasso, perhaps a La Martine, depict in words. Rich, sleeping, exuberant, warm, it rises before the imagination like the abode of love, the resting-place of hope—the paradise of passion. True, it is flat, a level; true, it has little of variety, less of depth, still less of harsh or ruddy colouring; but its outline faint, its mould symmetrical, its tints all melting to a mellowed tenderness, the eyes of the beholder become rivetted, and his senses ravished and entranced. The floods of the river transparent, sky, temple, grot, and ruin sleep enmirrored in their pellucid depths; and the banks rich with ten thousand flowers, whose love-dyed petals sink in their languid rest upon the waves—and with trees whose dark and gorgeous luxuriance bespeak the maturity of their clime; the picture is as one on which the beautiful itself have poured its beams, its liquid, lovely, sweetest beams, whose effects are music—poetry—love!

I was in a budgerow on the Hooghly, in the midst of the moonlight, and of those balmy airs, which in regions where the heat of day is intense, frequently set in at night and revive the drooping frame unutterably—and the harbour, the shipping, the palaces of Calcutta—or what in all justice has right to the appellation, City of the Sun—were not fast, but slowly sinking from sight, and then dim, then obscure, and at last perfectly dark the prospect that bounded our vision astern, that in front and on either side was lustrous like the light. Our shallop swept on, and as it did so the splendour and glory of the scene increased. The moon was at the full, and it poured its full volume of rays upon the tide, and the ripples catching them up they were reflected and multiplied, till the whole flood became one glittering, sparkling, silvery expanse; for a while it was all solitude, particularly after the multitudes and din of Calcutta, the quiet and tranquillity were doubly felt, and the senses charmed with the contrast responded to the calm, till the spirit itself sunk to peace. Sometimes the stream was broad and apparently shoreless like the sea; and again confined and rushing like a rivulet; sometimes the barque

grazed the very banks ; and while the bamboo, the palm, the sycamore shot up in graceful luxuriance in the distance, orange blossoms exhaled their aroma on the air, and the drooping boughs of tamarind, banian, mango, or the peach swept our decks as we passed. Presently however, the loneliness and peace of the scene changed, for floating on we arrived at the ghauts of a Rajah's palace. The wind too had changed ; its music-plaint was gone, and in its stead came the roar, and dissonance of the Nautch. Lights gleamed on every side—the banks of the river streamed with light ; and advancing, our eyes were greeted with a sight which seemed as a realization of the tales of Araby ; here stretched gardens, and there arose founts, and down to the waters edge—nay whose foundations were buried in the waters, rose pillars that were of porphyry, and porticoes, leading to vestibules of marble, dazzling from whiteness. The boatmen resting upon their oars, we stepped from the budgerow to the palace-stairs, which, washed by the tide, were guarded by two dragons in the shape of Moslems, with swords unsheathed and their heads turbaned ; farther on, and we beheld an immense multitude—Asiatic and European, in vast host commingled. All was laughter, and mirth, and revelry ; and, while on one side was enacting the dance, on the other were the more quiet spectators of the scene—the princes of the land, and they who of the princes—were masters ! Many too were the ladies that graced the hour, and many, perhaps the love-tones that breathed upon it raptures—at least, not unfair is the surmise ; for amid the moonlight terraces and garden-walks whither the rose sent forth its perfume, and the nightingale its melody, were solitary stragglers in pairs—some aloof, but others hand in hand, and wearing to each other, that peculiar air and fascination, which only love can breathe of—only love inspire. In a crowd we are sometimes *most* alone ; and it is in crowds amidst the glitter and glory of external array, that the vow has perhaps been oftenest exchanged. At least, on that night was there one vow exchanged ; one pulse that throbbed—lips that met, never to repeat their pressure. And it may be in the future, my pen retrace the fitful destiny of these who were the phantoms of reality, not of my dream ; and than whose history poet never sang wilder, nor minstrel sadder strain. But for the present—

SAINT JULIAN, THE VISIONARY;

OR,

A STORY OF THE COLONIES.

"Destitute of interest to all" said Saint Julian, "it has never been revealed to any. The task is painful, Madeline; it will recal scenes, I wish were obliterated from my memory for ever, it will revive the recollection of hours steeped in suffering and anguish, it will conjure visions to your mind, you will desire with me had ever been veiled to it. Yet *you*, it is *you* who impose it on me. I acquiesce with your wish—I no longer hesitate. But, Madeline, when the robe is folded back, the image laid bare—when the naked reality of its grace or deformity starts before you, think you, you will have nerve to contemplate the object with the same emotions of tenderness and rapture you did before? Certain are you it will not be divested of its charm—that the being for whom your interest is now so warm, your esteem and appreciation of his merits so boundless may not suffer disparagement, and your sensitiveness shrink, and the knowledge of which you may ever cease to lament? Alas! in yielding to your wish, am I not creating perils in my own path; is the sentiment you cherish of sufficient depth of root, nay, is it strong and vigorous enough to bear up against the fierce and cutting blasts with which in the progress of my recital it may be assailed. Madeline, will you not entreat rather to spare me an undertaking, the consequences of which may be so overwhelmingly calamitous? Yet, no! I see the earnestness of your wish—the intensity of your longing to become acquainted with the unhappy course of my former years. Your desire must be complied with, cost me what of agony, and remorse, and shame, it shall be unfolded to you—all, all. From that moment, however, in which I beheld, by what was restrained the expression of my emotions towards you, but the fitful glimmerings of the past? But the pang is over now—to *you* it must be *all* made known:—My father, Madeline, was one of that unhappy band, who, during the ever memorable era denominated the Reign of Terror, abandoned his native land and sought refuge in the then unagitated bosom of England. He brought hither with him all the wild and ungovernable passions which were alike the characteristics of his party, and the causes of those fearful convulsions which shook Europe to its centre. His personal attractions obtained for him the hand of one of the noblest heiresses in Britain; and, bound by the ties of kindred to the British soil, he never

afterwards forsook it. His disposition soured by disappointments, lost its healthful tone; he became morose and unmindful of the angelic graces of my mother. Gloom and despondence were but the natural concomitants of a mind having nothing to repose on save a sense of its blasted hopes, and inevitably of one possessing no latent springs of action—no power within to repel the stings and arrows of misfortune. Hence the situation of my father was grievous in the extreme; and, tearing himself from the society of books as well as men, he gave himself up to the wildest paroxysms of enraged despair. My mother affected by his miseries, forgot, in ministering to them her own—her own! how manifold in amount, how terrible in their nature! Can the mind picture to it a doom more dark than this, a being, most beautiful and young, chained to the evil which inflicts upon her its curse? And yet, how divine must be those sympathies which still afford to pour themselves out in a full stream of tenderness and compassion! And such was my mother—benignity watching over malice! My father, insensible to all but his own vain and selfish repinings, left the care of my education to anything rather than his own solicitude. In fact, from infancy I was neglected—senselessly spurned by him. I had a brother on whom he bestowed some transient marks of affection, but to me he was invariably exacting and harsh. As we grew up this feeling on his part only indicated itself more strongly. He reposed in me no confidence, he treated me with no regard. The feelings of my mother were again destined to undergo fresh torture. She had borne much, she would have endured much more, but this was the severest pang of all. I had reached that age when the heart is most easily acted upon, and the blood rushes upward in a fuller and more impetuous volume. As my father's brow scowled in his displeasure towards me, I observed the pallor of my mother's cheek change to crimson; and her eye, usually so tempered and placid in its beam, flash wildly in the fire of its indignation. This was too much. In a moment, unconscious how, or by what means, I had plucked the sword of my father from its scabbard, and in an attitude of menace and insanity dared him to a repetition of the insult. My mother amazed—aghast for an instant gazed insensible, but with her quickly returning senses, springing towards, flung her worn and melancholy form between us, and sobbed aloud. Mad as I was, this spectacle turned my fury into gelid horror. I uplifted the feeble frame of my mother, I supported her to a couch, I clung to her with a reverential devotion I might in vain strive to represent to you in words, I craved, in accents which can bear no reiteration, for pardon, I knelt at her feet and bathed

her hands in torrents of tears. From this moment my father's dislike rose into the blackest hate. My presence became odious to him, he persecuted me in a thousand ways, and even inflicted chastisement on my brother for showing me the slightest evidence of affection. To describe to you the wretchedness I underwent would be impossible. I would have torn myself for ever from the spot, but the spirits of my mother languished, and it was to me she looked for that solace of which her barbarous fate placed her in so much need. Controlled by circumstance I had no power other than to stay—I obeyed, not my impulse but necessity, and remained. My nature was impetuous and partook more of the irascibility and sullenness of my father than the mild and submissive temperament of my mother. Judge then of my sufferings, judge of my situation in reference to the elements which constituted my character, not singly of the situation itself! How, at first, my days were passed I can give you no account; in looking back I am sensible only of one impression—horror. My mother, full of the most generous sympathies, was buried in despair at the afflictions which encompassed me. Day after day added to the wretchedness of my destiny. My father, assailed me with the most cruel scorn; he studied to render my life hateful and unendurable. In what was my resource—where the means of my escape, or of my vengeance? I was defenceless, disarmed! Plunged in circumstances of such peculiar calamity, will it carry with it astonishment that my heart should have given refuge to the fiercest and most deadly of passions? Madeline, I shudder while I retrace the feelings I cherished towards a parent whom in the younger hours of my childhood I loved with unspeakable devotedness. Oh, could I have seen him writhing beneath my feet, could I have seen him my crouching slave! and by what was I restrained? Strength had I in my arm, fire in my veins, rancour, deep, deadly rancour in my heart—true, he was my father; he, who had bestowed my being. But, had he not instilled into my life a curse, had he not placed himself in the most unnatural opposition to me! By what then was I restrained?—The recollection of my mother, of the anguish she would experience—the wound I should add to her already lacerated heart.

As yet, no pursuit in life had been marked out for me. It was the passion for military glory that burned in my every vein. But the times were peaceful, and the world was without theatre for the display or exercise of martial genius. A vow had been exacted from my brother—an oath like to that which fell from the lips of Hannibal—that he would enter the royalist service of France, and

to his latest breath avenge the fate of those, whose profligacy, intolerance, and infraction of the great principles of national justice had precipitated into irretrievable ruin. My father would have imposed the same on me had he not been alive to the conviction that with a spirit indomitable as his own, I inherited no portion of his principles. This, doubtless, was the source of his hatred to me, and the cause of his preference to my brother. Between my brother and myself there existed no similitude. By several years he was my junior, and we resembled each other in nothing save boundless adoration of our mother. In this sentiment we were one, in all else the difference that interposed itself between our characters was immense. His disposition was gentle and surprisingly ingenuous. His blue eyes laughed with his heart's innocent merriment, his cheek was suffused with blushes which came and disappeared with every alternation of impulse, and his voice was clear and melodious like a flute. He was the image of my mother; and language would be poor in describing the depth of my attachment to him. What contributed to give a seriousness, if not misanthropy to the feelings which pervaded my own breast, was the extreme solitude I was exposed to. I was shut out from all intercourse with my fellow-creatures, my father interdicted every one's presence, and my mother, governed only by his wishes in the devotion of her affection for him, withdrew herself utterly from the world. I was companionless and miserable. Necessarily I was driven to prey upon my own thoughts, to brood over my wrongs, and to meditate upon the mode of their redress.

Our residence was in one of the most secluded parts of England, but my mother's splendid fortune, and still more resplendent taste enabled her to centre in it whatever could administer to the luxury of body or mind. Her enthusiasm for the arts, led her to collect a sumptuous assemblage of the works of the first masters, and superadded was a library of magnificent extent. The dread I experienced of communicating my sentiments to any, the habit I had contracted of reserve, forced upon me as resort to the most unsocial occupations; books at first, were my abhorrence; I literally shunned the presence of the numerous preceptors with which my mother's solicitude surrounded me—my nature was too vehement, my blood too boiling to be capable of submitting to their lagging and formal routines. However, although my passions continued as restless, my thoughts became more meditative. Youth is passed in sketching projects; suddenly, the desire lighted itself within my breast, of embracing the

compass of human knowledge—of consecrating my life to a scheme of endless study. Indefatigable labour—incalculable toil I saw at once was necessary to the success of such an enterprise, it was the prodigiousness of the scheme which charmed the eagerness of my spirit, and supplied aliment to the innumerable wants in which my faculties were hourly expanding. Nothing within narrower bounds could have fixed me. Instinctively I sought objects requiring physical activity; or producing mental excitement. As I have told you, arms would have been my choice; doubtless, a military life presents the most dazzling 'allurements to every youthful mind. With me, it was not the wish, but passion; I did not sigh after, I panted for glory. But my desires in this respect were baffled, my hopes crushed. Days, frequently, I spent in musing; when my frame was most quiescent, my spirit was moved. I was horribly discontent, and craved wildly for objects which even to myself were indistinct and indefinite. It is not till maturer years, we analyse the elements of thought; what wonder then, I was bewildered in the labyrinth of my own complex, confused and uncertain desires! There was a gloom over the ancestral abode we inhabited, which tended to heighten the disposition other circumstances concurred in rendering natural to my mind. It was a gothic structure, and its ponderous and massive form was in itself sufficient to incline the imagination to sombre and dismal dreams. The spacious and almost tenantless halls, the drear and echoing corridors, the arched window frames of stone, the sternness of its general aspect, operated on every vicissitude of fancy or feeling, and to one of my peculiar temperament acted with extraordinary force. Every thing seemed to concur in irresistibly directing my views to the one grand contemplation I have named. Study, sedentary pursuit was, had been, or I imagined to have been, my disgust; now, involuntarily, I was urged to it as my only resource. But nothing could have stimulated, nothing satisfied me but a scheme, vast—to chimera vast as that which I have described. To grasp the entire circle of human knowledge; to penetrate to the worlds of thought and imagination which had been, and were no more—to dive into the hidden depths of man's intelligence; to survey him in his spirit—in the subtler and more abstract qualities of his being, this, now became the moving principle of my life, the sole object for which I breathed. But, Madeline, your interest would be exhausted, your spirit weary, did I attempt to draw you through the diverse ranges into which my ardent and desultory inquiry darted; suffice it, I recount how tremendous my dismay, how un-

utterable my anguish, as the all-blasting truth arrayed itself at each step before me of our utter and irremediable state of ignorance! And this, I paused to ask, was this the height and depth of human science? this the bitter, profitless fruit I had struggled with such passion to pluck; this the tree I imagined to be immortal! I stood confounded and amazed! I had bewildered myself in visionary plans, I had pursued thought till thought itself grew wan, till my faint spirit ached! And for this, was it for this? Perplexed, fainting, discomfited, I was on the point of relinquishing so senseless a pursuit, which seemed calculated only to aggravate my wretchedness. Alas, to what purpose had I instituted inquiry, while impenetrable mystery enwrapped all? This being, the creation, the universe—all that we behold above us, around us, all was to me a marvel and a dream! Nevertheless my mind surveyed the great and visionless boundaries of space with unspeakable rapture, my soul was intoxicated with its matchless images of beauty. I pondered on the laws which govern matter, their deep and almighty harmonies; I contemplated the loveliness of the earth, I gazed in breathless adoration on the soft splendour of the stars; my spirit wept in the excesses of its transport; my frame thrilled as nature unrolled her enchanting and sublime prospects. I yielded myself with a species of desperate abandonment to a dreamy, bodiless, rapt, extatic existence. I lost myself in worlds that were ideal, I buried the consciousness of my desolation in thoughts inexpressible, shadowy, various and confused. My days became less troubled, my spirit serene, the memory of my afflictions less instant and severe: life, with its ceaseless distractions, grew dim and faded before me; my father's frown was unnoted by me; the recollection of my mother's woes swept and ~~were~~ engulfed in the oblivious tide which immersed my own; the pain, the consternation I had experienced in finding my hopes laid prostrate—in proving that that was finite which I had deemed infinite; all was involved in the same chaos of dark and total forgetfulness, and my whole powers and faculties of being lulled into an unearthly calm, reposed in that, to which looking back at this distance of time, I know not whether to pronounce the stupor of despair, or the vitality of madness.

An event occurred to dissolve the spell which thus enthralled me and recal me to life, and the innumerable agitations which compose it. A young Frenchman, son to one of my father's political associates, or rather one of that host whose common cause of suffering linked in the bonds of the strongest fellowship, in the

course of wanderings which extended to the remotest shores of Europe, directed his steps to that land, which fame has consecrated as the chosen sanctuary of liberty. He was my elder by many years, but he possessed an extraordinary fascination of manner, and although the deep reserve of my own disposition could not immediately admit of amalgamation with the candour and vivacity of his, yet the predilection with which I inspired him, led him to the cultivation of my friendship with more than usual earnestness, and an attention to those means by which my feelings might be the more easily interested. That he succeeded will be evident from the fact of my consenting to join him in his travels, and of at once prosecuting with him a voyage to a country as yet presenting but the fewest attractions. Of this you will be convinced when I mention as the region of our destination—Canada. The first stimulus on the part of my new acquaintance was curiosity; the second the promotion of an object to which the hopes of his party were directed. The pain I experienced in parting from my mother was what I cannot trust myself to describe. It was aggravated by the anguish of my brother, whose exquisite susceptibilities of soul may be compared to the finest out-pourings of a poet's imagination, but with nothing actual I have met in life.

(To be continued.)

CAPTAIN SIMPSON AND THE COMPANY.

Dedicated as our columns are to the vindication of truth, the exposure of tyranny, and the establishment of justice among individuals as well as over society in the aggregate, we should deem ourselves reprehensible, did we not give publicity through their medium to a case which, exhibiting in a flagrant degree the errors of that system we have so frequently exerted our energies to ameliorate, or its deformities to unveil to our fellow-countrymen—is as powerful an instance of the vice, the depravity, in short, the inherent fallacy of that system as its staunchest deprecator might wish to adduce. It exposes the principle of the Company's rule in its secret effects; it tells a tale of individual suffering and national degradation; it discloses the so often concealed, but impossible to be denied truth, that corruption in the abstract will ever by necessity entail corruption practically, and in the most minute and every day concerns of life. Without further preamble, we proceed to say, that the subject of our observations is a Captain Simpson and Naval Store Keeper to the Company on the Bombay establishment. He was supposed to

have been the author of, or the accessory to certain frauds committed in the department entrusted to his superintendence, and on the mere supposition was at once suspended from his office, and his name consequently exposed to the severest reproach. It is very little to the purpose that he has since been reinstated, or that subsequently his character has received the fullest acquittal. To an honourable man, it is sufficient his integrity should be exposed even to momentary suspicion; the obloquy is in the suspicion—the bare suspicion; and although he may ultimately triumph over all accusation, and in the opinion of society, have survived the ordeal not only with an unsullied reputation, but have acquired one, if possible, more worthy of esteem; yet suspicion has aimed her arrows at him—suspicion has assailed him; and the more perfectly acquitted—the more honourable the mind of the accused, so much more deadly, because irreparable the injury which is done him. Now, we ascribe it to the system that this mischief should have fallen out at all. We say, it is owing to the corruption out of which it does itself spring; that corruption is so frequently its concomitant, and the cause to which the great injustice perpetrated in this instance, is attributable. There appears no doubt but that fraud had been committed, although satisfactorily demonstrated *not* by Captain Simpson. The parties by whom it was committed were, as seems, equally undeniable, the subordinates of the Department—the Purvoes, or in other words, the Natives—those scandalously treated, ill-paid Natives, who, first the *plundered*, become by a sort of retributive justice—the plunderers. The circumstance affords the opportunity of expatiating for a moment on that portion of the system which affects the Natives; and it is to the poverty, the degradation, the state of helplessness into which the Company's rule have plunged these, that we would emphatically call the attention of a British public. Monopoly within monopoly is the genius of the Company's Government. It has monopolized not only the wealth, the produce, the resources, and the dominion of Hindostan, but the very industry, enterprise, and even responsibility, in turn administering to these. A few civilians are appointed to every office of trust throughout the empire. As a recent census informs us, a thousand civil servants (for the sake of round numbers, we say a thousand) monopolise the honors of a state that boasts of a hundred million, with its tributaries of one hundred and fifty million subjects! If Englishmen reflect upon this statement, what are they to think of it? Will it not serve to open their eyes to the fact, that if

India swerve from her allegiance to us, it will be through the atrocities of the Company? With such a system, is it to create astonishment that duties should be neglected, functions ill-performed, habits of effeminaey contracted by those over-paid, acts of peculation committed by those scarcely rewarded? The cost of this Civil Service curtailed, though at present it be, we should be afraid to mention. Though so enormous as to exceed the Civil List of any European state we are acquainted with, yet does it not even respond to its intention. Frequently a Judgeship, Collectorship, and many minor offices are tied together in the hands of a single functionary. The consequence is too apparent to require to be told. The court of law over which he presides has so many cases in arrear, that it is next to impossibility they should ever know issue; the minor duties left to his charge are neglected, and those of his Collectorship overstrained in some instances, to balance his remissness in others. In the meantime are there, the millions of the land, left to penury, ignominy, and want of the channels of all honourable occupation. They are not trusted, consequently they become, as beforehand they have been pronounced, unworthy of trust. But a civil servant, although with 20,000 rupees per month, must have Natives, whose highest stipend amounts to 300 rupees per month, under him; it is these Natives who perform the most laborious duties, who toil, who do the whole drudgery of government in the mass, and of special department attached to in particular. The temptation to which they are exposed is immense. Such a system is one merely of temptation. In the case we have brought at the present moment under observation, the fraud was accomplished by the mere addition to a document of the figure "1"; and the practice, it would appear, is not confined to an isolated instance, but has spread over several departments of government. However, the cry of dishonesty among the Natives is not the cry of to-day; it has always been the theme of complaint with those, who, in the place of inveighing against, should have applied a cure to the evil. Elevate the Natives to posts of responsibility, reward their services in a spirit of liberality, and, like the subjects of every other government, the people of every other soil, they will prove themselves capable of being actuated by the principles of honour. The Natives which have come in contact with Europeans are corrupt, because the Europeans have practised, or their system has sanctioned, or what is worse, entailed corruption. But purify this system; cleanse its pollutions, and a remedy to the dishonesty of those ranks is at once applied.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Temperance Societies have simultaneously sprung up among the British in India, in a manner which shews a general conviction of the prevalence and mischief of intemperance amongst the conquerors of India. India contains but about fifty thousand Britons, who are scattered over all Hindostan, yet their intemperate habits have called forth Temperance Societies at Chunar, Benares, Meerut, Dinapore, Fort St. George, Trichinopoly, Jaffnapatam, Bombay, and Ahmednuggur: even in China the prevalence of the vice of drunkenness amongst the foreign seamen who trade thither has produced an effort to promote temperance amongst them at Canton. Every where the friends of temperance court publicity—they meet in public and then publish their proceedings by means of local periodical publications.

We have not materials to enable us to trace the exact rise of Temperance Societies in different parts of India; however, they certainly sprang up spontaneously and simultaneously, in several detached places, as soon as the subject was broached.

About the close of the year 1833, a few temperance tracts were sent from Calcutta to a gentleman at Chunar, who circulated them so zealously and judiciously that on the 11th of February, 1834, an Auxiliary Temperance Society was formed, on the principle of entire abstinence from ardent spirits; the Company's chaplain and the church missionary were upon the committee. Influenced by the example of the Temperance Society at Chunar, on the 19th of April, a branch Temperance Society was formed at Benares, under the presidency of a London missionary. The proceedings and rules of the Society at Chunar were detailed in the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer* for April; and, on the 4th of July, the secretary wrote to the British and Foreign Temperance Society, saying—"The place from whence I write is a station for European invalids of the Bengal army. There are here about two hundred soldiers, of whom, a large majority are deplorable instances of the demoralizing and disgusting effects of ardent spirits, when once the constitution becomes habituated to their use. In the corps of European invalids less strictness of military discipline obtains than in effective regiments, and this exemption is abused to the worst of purposes. The regulations of a cantonment will not sanction the open or indiscriminate sale of ardent spirits, and those who are licensed are subjected to

certain restrictions; but laws are feeble barriers to interest and appetite, and accordingly they are every where evaded. The military boundary, moreover, is not very extensive, and about two miles beyond it is a licensed country liquor shop, to which, the soldiers, attracted by the cheapness of the poison, daily resort in crowds; and having drunk their fill, either sleep on the spot till they become sober; or, if they still retain the use of their limbs, reel homeward, in open day, and perhaps falling, from excess of drunkenness, lie exposed in the public streets to the ridicule or pity of the passing world. This is bad enough; but this is not all. Death frequently intercepts them ere they can reach their barracks. Every year, in the hot season, several of them perish by *coup de soleil*, or apoplexy; and, during the rains, in a small but deep creek, which they are obliged to cross, in going to, and returning from, the liquor shop. In either case, they die drunk: and who can reflect on their awful exit, without some recoil of the mind? That their after state may be well, charity may wish; but, what grounds has she for hope? The denunciations of revelation, on this head, are too express to relieve the distressed mind of the believer. Such are the men among whom, and for whose benefit, a Temperance Society has been formed. Of our success, during the short time we have been in operation, little can be said; but, that little is encouraging. Confirmed evils, and established customs, are not easily eradicated or changed. To creep forward is all that we can expect; and, if we can do that, we shall have no reason to complain, considering the general character of the society we have to deal with. Our funds amount to 93 rupees, and the number of our members to 46: of these, 14 have joined since our establishment, and many were hard drinkers; but, hitherto, two only have relapsed. By the last accounts from Benares that branch society numbered 24 members, and hoped to do well. We have money but cannot procure tracts. The supply from Calcutta has long since been exhausted by the incessant demands made upon us from Benares and elsewhere. At Calcutta none are now to be purchased; and we have, therefore, been necessitated to order a small supply to be printed for immediate use. I am directed to solicit that we may be furnished with regular periodical supplies of those useful publications; and that variety may be consulted in every invoice transmitted to us. In return for this kindness, we shall be happy to send you our funds from time to time. Our first remittance, £5, is enclosed; more had been sent; but, as we

are under the necessity of printing a few tracts in Calcutta to relieve our immediate wants, we are reluctantly obliged to be more sparing in our contribution at this time than we otherwise would. We beg the prayers of every man convinced of the evils of intemperance, that Temperance Societies may universally flourish; and that the time may soon come when not another intemperate Christian will be found to expose the religion he professes to the jeers of infidelity, or contempt of heathenism.

On the 23d of December, 1834, a meeting was held in the sergeant's mess room, at Dinapore, Sergeant Major W. G. Lennon in the chair, when several resolutions were moved and seconded by the non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the East India Company's European regiment, forming "The Honorable Company's European Regiment Auxiliary Temperance Society;" the Sergeant Major is President, and the committee consists of an individual from each company. This is the first instance of a Regimental Temperance Society having been formed by the men themselves; and we should rejoice to see the praiseworthy example followed by other regiments, both at home and abroad; being convinced that it would tend greatly to the benefit of the men and the efficiency of the service. On the 27th of January, 1835, the Secretary wrote to the Parent Society in London, saying—"I have the pleasure to annex a copy of the proceedings of the Honorable Company's European Regiment Auxiliary Temperance Society; and the rules adopted at its formation. We numbered 31 members on the day of formation; 23 have joined us during the first month, and many more we hope will follow their example. A few temperance publications have been given us, by the kindness and liberality of friends; and though we are willing, to the extent of our means, to purchase some, we cannot procure them, as there are none in the country. I need not say how acceptable a present a few reports and tracts would be to us, after perusal by the donors. As soon as our funds admit, we hope to have the pleasure to procure an annual supply of the Society's publications; but, till then, we must cast ourselves upon the liberality of the friends to a cause, which it is our heart's desire to see prospering, especially in Bengal. Should you be able to collect us a few publications, if addressed to me, care of the Rev. J. Thomas, Suikra, near Calcutta, they will no doubt come safe to hand.—I am, &c., William Perry, secretary."

The Reverend James Whiting, a chaplain of the East India

Company, at Meerut, wrote to his brother, a surgeon at Lynn in Norfolk, on the 28th July, 1834, saying, "I have, or rather, proper humility should lead me to say, *we* have made an attempt lately to establish a Temperance Society at Meerut. About one hundred names subscribed to the declaration to abstain entirely from ardent spirits. We had a strong opposing party; but if we are only successful in emancipating half-a-dozen poor soldiers from the trammels of drunkenness, we shall be well paid for our trouble. A meeting was held last week, at which the Major Gen. commanding the division, the Hon. J Ramsay, presided: and he has, at the request of the society, cordially accepted the office of patron; and Brigadier Sir David ———, commanding the station, the office of vice-patron. What is your opinion of distilled spirits? I was in the habit of taking weak brandy and water (having been recommended to do so on my arrival in India) till about two years ago, when a tract on Temperance Societies was first put into my hand. I can state from experience that it is not requisite: before I left it off, I used frequently to wake in the morning with a pain in my side, which I never thought of attributing to brandy and water; but, now, I have no doubt it would have been right to lay it to my tumbler full." Here we certainly have a decided instance of the bad effects of the most moderate use of brandy and water, in the East Indies, confirmed by the experience and confession of a noble-minded clergyman.

An officer in the military service of the East India Company serving in southern India, who was at one time disposed to regard the efforts of Temperance Societies with ridicule, but whose mind had become convinced that, as a philanthropic and Christian man, he cannot consistently draw back in the righteous cause of temperance, and has given additional proof of the sincere character of his conviction, by transmitting a handsome donation to the parent society, addressed a letter to a friend in London about the middle of the year 1834, from which the following is an extract:—"Your last letter is chiefly ~~fit~~ Temperance Societies; probably you could not, in India, have applied to a person less able to help you in this matter. The very word 'society,' sounds curious in my ears. I have lived so long in my tent that scarcely any body knows me; I have literally no influence at all. Of the few persons of whom I knew something in former years, there are, I think, but two in the country now. Such is the nature of my avocation, that I am circumstantially banished from society; so you must ex-

pect nothing from myself. But, I cannot see why the cause should want me : it will, I think, be able to introduce itself to those who are able to advocate it ; and I shall, therefore, send your letter to one of the good men at ———, and beg him to mention the subject to all who care for the bodies and souls of their fellow creatures. I only just received your letter, and have not heard of the publications you mention ; but as soon as I discover what has become of them, I will read them myself, so far as I have time, and then send them to those who, I have reason to think, will favor the cause. For myself, I greatly approve of the plan. But, I had almost forgot to mention my fears, that the temperance cause will make but little progress here. From the miserable state of society in India, contrasted with England, anything good has proportionably greater difficulties to contend against. I am sure there is occasion enough for temperance efforts, especially in the European regiments, which are many of them in a more dreadful state than you can imagine from drunkenness. Among the upper ranks of the Company's servants, the thing most to be opposed, is, the abuse of beer ; nine-tenths of the service are brutalized and stupified by this most unsuitable beverage for a hot climate. It is a very heavy kind of ale that is drunk ; and it is the constant argument against dining before night, that, it is impossible to transact business with the stomach full of beer, and the head of its fumes ; therefore the principal meal is deferred till night ; and, then, when the system is exhausted with the heat of an Indian day, and entirely unable to cope with a dinner, the stomach is filled with meat and beer, — and the more so, from the very exhaustion which is experienced. In this state of oppression, sleep is sought for, in a degree of heat enough to keep a man awake whose blood is as clear as a ruby. You may easily imagine in what fine working order, both of body and mind, the man gets up in the morning. This is among the principal causes of the apparent and alleged badness of the climate of India. Though, from the great difference of temperature, there can be but little doubt, that the English residents would not have that strong health that they have in England, yet they would be freer from many of the diseases to which they are peculiarly liable there, and from most of those that are so common here, if they lived temperately.

The East Indian's friend, printed at Bombay, for December, 1834, contains a letter from an artilleryman to a chaplain attending the corps, dated Fort George, the 6th of November,

1834, saying Reverend Sir, "It gives me most heartfelt pleasure to state to you, that drinking, in a great measure, is less thought of than formerly amongst men—thanks be to our ever most merciful God for it! Of a company composed of 100 men, 41 have actually stopped drawing their ration liquor,—men, who, previous to the present time, have been habitual drunkards. And, as another convincing proof, I mention that a few months since, there were sold daily at the canteen, arrack 12 gallons, besides European spirits, per diem; and, at the present time, only between four and five gallons per diem. The number of men who attend the canteen still, are, what we may term, sober drinkers. There is, most assuredly, a great change in the men of the battalion—thanks to God for it; and the change is remarked both by officers and men."

On the 19th of February, 1835, a general meeting was held at Trichinopoly for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Temperance Society, in connexion with the British and Foreign; at the meeting, John Irvin, a soldier and private musician of the King's regiment wished to state his experience; but not feeling himself competent to speak before the company assembled, he handed to the chairman a statement, which was read out, as follows:—Having, by the habitual use of ardent spirits, experienced the dreadful effects they generally have on the mind of man, I desire to state that, during the period of twenty years, I was given to the habitual use of ardent spirits, which, from the commencement, gradually increased upon me, until within the last four years of the above-stated period, when it increased upon me, and to such a dreadful degree, that it not only weakened my bodily health and strength, but preyed upon my intellectual powers; so that, at different periods, I was, without sleep for the space of fifteen days and nights together, and during those periods I was in such a dreadful state of mind (commonly called the horrors) that the impression they left can never be effaced from my memory;—this is but a very brief account of what I have suffered from the habitual use of ardent spirits, which, upon my recovery, determined me to abstain from the use of them; but, again and again, I have fallen into a state of drunkenness, after which "the horrors" increased upon me to a much more dreadful degree than what I have just stated; until, by the preventing grace of God alone I have, for the last two years and nine months, abstained totally from ardent spirits, during which period, the Lord, out of his infinite goodness and mercy, was pleased to convert me and bring me

out of that awful state. The situation of life in which I am, at present, as a musician, requires me to be at balls and other places, where it is thought that ardent spirit is necessary for bodily health and strength; and which I was always accustomed to; but, by my own experience, I find, that I, by the grace of God, having abstained from it, have found much better health and strength—also a good appetite, which I never had when I made use of ardent spirits; and, at present, I have better health than ever I had during the time I was addicted to ardent spirits.” This is but too true a picture of what is experienced by many Europeans in India.

After the meeting, 53 persons came forward and subscribed the pledge; and, in the course of the following week, 29 names were added. This society includes one native of India, the chaplain, two missionaries, five captains, three lieutenants, and some other officers. On the 26th, the secretary addressed the parent society saying,—“A society of this nature, you will readily agree, was much wanted here, when you learn the fact, that, amongst 600 British soldiers, the quantity of arrack alone consumed in the regimental canteen, during the months of October, November, and December, 1834, amounted to 2,955 gallons, for which the men paid 6,152 rupees; and it is calculated that double that amount was consumed by them out of the canteen, the same months! It is contemplated to follow up the formation of the society by a Temperance Coffee House: no effort will be spared in accomplishing this desirable object, from which, by God’s blessing, great and beneficial results may be expected. One great drawback to Temperance Societies in India, is, the want of a substitute for spirits; the country affording nothing, and beer and wine being above the reach of the poorer classes. The temptations to drunkenness in this country are great, from the cheapness of spirits and other causes; but it is hoped, that, many more will join the society when there is a place established where the men can meet and obtain wholesome beverages, instead of the pernicious poison sold in almost every corner. So soon as we can procure a Bill on England, we shall enclose a donation to the parent society, as our first offering; and, in the mean time, shall feel obliged by your sending us out ten copies of each of your most approved publications and reports; and, further, to send out, quarterly, ten copies of any fresh ones you may from time to time publish. Much good may be expected to arise from the distribution of temperance tracts in this country, as the principles of the so-

ciety and their object are so little understood that opposition is frequently made in ignorance, where friendly aid might be anticipated. With every hope and confidence that the cause of temperance may continue its strides in rapid succession throughout this vast empire, as well as the rest of the world. I am, &c., J. B. Woods, Secretary."

This communication from Trichinopoly cannot fail to interest our readers, as it shows the efforts now making in India to rescue the British troops from those habits of intemperance which destroy their moral and physical energies, and hurry them to an untimely grave. The parent society has received another letter dated the 5th of March, enclosing £5.

(To be continued.)

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. XI.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,
1. Every man derives satisfaction in finding that his labours have not been in vain; and I was much pleased on learning that the formation of, at least, one Native regiment into a corps of light infantry, had occupied the attention of a very experienced and smart officer, who, had the late Commander-in-Chief remained, had every prospect of being supported in his proposals. Let us hope, that the one, who is expected, will be equally alive to the value of this description of force; and that we shall soon see an active body of young Marathees brought into such order, as will fit them to sweep any Muscovite opponent from the face of the earth. •

2. As the military evolutions of the line are so little calculated for naval service; and as the authorities at home seemed anxious to improve the efficiency of their Indian vessels of war, it is obvious, that a body of good riflemen would prove an important addition to their strength—at the same time, therefore, that a regiment of light infantry is in train of discipline, in lieu of the heavy grenadiers, it is to be hoped, that we shall also see the Marine battalion in a state of preparation to be formed into a rifle regiment, which will be equally suited for naval service, or for active duty in the field.

3. The value of such a body may be appreciated, from the terms of the address of the Duke of Wellington to the 95th rifles at the battle of Waterloo, when they were pushed on in advance of the line, and rather warmly engaged—"Come 95th

stand your ground—if we are beaten, what will they say in England.” And you may remember the admirable shot made by a rifleman of the 1st battalion 7th regiment, which delivered his comrade from the jaws of a tiger.

4. However impressive a body of grenadiers may be in European warfare, their length of limb does not support fatigue in a hot climate; and I have shewn how essential a body of good marksmen is to the purposes of military operations in this country. I would, therefore, yet hope to see the right flank of our Native corps supported by a company of active riflemen, instead of the heavy grenadiers.

5. I will now detail to you a little more of my military experience, in the hope that I may be able to afford you some useful points of information. You left me at Seroor; and, early in May 1816, I was required to proceed on my route to Baroda; where, in August of that year, a field force was assembled to keep the Pindarces in check, who were then ranging in all directions, and also to prevent the Marathee Governments from attacking us unprepared. To join this force, composed of the 1st grenadiers, the 1st and 2d battalions of the 8th regiment, and a flank corps of 800 men, from battalions stationed at Surat and Bombay, his Majesty's 47th regiment marched on the 20th June, in the midst of the monsoon, from the Presidency. For nearly two months, these poor fellows had scarcely a dry stitch of clothes to cover them; and, when they arrived at Baroda their accoutrements were almost completely destroyed.

6. I mention this circumstance of the march of the 47th regiment, to shew its objectionable effects, by running the risk of crippling a fine corps, and occasioning a useless waste of equipments, without effecting any defined object, which could not have been as expeditiously attained by postponing the march, until after cocoa-nut day, when, by proceeding to Tankaria bunder by sea, they would have, nearly as soon, reached their destination, as by the destructive march they made. The health of the men, however, did not suffer so much as might have been expected.

7. In November, this force was joined by his Majesty's 17th dragoons from Kaira, and by a detachment of 200 artillery from Bombay, and composed a body of about 7,000 men. With an able head, there was nothing wanting here to form a fine military display; but the science of the commandant was not equal to the able conduct of his means,—a circumstance, which, as it occurs now and then, and, of course risks the credit of the

army, ought to be more minutely looked after. It is one of the most important duties of a Commander-in-Chief, who ought personally to see, that every man, in an extensive and responsible military charge, is perfectly equal to its conduct, in all situations, but we have only seen one military head of this description who, being quite the soldier, and proud of his profession, took great pains, in imparting instruction and pleasure in military evolution; and this community, on his departure from Bombay, very laudably evinced their high sense of his merits.

8. In noticing the indifferent qualifications of the head of the Baroda force, I ought to mention the zeal and able conduct of one of its brigadiers, who, although long absent from military duty, yet by application and the study of his profession showed great tact in the movements of his brigade; and I mention this to show, that, were superior officers to pay as much attention to general evolution, as they in general exact from their inferiors, in the discipline of single regiments, movements on a general scale would be better understood, and soon become more familiar to every one.

9. This force remained embodied, without any call for their services, beyond that of moving from position to position in the vicinity of Baroda, until 1st April of next year, when it marched to Jerode, a distance of 14 miles on the north-east frontier, where it remained to the end of May, at which time the order for return to cantonment for the rains was given.

10. Much depends on the judgment, with which troops are moved at the hot periods of the year; and the earlier in the morning, the march is effected, the better; for men continue active and energetic until the sun's power is felt, when in the short space of half an hour, in a still and close atmosphere, they suffer more, than by a previous march of three or four hours. An unfortunate example of the truth of this remark occurred on the first day's movement of only seven or eight miles towards Baroda. The line did not march until about sun-rise on the 31st May;—the sun's power soon became intolerable to the European troops with their thick clothing, accoutrements and arms, a profuse perspiration broke out, attended with thirst and an urgent demand for water; those, who indulged, were soon seized with giddiness;—25 or 30 men of the 47th regiment fell down on the march, and of these, 1 officer and 14 men died. That the troops moved in sufficient time, which they ought to have done, to admit of reaching their ground before sun-rise, at

that intensely hot season in Guzerat, all would have been well. Such an occurrence throws a damp over men's minds, and occasions a disrelish for military life. Great care ought, therefore, to be taken to regulate the hours of marching, of which I will further show the necessity in my next letter, that warfare may be rendered as safe and satisfactory, as possible, to those wearing the

RED COAT.

Bombay, April 9, 1834.

• MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is a conquered Colony, subject to the legislation of the Crown, and it has not the benefit of a local legislature or sovereignty. In 1833, its revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

Taxes, duties, and fees	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,948
Territorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,221
Miscellaneous	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,962
									Revenue	- 165,131
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,517
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,372
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,032
Instruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,598
Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,653
Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,258
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,525
Civil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,955
Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,866
Liquidation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,234
									Expenditure	- 172,055

The deficit revenue was made up by re-payments 917; loans 4,476; and balances 1,530; Total £6,924. In addition to this local expenditure, the Home Government expended £117,075, on account of the Mauritius; whereby the total expenditure amounted to £289,130; which is entered as follows:—

	Civil.	Military.	Naval.	Balances.	Total.
Local	- - - 140,955	27,866	nil	3,234	172,055
Home	- - - 685	116,390	nil	nil	117,075
Total	- 141,640	144,256	nil	3,234	289,130

Hence, the civil and military cash expenditure of the year, cut down as low as the Bureaucracy have been able to pare it down, amounts to no less a sum than near £300,000!!! All the land of England is shared out among the Norman invaders; therefore the present race of military adventurers are rewarded by being made Governors of Colonies. If the cost of conquering the Mauritius was fairly exhibited, together with all the receipts and expenditure on account of the Colony ever since its conquest, and compound interest was calculated the total would rouse even Lord Glenelg.

THE ORIENTAL REPOSITORY AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

Professor Playfair opens his journal by saying,—Having obtained leave of absence for some months in the beginning of the year 1782, I determined to visit the metropolis, that I might have an opportunity of seeing what is there most worthy of observation, and of conversing with those men whose names are known in the republic of letters. This last, indeed, was my principal object, and I accordingly put down those passages in conversation, and those circumstances in the characters of the men I saw, that seemed to me most worthy of being remembered. These I have now brought together and connected in the following pages.—

“ My first care on my arrival was to wait on Dr. Maskelyne. My next care was to visit the British Museum, and to deliver to Dr. Solander a letter of introduction, which I had brought with me from Dr. Robertson. Of the immense collection of natural curiosities, and of historical monuments contained in the Museum it is impossible to speak; a stranger regrets that he has not time to derive any advantage from them, surrounded, as he probably is, with a crowd of ignorant people, and hurried through by guides impatient of the torture which they continually suffer from the impertinence of their guests. The good humour of Dr. Solander is alone proof against all these assaults of impertinence and folly, and he has never been known to utter an impatient expression, for all the penance that the frivolity of the gay, or the stupidity of the dull, could inflict. He is, indeed, a very pleasant man, has lived much in the world, both of literature and of fashion, and has conversed much both with the polite and the savage. There can be no doubt of his skill as a natural historian, yet I very much doubt, if, in the branch of mineralogy, he be very profound. This I say from his recommending to me *Linnaeus's History of Fossils*, as the best rudiments of mineralogy. Now, it is certain that that book contains nothing but names and external characters, and that Linnaeus himself was not sufficiently a chemist to understand the theory of the fossil kingdom. The same, perhaps, is the case with Dr. Solander. But, one thing for which I admire him, is, that he takes an interest in all the sciences, and is not of the number of those naturalists who, while they count the scales of a salmon, or inspect the wing of a butterfly, despise the labours of the moralist or the astronomer.”

The same learned Professor, in his *Review of the Trigon-*

metrical Survey of England, says,—“ The purchase of the new Theodolite by the Duke of Richmond was indeed purely accidental ; for, it had been made, if we are not misinformed, by order of the East India Company, for the purpose of surveying their possessions in the East ; and Ramsden, in the construction of it, had exerted that increased ingenuity and attention with which the presence of a great and new object used always to inspire him. In the end, some misunderstanding arose ; and a fit of ill-humour, or of ill-timed economy, induced the sovereigns of India to refuse an instrument which could do nothing to enlarge their dominions ; though, in skilful hands, it might have done much to render them more secure. The Duke of Richmond was a better judge of its value ; and has rendered it no less useful to the public, than if it had followed its original destination.”

But, to return to our last article entitled “ The Oriental Repository.”

On the very day that the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies became extinct, we applied to the new creation of the first reformed Parliament, called the East India Company, for admission to the National Library in the India House. The following is a copy of the letter ;—22d April, 1834. “To H. St. George Tucker, Esq., Chairman of the East India Company ;—Sir, As that abominable monopoly expires this day, I request that the subordinate Government Board, called the Court of Directors of the East India Company, will direct that you and the other servants of the Crown, serving in Leadenhall, facilitate my access to the public papers and books, the property of the nation, which have been so long buried in Leadenhall. If I do not receive immediate admission I shall apply to the superior authorities of the nation. Remember ! licences and passports are out of date. Don't harden your hearts about what power is left. With sincere sorrow that House and all is not already at the hammer, your most obedient servant, ———.”

On the 23d of April, just a year after our first application for admission to the library, Mr. Auber's ticket of admission to the India House was made use of ; and the next day the following letter was addressed—“ To the Chairman of the East India Company ;—Sir, I beg leave to state that yesterday I availed myself of Mr. Auber's ticket of admission to the Museum at the India House, and was shewn through a small room and a closet crowded with trophies won by the British army in India,

and through the Oriental Library, which, I was told, contains about 6,000 volumes of Oriental manuscripts, besides an uncertain number of printed books and European manuscripts relative to India. Some tattered loose leaves in manuscript were shewn as the catalogue of the Museum. I enquired for the catalogue of the library, and was informed that it is not printed; but even a torn manuscript catalogue of this most interesting portion of the collection was not produced. Two Orientalists were at their studies, amidst the interruptions of the visitors. Such is the use made of 6,000 volumes of Oriental manuscripts and the rest of the library, maintained at a cost exceeding £10,000 per annum!

I asked to see the medals, prints, and charts, and was informed that my ticket did not admit me to them; for they are not shewn on the public days; and only on express application to the Chairman, as the prints have been injured by the public, and the coins are not arranged.

On enquiring for the MacKenzie collection, I was shewn one manuscript, in a glass-case, as the only portion exhibited, and was referred to Dr. Horsfield for further information. I stated to the Doctor that I wished to ascertain the actual situation of the MacKenzie collection, with reference to its having been rendered accessible to the public, and that I had handed to Mr. Hawes the statements publicly made by Captain Gowan, which I believe had not been contradicted. The Doctor replied, that the collection is partly in Calcutta, and partly in the India House; that the portion in the India House is unpacked, but, that no person except himself is acquainted with it; and that Captain Harkness is occupied on it, almost every day. He said it is out of his power to grant me access to it or to the library; that I could obtain access only by application to the Chairman. I replied, that, some months since, I applied for access to the library and was refused: that my present object is the opening of the India House to the public, as a second National Museum, as the India House, in common with the warehouses, is in the market.

I request to be allowed to inspect the medals, prints, charts, sea-journals, record-offices, proprietors' reading-room, and the MacKenzie collection, in order to ascertain the situation of those collections. I also request as constant and free access to the translated documents of Colonel MacKenzie, which relate to countries south of the Coleroon, as I enjoy to the entire library at the British Museum. It would be uncandid not to say, that,

in making these requests, I feel that I am not asking favours, for the administration ought surely to be conducted as by the trustees of the British Museum.

In the library, I took down a book, and found that the dust of the white ants had not been brushed from its leaves. This confirms the current report, that, manuscripts are perishing for want of care."

When thus bearded and threatened by the prospect of Mr. Hawes's committee extending their enquiry to the National Museum at the India House, and no longer having a Tory Minister to support them in wading through all sorts of corruption and abuses, to our utter astonishment, the Court of Directors thought expedient to eat up its own great swelling words of vanity, excluding us from the reading-room, and to profess an ultra degree of liberalism, as will appear from the following letter:—"East India House, the 2d of May, 1835:—Sir, the Chairman of the East India Company having laid before the Court of Directors your letter, dated the 24th ultimo, I am commanded to inform you that upon your presenting this letter to the Company's librarian at this House, you will be admitted to the library and museum, and that the same facilities will be afforded to you as are rendered to other individuals admitted as readers. I am, &c., P. AUBER, Secy."

We immediately availed ourselves of this long disputed right and constantly attended at the reading-room, searching its contents for matter that might interest the readers of this Magazine.

We know nothing whatever of the transactions of the abominable secret Court of the Directors of the India Stock Company, but have recently been informed that we were indebted for admission to the deputy Chairman, Major J. Rivett Carnac, late of the Bombay establishment, a man utterly unknown to us, but who we now hear is the best of the whole gang of Directors—no great praise—for we hope there is no other gang on earth of equal demerit. However, we avail ourselves of this intimation to make our most grateful acknowledgments to him and to his party; for we do not consider it as a disgrace to have been ignominiously expelled in the face of M. Eugene Bournouf, the learned secretary of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and some of his friends, who were witnesses of our conduct at the reading-room from the period of our first admission until that of our expulsion; also, of the secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and

others of its most distinguished members; they saw the foolish fears of the butterfly-fancier assistant; and they heard the more noble veteran librarian protest against being a party to the act of expulsion, declaring that he never had any cause of complaint, and that he merely acted ministerially, upon the letter which he held in his hand. We requested Sir Charles Wilkins to step down to the Mansion House, in order to talk the matter over before the Lord Mayor, and have both sides of the case fairly reported to the public; but he declined, as being but a subordinate agent in the matter and having nothing to allege but the Court's letter signed by the secretary. Thus publicly expelled from the reading-room, as though we had robbed it, we repaired to the secretary and requested him to step down to the Lord Mayor in order to state the case publicly; but he also peremptorily declined having any share in bringing the conduct of the Court of Directors before a public tribunal. Their power is the power of darkness. The Holy Inquisitors of Rome and the Honorable Directors of India Stock equally abhor all publicity; however, the malice of each occasionally outstrips its prudence, and when foiled at secret tortures in its dungeons, it brings forth the victim and outrages the public mind by a public sacrifice. The momentary excitement of a delusive *auto-de-fe* appears like a public rejoicing and impresses the inquisitor with a belief that each spectator is as cruel as himself; but, in the moment of reflection, each bosom thrills with horror, and each witness of the scene shudders at the remembrance of tortures which may be inflicted upon himself, by means of a secret and irresponsible Court. The Court of Directors has obstinately enforced its commercial monopoly until the nation has become so utterly disgusted with the Company that it has deprived it of the power of trading at all; it has opposed missionaries until the nation has compelled it to establish and endow a hierarchy; it has abused passports until the nation has opened India to every visitor; and it has abused the power of transmission so grossly that the nation received its last victim with universal applause, honored him with a seat in Parliament, and compelled the Company to restore to him that portion of his property which they confiscated and granted to their own protege, Dr. Muston. We have been ignominiously expelled from the national collection at the India House, by a wicked and corrupt Court of Directors; we feel the injustice and we suffer under it, as a very severe privation; for, during the few weeks in which we had access to the

Company's library we found it to contain a great many very valuable manuscripts, which cannot be met with in any other collection whatever, also a number of printed books, relating to India, which were very handy for reference.

The Court of Directors assigned the first paper of this series, on "The Oriental Repository at the India House," as the sole cause of their expelling us from the reading-room; and both the librarian and his assistant coincided in that statement; but the secretary to the Company assigned another cause for this rash and ill-advised act of the Court of Directors; he stated officially that the librarian had complained of our visits as being very troublesome! The impression which this verbal statement of Mr. Auber made upon our own mind was, that as soon as the Court of Directors found that Mr. Hawes had enough to do with the British Museum, that, they determined on our expulsion from the India House, and accordingly sent up to the library to canvass for some accusation against us. Dr. Horsfield performs the duty of librarian and also that of a library porter; for, occasionally, for a fortnight at a time, he is in charge of the library, yet he himself brings in his own arms the filthy sooty folios required by the reader. Our first object naturally was to ascertain the contents of the library; the library is not sufficiently catalogued, therefore, an actual inspection of many books was the only means of ascertaining their contents. At the British Museum, the reading-rooms are furnished with such books as the readers are most likely to have occasion to refer to, and they are placed so that each reader can help himself to them; but, at the India House, all the books are *taabooed*; Dr. Horsfield alone can take a book from its shelf; hence, every reader is a constant source of trouble to the assistant; so much so, that, each reader cannot but feel a great degree of repugnance to go into the Doctor's room, and to disturb the studies of a man of science, for each book he requires, and to be quite embarrassed with the overstrained politeness of the Doctor or the miserable economy of the Company which constrains Dr. Horsfield himself to perform the laborious and dirty work of a common porter, in taking down the books and bringing them to the reading-desk. Whenever we disturbed the learned and respectable assistant to the librarian, for a catalogue or for a book, we always felt for him; but there was no alternative; we could not permit any such feelings to interfere with our own studies. The porticos, halls, and waiting-rooms of the India House, are

actually encumbered with dozens and scores of idlers, many of whom seem to have nothing else to do but to feed the directors, officers, clerks, and themselves : whilst others of them are dressed up in state liveries ; indeed, these pampered menials are so numerous that they swell the city crowd ; they are met with in every part of the town, carrying pots of currant-jelly, hares, pheasants, and such like presents to the dwellings of the Directors. Till now, the docks and warehouses were infested with thousands of the Company's own idle voting labourers ; but, the first reformed Parliament broke up that hive of drones ; however, the Company's pension list surely could supply a porter for the service of the library. But as Cobbett said of it, " it is all of a piece."

The want of a proper library establishment and of a proper library system compels each reader to be very troublesome to Dr. Horsfield. The Doctor simpers and says that nothing can be a trouble to a librarian, but that does not alter the fact. The nation has one library in Montague House and another library in the India House : the library in Montague House is managed by some of the principal officers in the state, but they never think of expelling a reader on account of his view of their management ; the library in the India House is managed by four and twenty jobbers in India Stock, a majority of whom are actually nominated by two or three mercantile houses in the city ; these people have just expelled a reader for presuming to express his view of their mismanagement. The great library under the management of statesmen is open to every body ; the little library, under the custody of monopolists, is closed against every body. The library managed by public men is governed by a set of printed rules which are published and put into the hand of each reader ; but the library mis-managed by men without a name is subject to their caprice and to their divisions, which no one can anticipate. Each establishment is equally supported by money voted by Parliament, though under a different shape ; therefore, in order to test the two modes of management which are now in full operation, let Parliament try to work the India House mode at Montague House ; that is, discharge the porters, &c., and treble the salaries of the officers, compelling them to carry the books about ; admit only such visitors and readers as vote for the party in power ; and, on a change of Ministry, send to the librarians and ask if the readers admitted by the weaker party are not very troublesome. A very short trial would convert what are now laborious offices into sinecures, and hush every cry for enlargement of the reading-rooms at Montague

House, where about two hundred readers frequently attend in a day. However, most probably the House of Commons would soon cease to supply a deserted library. The library at the India House has been hid from the notice of the Crown, the Parliament, and the People, in the immense mass of corruption which has hitherto filled every apartment of the India House; but now that the Company of merchants has been compelled to give up its commerce, its museum stands forth as a conspicuous object; indeed, it is so conspicuous that the Directors, who were merchant-kings, seem likely to dwindle into puppet-show men. "Drowning men catch at straws"—the Company's motto is not "Cæsar or nothing;" it is "Any thing that the King and Senate of England will permit us to be;" Papist or Protestant; Merchant or Sovereign; Royalist or Republican; Ministerial or Opposition; in fact, the fundamental maxim of the Company is that of every other corrupt corporation in the country; it is, the prolongation of its own existence, without regard to nature or shape; it begged a charter of Elizabeth, bought its extension of James I., and enjoyed its monopoly under Charles, he taking the Company's pepper at a high credit price and selling at a low cash price. They even bribed Cromwell to revive their ancient monopoly; and, on the restoration of the miserable House of Stuart, the wise men of the East got up a service of plate, and went from St. Mary Axe to Westminster to buy another royal charter of the Indies; James II. was the Grand Master of the monopoly; but when the indignant nation expelled him, the Company did not expire; it bought the favor of the Prince of Orango; the corrupt transaction was so flagrant that it compelled the House of Commons to take up the matter. Since then, Sovereigns, their Queens, Royal Families, Ministers, Lords, Members of the House of Commons, and elective bodies of the People have been bought and bribed by the eternal East India Company, without regard to cost, caring only for its own corporate existence; for it never has had any thing to lose, never having laid down any stake, but having plundered Asia, and taxed England.

Heathen people take off their ornaments and make unto themselves a golden calf, which they bow down to and worship; and, in like manner, the people of England have taxed themselves, in order to create a monopoly, and then they have submitted themselves to the monopolists, they themselves have made. The heathen sacrifice to their calf for sunshine and for rain; and for more than two centuries the people of England

have magnified their own monopoly as the source whence sprung all their intercourse with India, and as the power which regaled them with tea.

Lord Wellesley was decidedly of opinion that the College of Fort William was much better adapted to become an Oriental Repository, than the India House; for, in the face of the despatch which he had received from the Court of Directors, dated ———, on the 18th of August, 1800, he entered a minute in Council, containing his reasons for the establishment of a College at Calcutta, saying,—“ It will be necessary to make some considerable purchases of books for the foundation of the library; the Governor-General will effect whatever purchases can be made with economy and advantage, in India; lists of books will be transmitted to England, by an early opportunity, with a view to such purchases as it may be necessary to make in Europe: and the Governor-General entertains no doubt that the Court of Directors will contribute liberally towards such purchases. That part of the library of the late Tippoo Sultaun, which was presented by the army to the Court of Directors, is lately arrived in Bengal; the Governor-General strongly recommends, that the Oriental manuscripts composing this collection, should be deposited in the library of the College at Fort William, and it is his intention to retain the manuscripts accordingly, until he shall receive the orders of the Court upon the subject. He will transmit lists of the collection by the first opportunity. It is obvious that these manuscripts may be rendered highly useful to the purpose of the new institution, and that much more public advantage can be derived from them in the library of the College at Fort William, than can possibly be expected from depositing them in London. Such of the manuscripts as may appear merely valuable as curiosities, may be transmitted to England, by an early opportunity.”

ADAM'S BRIDGE.

The Company, and their *nom de guerre*, the Nabob of Arcot, got an ascendancy in the Marawar country as early as the year 1772, soon after which period Colonel Manuel Martinez settled in the Fort of Ramnad-poram; and, when the Colonel had been above twenty years in the country of Ramnad, Mr. S. R. Lushington was appointed collector of Ramnad; he says, —At that time I heard regrets continually expressed by the

Colonel, that the trade of the two coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, and of Bengal, should be so much obstructed by a shallow channel; always accompanied by the expression of his sanguine hopes that something would be done, and he thought it could be easily done to open it. The opinion of a person, distinguished as Colonel Martinez was, for a strong understanding and the purest intentions, led me to this spot shortly before I left the southern countries; and, to my eye, the undertaking did not appear one of great difficulty. This was in 1802;—however, nothing was done until the year 1822, when Colonel De Havilland recommended the Marine Board at Madras to survey the passage. The Marine Board consulted Mr. Sullivan, the commercial resident at Tinnevely, who had resided nearly 14 years on that part of the coast; and, fortified by his opinion, they recommended to the Government that the Passes should be accurately surveyed and reported upon by a professional officer.

In September 1822, Ensign Cotton, of the engineers, made his report; and when Colonel De Havilland received it, he directed Captain Fullerton, the civil engineer in the southern division, to proceed to Ramiseram, to examine the Pass. On the 5th of December, that officer reported the result of his examination, which was transmitted to the Government on the 8th of February, 1823. Both of the surveyors reported highly favorably to the attempt of improving the Pass;—however, in consequence of the season of the year, nothing could be done, and, immediately afterwards, the invasion of Birmah drained the Madras Government of all its men and its money, and occupied all its energies for several succeeding years.

Sir Thomas Munro never revived the subject; nor did Mr. Græme ever open it; however, Mr. Lushington came out as Governor; and, on the 25th of November, 1828, he entered a minute in council, recommending that measures be taken for bringing the improvement of the Pass to a practical test; and stating that the Bombay Government entered warmly into the undertaking, as one of the very greatest importance to the general coasting trade, and had offered the use of a cruizer to survey the Pass.

The Ceylon Government had previously caused Captain Dawson, of the royal engineers, and Mr. Stewart, the master attendant of Colombo, to survey the Manaar Passage, which does not appear to be capable of any material improvement.

The Madras Government appears to have despatched Major

Sim, together with Captain Cotton and Lieutenant Cotton, and some boats, for the purpose of making an experiment in blasting and removing a part of the rock. They easily made a material improvement in the channel; recommended that the party of pioneers should be increased to fifty men, with some ship lascars and divers, and employed under the direction of an engineer officer in the improvement of the present opening, and in making some experiments on the bank to the south of it.

Major Sim, the inspector general of civil estimates, recommended the Government, not to come to any final resolution on the several plans he proposes for improving the Pass; but, first, to forward Captain Cotton to the Hon. the Court of Directors, with all the information which has been collected, for the purpose of submitting it to experienced civil engineers who have been employed upon similar undertakings.

A dozen years have elapsed, and the employment of steam vessels in India has added importance to the Pass at Pamben, therefore, the public desire to know what the Hon. the Court of Directors have done with regard to the navigation of Adam's Bridge.

THE GRANTS.

To a shifter of sides, the equivocal ever
Has its use—e'en in title or name ;
So Glenelg chose a word, that, with aptitude clever,
Reads backwards and forwards the same.

Charles Grant in thirteen, a Conservative lad,
Fought hard for the Company's Charter ;—
Alas, that so soon he forgot his old Dad,
And his fame for a Peerage did barter!

Brother Bob (of Bombay) "The Expediency" too,
Of maintaining the Charter could sing ;
But, what to plain Bob was expedient and true,
To Sir Robert 's a different thing !

Then, away with all ties, if ambition and self
Bid the soul of a Scotchman aspire !
With O'Connell and Satan I'll number myself,
With the Beggarman, Papist, and Liar !

Standard.

FORENSIC SKETCHES.—MR. LEITH.

The subject of this sketch is descended from an ancient family, who have been settled for several centuries as landed proprietors in Aberdeenshire, and he is a near relative of Sir James Leith who commanded the fifth division of the British army in the Peninsular War, and died in 1816 Governor of the Leeward Islands. Further of the family we know not, nor indeed seek to know. It was said of Chatham, that "talent and industry supplied the want of birth and fortune, which latter, in others, too often supply the want of the former,"—an eulogy superior to the herald's lineage, though he trace it to some Norman barbarian, or to as remote a period as the Scotch Earl who would have vaunted Adam's name was Lumley. Mr. John Farley Leith was called to the Bar early in 1829, and went the Oxford circuit, upon which, as well as the Chancery Bar, to which he confined himself in Westminster Hall, he obtained some practice. His ardent temperament appears to have recoiled at the slow progress which characterises the advancement of the barrister at home, and he boldly ventured hither to what appeared a more open field of action, although without any assured prospect of success, but with the certainty of finding a worse climate and untried difficulties.

"The civil and military services in this country, so far as I am able to judge," said Mr. Macaulay, on a recent public occasion, "are in no way inferior to those of Europe." Perhaps had the Anglo-Indian Bar fallen under this gentleman's observation his remark would have been less qualified. If we may venture an opinion, there is not in any one circuit in England, a greater number of talented men than are at present to be found in our Calcutta Supreme Court. These are not lawyers triumphant at Police offices or Quarter sessions,—wizards skilled in the mazes of "Cock and hen indictments," but men who with a knowledge of the multifarious reading and practice of equity, common law, ecclesiastical law, admiralty law, criminal law, and conveyancing, must also prepare themselves to thread their way with safety through the intricacies of the Mahomedan code, and the crudities, inconsistencies, trifling minutiae and darkly expressed dogmas composing the Hindoo schools of law. He who would rise at the bar, must continue his studies in this country, for the law is a jealous mistress and will only permit of slight repasts and few social engagements. Does his heart sigh for the pleasures of the table, and the society of the companion of his studies, perchance of his infancy, he may check

its yearning with the recollection that Baron Alexander, the only intimate friend Lord Eldon had at the bar, dined once only during twenty years with the chancellor. Let him but raise the Cicean cup—

“The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of.”

We believe long previous to his arrival in this country in 1832, the subject of this sketch was impressed with these opinions, and to his having acted thereon may be attributed in a great measure the success which has hitherto attended his professional career. We say, in a great measure, because independent of judgment and industry, his affable bearing furthered his advancement, and there was too, at the time of his arrival, or shortly afterwards, an opening at our bar, peculiarly fortunate for the junior barristers. Poor Cleland had just perished in the Ganges, and the retirement of the then registrar of the court, occasioned vacancies in a plurality of offices, one of which transferred a talented junior from the arc of the bar circle to its centre. These were advantages which weighed heavily in favor of the subject of our sketch, but they were opposed by a total want of friends possessing professional interest, and would have been as dust in the balance had not a revolution, one of the most extensive ever known in the commercial world, taken place shortly after his arrival in this country. We are old enough to remember the days—a contemporary calls them “the high and palmy days of Calcutta”—when the fortune of a young barrister was secured by being taken by the hand by one of those Leviathans of commerce—the houses of agency. Retainers poured in upon him as thick as the fabled golden shower of Danæ. “Here’s the trades,” he might cry,—“square away the yards”—studding sails low and aloft! All went on as steady as the passage from the Cape to St. Helena, and this too, before the barrister was many days naturalized. Happy the youth who was so far favored by fortune, as to have his name on the debtor or creditor side of the ledger! If the latter, which was not often the case, though one or two were so far fortunate, the agents’ gratitude compelled them to return the favor in kind, and if the former, self-interest taught them to afford him the means of discharging the debt.

“Heavens, what a change the last two years have made!
A sad, sad change in credit and in trade.”

Home Truths, a Poem.

Gold mohurs are now more valuable and less plentiful. The tree is now barren that produced them, and practice at the bar is not to be purchased for a round account in the ledger. Those amazing sheets of parchment, recently exhibited in our Insolvent Court, contain the ground work for many a serious romance, for many a comic tale, and perhaps, were we to pry a little further, amongst the mysteries of outriders, silversticks, balls, &c., that of legal practice might also be unravelled. We know, for the parchments of public property, that Mr. Leith does not appear on the schedules of any of the agency houses. He arrived here when the fall of the *ancien regime* caused almost a cessation of business in our Court, but it was also at a time when this species of monopoly fell with the mercantile monopoly that created it, and when "the fair field and no favor" system first began to unfold itself in our Court. His success has been unprecedented at a bar strong in number and in talent. At this time, three years from the period he first landed in this country, he ranks the fifth as regards practice in open Court, while his known skill as a draftsman has brought him a constant and profitable employment in chambers.

Who has read Curran's affecting account of his debut at the Bar and not felt deeply interested as the narrative proceeded? Term after term he replied, "no, my Lord, nothing to move," with the bitterness of disappointment, but at length the brief came, and with it the welcome fee. He proceeded to the Court, he rose, but hesitated and faltered. "I was just," he writes, "about to sink in my chair covered with confusion, but the next moment I felt my children tugging at my gown and I determined to proceed." This narrative was brought to our recollection when sauntering in our Court during the illness of Mr. Turton, we think the first term after Mr. Leith's arrival, and the board being called, the subject of our sketch rose, and after something said to the Advocate General in a tone not audible to us, informed the Court of the indisposition of his leader. He lamented, he regretted the necessity of requesting that the cause might be postponed, but there was an expression in his countenance, a look first at the Advocate General, then at the Bench, which made us think, he felt more the necessity of asking for the favor than a desire that it should be granted. We think Mr. Pearson thought so too; he rose, and forcing a volume of *Barnewall* and *Cresswell*, lying before him, just half a revolution on its axis, bent forward, and resting on the little box, said he was "always ready,"—"convenience

of professional friend,"—"for, my Lord, it is an indulgence I have to request ~~but not~~ frequently," "but really further delay would prejudice my client, and I do not know how far I can consent in this case. Sir John Franks, with one of his bland smiles, decided against further delay, and the cause proceeded. After a rough contest, opposed to the Advocate-General and Mr. Dickens, our young Advocate succeeded. Who that has seen Sir John Franks in his latter days but can imagine his benevolent countenance and the undisguised pleasure that manifested itself when recording the triumph of our young barrister in this his maiden effort in our Court! He drew his visual organs close to the minute book; "Your Lordship will make a note of my objection," said Mr. Pearson, "Faith, will I," replied Sir John, for once descending from the dignity of a British Judge to that of an Irish gentleman, "and I will add a note of admiration also." We have spoken of Sir John Franks' latter days, we meant the latter days of his exile. May his heart live and well forth kindness long after this page which vainly would record its goodness is food for worms.

We have in a preceding sketch regretted the existence of a practice which places the junior barrister under the inconvenience of being heard after the senior advocate, and we have stated above that he must come to this country, armed at all points, not confining his study to one particular branch of the law as in England, where the demand for the material allows the speculator to practice in conformity with the doctrine of the political economists which recommends a division of labour. Adolphus and Charles Phillips have the criminal business at Newgate, and they but rarely venture within the precincts of the King's Bench; while a host of practitioners confine themselves either to the common law or equity side of Westminster Hall, another host segregate themselves within the walls of Doctor's Commons. We believe the bar in Ireland are like the bar here in this respect; more of general practitioners. It is evident, however, that the latter course of practice demands a wider range of reading and study, and induces a greater strain on the cerebral functions. But these are not the only disadvantages the young advocate has to contend with in our Calcutta Court. In England the junior draws the pleadings, thus at once acquiring a knowledge of the facts while he masters the law as the cause is ripening. But in India,—Oh this India makes sordid beings of us all,—the leaders—the gentlemen within the bar,—continue to draw

up the pleadings, instead of allowing the junior to have this his legitimate practice. Indeed, the junior here rarely sees the pleadings until the cause is ripe for hearing, perhaps the brief is not delivered until the evening before the cause is called on, and then a mass of papers is placed before him, "as huge as high Olympus," and the young advocate enters the Court an anxious and a wearied man. Reader, this is no fiction. Endeavour to glean out the truth from that mass of falsehood imparted to his attorney by the native client, which, when reduced into writing, is called a brief,—properly so called for its conciseness we suppose,—and then say if the picture is overdrawn.

The late delivery of the briefs is an evil generally admitted, but less to be attributed to the neglect of the attorney than to the constitutional idiosyncrasy of mind of the native client "who takes no note of time," but trifles with it as if valueless, and that too, even when delay involves the ruin of their best interest. Procrastination is their besetting sin, and prayers and entreaties are equally disregarded with the threats of their attorney. Strange as it may appear to those unacquainted with the native character, while they dole out with reluctance the necessary advances to the attorney, they readily lavish thousands of rupees on native hirelings to obtain by indirect means the object of pursuit.

And this reminds us that our detail is yet incomplete. Besides the disadvantage of a late delivery of briefs, which, however, in consequence of the smaller compass of the written pleadings, is not so serious an evil in common law as it is in a suit in equity, there is, super-added to that delay in the common law action, the confusion and perplexity arising out of the lamentable disregard to truth exhibited by the greater number of the natives who are put into the witness box. Sir John Grant immediately after his elevation to the bench at this Presidency, endeavoured by means of some severe penalties to put a stop to these exhibitions, but they remain, disgraceful as they are to the native character, and disgusting to the Court that is compelled to witness them. The barrister in perusing his brief finds a clear statement of facts, and a list of witnesses, who, he is informed, will confirm them on oath. He then digests his case, arranges it in a lucid order in his mind, giving a prominent place to the points he has to maintain, and then goes into Court with tolerable confidence, if he has not already been schooled by the discipline of experience, that he must succeed.

No sooner does he fairly begin the examination of witnesses than he finds a totally different case made out in the box than appears on the face of his brief. It now requires all the coolness of Charles XII., the muscular gravity, and stone-like fixedness of Talleyrand, to appear unmoved by this sudden and unexpected change, one prop after another giving way from under the case, which is now hastening with astounding rapidity *facilis descensus averni*—to a *non-suit*. The barrister is taken aback,—all his preparations go for nothing. What can be done? What new path can be struck out by legal ingenuity to avert the pending ruin? He is now thrown upon his own resources, and his self-possession, knowledge, and legal acumen are put to a severe test to extricate his client, while the very sense of the difficulty is likely to impede the exercise of his powers and to paralyze his mind. It requires but to serve a very short noviciate in our courts of law, before the barrister has practically proved the truth of the apophthegm of Horace Walpole, as far as regards native witnesses, that “every man has his price.”

The subject of our sketch has happily surmounted the obstacles we have endeavoured to describe. These are no slight difficulties to overcome. A junior barrister to whom we have alluded in the commencement of this sketch, and who stood second to no one in Court in point of talent, struggled manfully for a long time against “the monopoly of the pleadings.” Sir John Grant, when at the bar here, was the victim of a combination of another kind. Both, have lived to look down on contrivances as illiberal as they are unprofessional. Others, however, may be less fortunate, and it is right the public should know that their want of success is not to be attributed to a lack of talent in themselves, but to a lack of liberality in their professional brethren. “Mr. A. does not seem to know his case,” says one; very bad gentleman Mr. B., he no confidence when he speak,” cries another, while a third remarks that in C. is united the failings of A. and B., not knowing that the senior, as we have before observed, has deprived the junior of his legitimate practice of drawing up the pleadings, and that the latter, until the case was ripe for hearing, knew nothing of it, either as to the fact or law. He is called upon to wade through an immense mass of papers if in equity,—to make himself master of the facts, and to apply the principles of law to them,—to hunt and ferret out adjudged cases in support of the one before him, and then to lick the heterogeneous mass

into something like a logical shape and order of a public argument, mayhap, the following morning, and all this within a space of time, almost too short for the mere mechanical exercise of reading,—and his success or failure for life depending very likely on the exhibition he may then make. As a happy entrée may secure success, so may an unsuccessful one consign the barrister to irretrievable ruin. This is peculiarly the case with the Indian field of labour. It would indeed require a grasp of mind, strong decision of character and confidence based on a comprehensive and well-grounded knowledge of his profession, to enable a young barrister on his arrival to look unappalled at the labour which may be thrown before him, the limited time for its performance, and the immediate results to himself from his manner of executing it.

What a fine mind was wrecked by being placed within the magic circle of a similar combination of circumstances to those we have just been describing! Poor Bushby, of the Madras Bar, who can recall his fate, or peruse the paper in which it is so affectingly recorded, without a sigh? Morbidly sensitive, his nervous temperament could not be strung to enable him to pass through the ordeal, although talented, industrious and well read in his profession. Finding himself all at once hedged in by untried difficulties, under the pressure of a new set of circumstances, he sought the last refuge of the Epicurean and the Stoic, and fell a victim ere the morrow dawned which he contemplated with so much dread.

But to the subject of our sketch. Perhaps there is not a barrister in our Court to whom the ear more willingly listens than Mr. Leith; he rises without hesitation, and, apparently, is unconscious that the subject has already been gone into by his leader, yet does he carefully avoid dwelling mainly on the points urged by the more experienced advocate, a mere recapitulation of former arguments, but touching them leisurely, and judiciously bringing to their aid those of inferior importance, shafts which, as Sterne says, flying with the wind pierce deep, but without it, would hardly have strength to stick upright. His figure is good but not commanding; the contour of his face is extremely handsome, and there is something engaging in his manner which immediately secures our confidence and esteem. As he proceeds this prepossession is increased by his matter being evidently well studied. We see that he is thoroughly master of his case, and the law applying to it. There are no claptraps, no tubs thrown out to the opposite counsel, but all

is argued seriously, as if the advocate was more interested in his client's cause than in the display of forensic subterfuge. When first we heard him we thought there was an occasional earnestness, which sometimes destroyed the effect it was intended to convey. As he advanced he became too quick, and thus diminished the power of a voice that would have been otherwise impressive. But if he had rapidity of utterance it was not accompanied by that violence of gesture which carries the speaker in advance of the sensation on the mind of the hearer. The experience of three years in our Court has effected a considerable improvement in the subject of our sketch, indeed it manifests itself during every term. Still occasionally we cannot but think that his earnestness were better adapted to a more convertible tribunal,—that he were better addressing a jury than the Court. We throw out this hint, confident that the subject of our sketch will readily admit that no partiality should so warp the mind as to influence its truth. That we do feel a partiality we readily admit, but with the accusation before us, of being a too favorable delineator of living character, and that our sketches are to be received with some caution, we have endeavoured to avoid all undeserved praise,—to give Mr. Leith his just meed and nothing more, and having done so, we fear now when we peruse our sketch, that it will go forth without doing justice to its subject.—*Oriental Observer.*

THE ISLAND OF CEYLON

London, January 12, 1836.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir, In your last number I observed an article headed Ceylon, in which you state that more than “a quarter of a million per annum is expended for civil expenses, and another quarter of a million for military expenses.” As I feel convinced that you are only anxious to submit the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to the public, I address these lines to you for the purpose of setting you right upon the subject, which I will do in a very few words. In the first place our *whole expenditure* for 1834, (including Island allowances to his Majesty's troops, &c, £108,000) only amounted to £317,500 ! In 1835, the Colonial expenditure will be less, and, judging from the first six months of last year (1835) the Government may safely calculate upon a considerable surplus revenue. In fact, the Colonial finances are, I apprehend, in a much more flourishing condition than the majority of the King's Colonies.

You add, "Ceylon forms a nice little retreat for a general officer, and it is a nice snug little nest for the sons and nephews of the bureaucracy and their devoted constituents. Every general election which takes place in the United Kingdom, extends the patronage of the Colonial office to some office in Ceylon which had heretofore been overlooked. If the administration of Ceylon was fairly, fully, and fearlessly investigated in all its bearings, it would present a most disgusting specimen of the infamous system by which the Colonial interests of Britain are sacrificed to the ruling faction of the Home Government, their understrappers, electors, and agents."

I can only say, that the present Governor (who is not a General Officer as you suppose, but a Civilian) Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, has been zealously and indefatigably employed in furthering the welfare of the inhabitants and their interests, since he commenced the administration of the affairs of the Island; his character, however, is too well known in England to render it at all necessary for me to become his eulogist. It has not, I should think, escaped the recollection of the public, that he was the first individual of his station who ascended the lecturer's chair, for the purpose of affording information to the lower orders of society in England.

From a residence of some years in Ceylon, I can vouch for the fact, that in no part of his immense dominions has his Majesty more efficient public officers than at Ceylon. The administration of Ceylon can well pass this or any ordeal that may be required. The actions of its servants, from the highest to the lowest, are, and always have been, "above board;" and, I may add, that no civilian has been sent out by the Secretary of State for the last four years. I think, therefore, Mr. Editor, you should have obtained correct data before you brought forward such a sweeping charge against a Government and its servants, who unfortunately are too far removed from the mother country to contradict with effect assertions that may be made to their discredit. Trusting to your sense of justice for the insertion of this letter.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

PHILO-CEYLON.

Note.—We are glad to give insertion to the letter of our intelligent correspondent, to whom we feel thankful for his explanation, though it be at variance with the documents submitted to us: Of the general administration of the Government of Ceylon by Sir R. W. Horton we cannot speak but in terms of praise, characterised, as it has been, by a liberality and independence which it would do honor to all our Colonial Governors to imitate.—*Editor.*

**FIFTH AND LAST REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION
OF HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.**

In presenting this Report to the Society it is peculiarly grateful to contemplate the important changes that have taken place in the state of British India, and particularly of Indian cruelties, since its formation in 1828. At that period the Suttee the Pilgrim Tax, the Churuck Poojah, Slavery, Infanticide, Ghaut Murders, Anti-Colonization principles, &c., spread misery and death in almost every part of India. The Suttee was abolished in the Bengal Presidency in December, 1829, and its abolition was effected in the other Presidencies in the following year. May the powerful influence of our Government be exerted to promote its speedy and entire annihilation in all the tributary, allied, and independent states of Hindostan. In February, 1833, a very important measure was despatched to Bengal for the abolition of the Pilgrim Tax. The following summary of its provisions are peculiarly interesting:

1. "That the interference of British functionaries in the interior management of Native temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants, in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and generally in the condition of their interior economy, shall cease.

2. "That the Pilgrim Tax shall be everywhere abolished.

3. "That fines and offerings shall no longer be considered as sources of revenue by the British Government; and they shall consequently no longer be collected, or received by the servants of the East India Company.

4. "That no servant of the East India Company shall be engaged in the collection, management, or custody of monies, in the nature of fines or offerings, in whatever manner obtained, or whether furnished in cash or in kind.

5. "That no servant of the East India Company shall hereafter derive any emolument resulting from the above-mentioned or any similar sources.

6. "That in all measures relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, their ceremonial observances, our Native subjects be left entirely to themselves.

7. "That in every case in which it has been found necessary to form and keep up a police force, specially with a view to the peace and security of the pilgrims or the worshippers, such police shall hereafter be maintained and made available out of the general revenues of the country."

. The Churuck Poojah, or Swinging Festival, was prohibited in Calcutta in April, 1833, by order of the British Government; surely this is the commencement of its general suppression in Bengal and Orissa. One of the Native newspapers in Calcutta, called on the authorities to put down these cruel and disgusting exhibitions. The editor justly observed—"We earnestly implore our rulers to rescue a deluded people from the thralldom of inhuman superstition. Let pundits and other respectable independent Natives be consulted on the subject, and if Government find that the cruelties practised at this Poojah, are not enjoined by the Shasters, let a bye-law be immediately made and promulgated among the people by beat of *tom-tom*." By the provisions of the new East India Bill, which was passed August, 1833, the Governor-General is empowered to prepare a regulation for the Abolition of Slavery, which is to be submitted to the Home Government; and colonization of all natural born subjects of his Majesty is allowed in all the Provinces of our Indian territories, which were under the dominion of the East India Company in 1800, including Bengal, Orissa, the Carnatic, &c. It is hoped that measures are in progress for the Abolition of Female Infanticide, and Ghaut Murders. It is impossible, fully to appreciate the amount of good resulting from these measures, and most beneficial will be the effects of their general adoption in each of the four Indian Presidencies. It does not fall within the province of this Report to notice the political and commercial aspect of our Eastern dominions, or it would be, both an easy and a grateful effort to show, that it is equally interesting to the politician, the merchant, and the philanthropist.

It is a delicate task to refer to the humble efforts of the Society in promoting the welfare of India. Pamphlets have been numerous and extensively circulated relative to the Suttee, the Pilgrim Tax, Ghaut Murders, Infanticide, &c. Two editions of a work entitled "*India's Cries to British Humanity*," (Simpkin and Marshall, London,) each containing 1000 copies, have been published since February, 1830, the circulation of which has amounted to 1700 copies; including the *gratuitous* distribution of 233 volumes to influential persons in the United Kingdom, America, and the different Presidencies of India. The presentation of copies to the Asiatic Societies of Madras and Bombay, have been respectfully acknowledged; the copy to the latter was presented through Lord Clare, the Governor of Bombay. A correspondent writes—"In one of

our packages from Europe, I found several books addressed to the authorities at Madras which were all faithfully placed before them and accepted; some with marks of approbation which would not discourage those prudent attempts which alone can succeed in removing the disgraceful scenes of idolatry which still disfigure this portion of the creation."

The past year has been peculiarly eventful to India, China, and the whole of the Eastern world. The Society has circulated in this period 262 volumes, (including 44 copies circulated gratuitously,) and 405 pamphlets. The debt of the Society on the appearance of its last Report, was £28 17s. 6d., and the amount of subscriptions and sales of publications, is £29 15s. 6d., leaving a balance in the hand of the treasurer of 18s. The expenditure of the past year in the cost of volumes and pamphlets, printing, postage, &c., has been £38 5s. The Rev. E. Cary, being acquainted with the personal and family afflictions of the secretary, kindly interested himself among his friends in London, and remitted £35, which has nearly liquidated the debt incurred by the publication of the various pamphlets circulated by the Society. The petitions to Parliament from this city, with special reference to the various objects of the Society, were committed to the care of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice and the Bishop of this diocese. The following extract of a letter from the latter, is interesting—"I had left London long before you sent your petition, but I have taken care to transmit it to my brother Lord Harrowby, with a request that he would present it. He will also be in possession of the two interesting documents relative to Indian Slavery, Infanticide, and the murder of the sick. But we must not urge or hope to obtain every benefit at once. The whole spirit and course of the great measure now introduced, and the disposition of my Hon. friend, from whom all the present improvements may be said to spring, will no doubt open the way for still further advances in moral and religious light throughout the vast Peninsula." An effort was made to introduce a clause into the India Bill for the suppression of Female Infanticide and the exposure of the sick; and a circular upon the subject was sent to many of the most influential members of both Houses, several of whom acknowledged the receipt of it. The Society regrets that this object was not realised. The late Rajah, Ram Mohun Roy, in acknowledging the copy sent to him, remarked—"From a reference to the decision on the appeal to the King in Council, made by certain Hindoo inhabitants of Calcutta, against the

abolition of the practice of burning Hindoo widows alive, it is evident, that, the local Government of India is invested with the power of abolishing any cruel practice, without standing in need of Parliamentary authority, I do not, therefore, feel anxious to have an additional clause in the India Bill on the subject in question. I am not, however, adverse to the plan of sending petitions to Parliament praying for the suppression of Ghaut murders and Infanticide, hitherto practised in India, that the presenting of such petitions may expedite the proceedings of the local Government on this question." In July, the secretary, introduced by the Right Hon. C. Grant, presented a copy of "*India's Cries to British Humanity*," elegantly bound, to his Majesty; and, in an interview with the Right Hon. President of the India Board, he was assured, when the bustle occasioned by the new India charter was over, Infanticide and the Ghaut murders should be made the subjects of distinct despatch to the India Government. Surely, as this eminent Statesman declared in his speech on opening the discussion respecting the new charter,—“Public opinion and public feeling in this country were now acting on the Government of the people of India,—not producing any violent effects, but operating to the amelioration of their condition, by the slow, but certain process of kindness.” In the language of a late eminent missionary in Bengal,—“Let Hindostan receive that high civilization she needs, that cultivation of which she is so capable, let European literature be transfused into all her languages, and, the ocean from the ports of Britain to India, will be covered with our merchant vessels; and from the centre of India, moral culture and science will be extended all over Asia,—to the Birman empire and Siam, to China with all her millions, to Persia, and even to Arabia; and the whole Eastern hemisphere will be gilded with the rays of that luminary, whose beams are the source of all the life and moral beauty found in our world. Is it not manifest, that, in the mental and moral improvement of this vast empire, Great Britain has a work of benevolence before her, which, in national glory, will eclipse all other achievements, as much as the meridian sun exceeds in splendour the morning star? Know then, the country of the *Howards* and the *Wilberforces*, thy high destiny! Never were such miseries to be removed,—never was such a mighty good put within the power of one nation,—the raising a population of eighty millions to a rational and happy existence, and through them, the illumination and civilization of all Asia.”

MEMORIAL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA.

The following is a copy of official correspondence, and the Memorial to the Court of Directors from the medical men of the Presidency Division, submitted to Government by Dr. Mellis, on the 20th of June last.

No. 213.—From the Secretary Medical Board to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated the 25th of June, 1835.—Sir, —I am directed by the Medical Board to forward to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Provincial Commander-in-chief, the accompanying Memorial in triplicate from the Medical Officers serving at the Presidency and its vicinity, with a request that he will have the goodness to submit the same for the favorable consideration of the Supreme Government, and, eventually of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

The different points touched on in the document in question, are of great importance, and appear to the Board to be highly deserving of the favorable consideration of the local and home Governments, and they trust that the Provincial Commander-in-chief, will support with his influence the prayer of a body of public servants, so meritorious as they trust, the Medical Department is.

In forwarding the Memorial, the Board desire me to annex a copy of a letter, No. 549, dated the 19th instant, from Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, from which the Provincial Commander-in-chief will observe, that the Brigadier commanding at Dum Dum, has declined, for certain reasons assigned, and in the justness of which the Board fully concur, to become the medium of transmitting the documents to higher authority.

I have, &c.

To the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company.—The memorial of Surgeon James Mellis and other medical officers of the Bengal establishment, most humbly sheweth,

That the recent orders of the Supreme Government, abolishing the situation of Superintending Surgeon at Allahabad and Berhampore, have caused them great alarm; they beg, therefore, most respectfully to bring to the notice of your Hon. Court, that, and other disadvantages under which they labour, the removal of which would be hailed as a valuable boon.

From a number originally small, but proportionate to the limited extent of the British possessions in the East at the time, the medical officers of Bengal have attained their present number 350. Of this establishment, until the operation of the order alluded to, fourteen were comprised in the higher grades, viz., three members of the Medical Board, and eleven Superintending Surgeons with the rank of field officers. All the rest amounting to 336 (now have rank, pay, and pension of Captains and Lieutenants respectively. Utterly disclaiming the slightest trace of invidious feeling while doing so, your memorialists would

respectfully submit that the military officers of the Bengal army, enjoy superior advantages, as compared with themselves. Thus out of 1980 military officers 207 or 1 in 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ are field officers, and are in receipt of superior regimental pay and allowances to Surgeons.

Of 350 medical officers, twelve or one in twenty-nine rank with field officers, and draw allowances superior to regimental Surgeons,

Of 495 Captains, 159 or one in three hold staff appointments with extra regimental allowances.

Of 120 Surgeons, ten or one in twelve hold staff appointments with extra regimental allowances—besides these, six hold staff situations at the Presidency on allowances less than those of regimental Surgeons.

The military fund have divided the Surgeons on this establishment into three eighteens, namely eighteen Colonels, eighteen Lieut.-colonels and eighteen Majors, in which grades they provided for their widows, although the two last grades, and six in the first only receive pay, and are ranked as Captains. Not, however, further to expatiate upon the inequality of status, suffice it that the medical man neither enters the service nor retires from it under equal advantages with the military officer.

Your memorialists entreat your Hon. Court's generous consideration for the condition of the juniors of their body, whose pay is barely sufficient to provide a gentleman-like subsistence for the passing day. When in charge of regiments, too, asst. Surgeons draw only 165 rupees per month as staff allowance, although during the absence of full Surgeons, they are *bona fide* acting Surgeons, and perform all the duties of full Surgeons, from each of whom, until his return to resume charge, 300 rupees are deducted monthly. Your memorialists very respectfully submit, that the whole of this sum should be drawn by the asst. Surgeon in charge during the Surgeons absence (as was the usage previous to the abolition of the medicine allowance) on the same equitable principle that an officer in temporary command of a regiment, whatever be his rank, draws undiminished the command staff allowances.

The Surgeons of the Bengal establishment labour under the anomaly of having no step, rank or pay, analogous to those of Major, which bears hard upon them in garrison, in cantonments, in the field, and the division of prize money, &c. &c. This being the case, a Surgeon of the standing of the several Lieut.-colonels, certainly of most of the Majors, has no alternative, should his health fail after a servitude of perhaps 30 years, but of retiring on £191 a year, or the pension of Captain.

While on furlough, an old Surgeon having but the rank and pay of Captain is denied the promotion of superintending Surgeon unless he returns to India, neither can he enjoy the superior pension until he has served two years in that rank. On the other hand, a Captain, Major, or Lieut.-col. on furlough, may retire in England on his superior rank and pension, should he obtain his promotion within a year from the commencement of his furlough. It is most desirable that senior Surgeons on furlough should enjoy the like privilege. An order, not acted upon for many years, has lately been revived to the prejudice of your memorialists, which enjoins that Surgeons who have been for some years employed out of the direct line of military medical duty shall (with few exceptions) before being deemed qualified for the step of superintending Surgeon, do duty for two years with a regiment. No similar order exists in reference to military officers employed on staff for political appointments. Fully confiding that the established number of superintending Surgs. would be kept up, and in confident anticipation of promotion to the higher grade in two years, Mr. Surgeon King of Patna, and

Surgeon Stiven of Cuttack, some time ago resigned their civil appointments, but their promotion notwithstanding this sacrifice is by the recent orders put off to an indefinite period. This simple fact, your memorialists humbly represent, is sufficient to demonstrate how hard this regulation bears upon the service.

Simultaneously with the half-batta order in 1828, the compensation for the medicine allowance was directed to be paid under the designation of Major's batta. Surgeons at half-batta stations, however, lost half their compensation, instead of half their batta, *i. e.* that of Captain. Though your Hon. Court were pleased to rectify this mistake eventually, yet, as it existed for three years, several Surgeons suffered heavy loss during that time, who never had their arrears paid up. In like manner, on the restoration of Mr. Muston to the higher grades after he had for years given up promotion, many of your memorialists were under the painful necessity of petitioning against that measure; and although their prayer was granted, and Mr. Skipton was promoted to the Board, yet his commission was not dated from the time of Mr. McDowell's retirement, as in justice it ought to have been: by which omission Mr. Skipton lost eight months rank and pay of that superior grade, which also retarded less or more the prospects of your memorialists in general, by keeping, or tending to keep Mr. Skipton 8 months longer in the Board.

Encouraged by the countenance extended by your Hon. Court to that object, your memorialists had instituted a retiring fund. The late abolitions, however, in the second senior grade, and the consequent insecurity as to numerical strength for the future, have entirely thrown out their calculations, and rendered the possibility of setting the fund going, exceedingly problematical.

A principle of superior control and general surveillance your memorialists respectfully would urge, is as indispensable in the medical as every other department of the state, on such a principle superintending Surgeons were originally appointed in order to be efficient inspectors and directors of divisions, including their various posts, stations and hospitals. With them, in communication with superior authority, it will be admitted that full powers ought to rest for adopting the most effective measures to secure the constant, active, and complete organization of a properly qualified medical staff confidentially entrusted with the specific wishes of Government in relation to their respective circles of superintendence, they would be enabled efficiently to proportion the means to the end of their line of service, and would be justly held responsible for the medical details of their divisions. In 1815, while directing the publication of the new code of medical regulations, the late Marquis of Hastings emphatically expressed the sense which Government entertained of the responsible and important duties of superintending Surgeons, which would, he declared, be best appreciated by contemplating the extensive benefits that result to the public service, and to the important interest of humanity, by a constant and minute exercise of the superintending Surgeons' controul and authority. So onerous, indeed, did his Lordship deem these duties, that, as your memorialists have been informed, he suggested to the Supreme Council the expediency of appointing eight deputy superintending Surgeons, for the inspection of jails, hospitals, &c., while their principals were occupied in the more important duties of examining and verifying the reports, checking and regulating the expenditures of medical stores and instruments, keeping up a due supply of medical stock, medical officers and medical subordinates every where within their circle, providing for sudden exigencies, and superintending the medical management of European regiments of stations, of hospitals at the head-quarters of divisions, the carriage, removal, or other disposal of the sick, &c., &c., &c. Reluctant as your memorialists are to take up the time of

your Hon. Court with details, they purposely abstain from a more particular statement of the various duties of a superintending Surgeon,—suffice it that they are manifold, highly important and responsible, requiring constant vigilance and circumspection in the individual, much fatigue and exposure are also incurred, as will be readily understood by your Hon. Court on bearing in recollection, that some of the circles of superintendence comprise a space as extensive as the whole British empire, without its comforts and facilities of transit, and including a risk of frequent liability to the constitutional operation of causes the most noxious and often fatal to human life.

Your memorialists, lest they might be misunderstood, forbear from entering into any comparative statement of the difference in the rates of promotion between their own and the other Presidencies; contenting themselves with respectfully submitting that the contrast is striking, and as regards themselves, very disadvantageous. Independent of other and obvious results, great loss accrues to the public service from the advanced period of life, and broken health of officers in the two higher grades of the medical list, since, in consequence of the exceeding slowness of promotion, they become, generally speaking, aged and infirm men ere they attain those steps.

In conclusion, your memorialists would respectfully remind your Honorable Court that numerous advantages, formerly enjoyed by the medical department have one by one been withdrawn, which fact, taken in conjunction with the late orders of Government, abolishing two superintending surgeoncies, has impressed them with feelings of great anxiety and apprehension.

On your Hon. Court's full and indulgent consideration of all these circumstances (which it has been their sincere endeavour to submit in the most deferential manner consistent with a clear statement of them) your memorialists ground a fervent hope of further representations of this kind being for ever after rendered unnecessary, by your Hon. Court's acceding to the following heads of petition, which with the utmost submission and respect, to the judgment of your Honorable Court, they venture to suggest.

Your memorialists accordingly petition for a classification of asst. Surgeons, with proportional increase of pay rising with length of service.

They pray, that a similar classification should take place of Surgeons, and that a certain number, as may appear expedient to your Hon. Court, be appointed dep. superintending Surgeons, with rank and personal pay of Major, and such staff allowance as may be deemed fit.

They pray, that the sum of Rs. 300 a month, deducted from the pay of Surgeons absent from their corps, should be given in addition to his personal allowances to asst. Surgeons acting for them.

They pray, that old Surgeons on furlough should be placed upon a par with their military brethren, who may retire in England on the superior rank and pension of Field Officers, should their promotion take place within twelve months from the commencement of their furlough.

They pray, that Medical Officers on attaining the higher grades, be permitted to retire at once on the rank and pension of those steps, like their military brethren, without being obliged to serve for any further period.

They pray, that the order making it imperative upon Surgeons out of the direct military line to qualify for the step of superintending Surgeon, by serving two years with a corps immediately previous to promotion, even though he may have served for many years with the army, and seen much active service, be rescinded.

They pray, that [the injury suffered by your memorialists, by the non-promotion for eight months of Mr. Skipton as member of the Medical Board, when a vacancy admitted of a contrary course, be obviated by your Hon. Court, graciously issuing an order for retrospective promotion and pay, to the parties chiefly affected by that anomaly; and your memorialists finally petition, that the two abolished superintending surgeoncies be speedily restored to the service.

Most earnestly, and with sentiments of the profoundest respect, entreating that the petitions of their humble representation be, in the exercise of your Hon. Court's well known and widely appreciated sense of justice and liberality complied with, which would, indeed, be acknowledged by a meritorious and grateful class of your servants as a genuine act of grace towards them, your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray. (Signed) J. MELLIS, M. D.,

Surgeon Artillery, &c. &c.

We the undersigned Medical Officers of the Bengal Army do hereby testify our concurrence in the prayer of the memorial addressed by Mr. Surgeon James Mellis to the Hon. the Court of Directors on our joint behalf:—

F. Corbyn, A. R. Jackson, A. Garden, Thos. Spens, M. J. Bramley, Chas. C. Egerton, J. R. Martin, J. Hutchinson, S. Nicolson, H. Chapman, W. Twining, E. W. W. Bale, J. H. S. Mercer, A. Halliday, G. Craigie, J. Grant, J. T. Pearson, H. G. Goodeve, James Ranken, W. Cannefon, J. S. Sutherland, R. C. McConnochie, Duncan Stewart, A. Wallich, C. Davidson, Thos. Lackie, T. E. Dempster, and M. Bryce.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND THEIR CIVIL SERVANTS.

That the East India Company and the Bengal Government feel how deeply, how irretrievably, they have not only committed their own honor and dignity, but compromised the interests of their Civil Servants, and the security of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, by their persecution of Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts:—a persecution which we hold to be as oppressive and unjust, as it has been rigorous, unmerited;—and “though last, not least” ungrateful,—appears to us self-evident, from the course which they and their agents in the East are now pursuing. Instead of confronting Mr. Ricketts, here in England, with those proofs of his alleged criminality which could alone afford any justification, or even pretext for the sentence which—without any record of trial or conviction,—they have pronounced against him;—instead of replying, in this country, to the able and convincing defence which he has given to the world, in his “*Refutation of the Charges*” preferred against him, by the instant publication of the proceedings incidental to the investigation instituted by them at Lucknow;—they have contented themselves with the efforts made by papers published in India, and notoriously under their influence, to add insult to

injury ; to heap calumny upon wrong ; and to blast his character—not by any detail of evidence establishing even the shadow of culpability against him,—but by the reiteration of calumnious conjectures, improbable inventions, and malevolent slanders. But why are these despicable expedients resorted to ? And why has India rather than England been selected for such a mode, not of vindicating the character or conduct of the Company, and the Government,—for that is avoided as scrupulously as if its utter hopelessness paralyzed the parasites of both—but of viliying the character and conduct of their victim, who, powerless and ineffectual as his resistance to such unequal odds may be, has still too much of manly and honorable spirit to submit tacitly or meekly to injustice, oppression, and falsehood. Why, we ask, is such a course now pursued by the “ Honorable ” Company and its agents ? Simply, because, in the first place, they feel and know that, in England they dare not put the matter to the fair issue of proof—in England, no sophistry, no special pleading, no *Indian Juggling* could delude, or reconcile the public mind to the infraction of that great principle of Justice which declares that every man shall be treated as *innocent* until he shall be proved to be *guilty* ; and secondly, because it is the obvious policy both of the flatterers and of the flattered, to appease the alarm that the extraordinary—the arbitrary stretch of power risked by the Company has already excited amongst their civil servants in the East. On the first point, they know, that if once drawn into discussion of the merits of the case—if once induced ever to open that case in England, they must of necessity produce such evidence as they pretend to have relied upon,—such report of *their own Commissioners*, in the “ results of the investigation instituted by the Government of India,” as they affect to have had under their consideration,” and by which they would have it believed they were guided and influenced in passing that resolution, whereby, in the unjustifiable resumption of a power which had long passed from their hands, they wrapped themselves up in the mantle of despotic prerogative, and *dismissed* Mr. Ricketts from a service to which he had ceased to belong some years before :—these documents, if any such be in existence, they *must produce* ; and then the decisive judgment would no longer remain with them, but be transferred to that tribunal of public opinion, before which they have so remorselessly arraigned him, though, when invited, nay dared to stand the test, they shrink from the

ordeal themselves. And how, if it should turn out, that from the whole mass of evidence that inveterate malignity could rake together from the very dregs of life, and from the lowest sinks of corruption, no partial proof could be picked out to establish, or even to furnish a pretence for, any one of the "serious matters of allegation," of which Mr. Ricketts has—by an execrable mockery of justice—been condemned on *ex parte* proceedings? But if, on the other hand, proof of his criminality has, indeed, been adduced, and still exists, it is scarcely possible to conceive by what motives his persecutors can be actuated in withholding that proof from the world. The presumption is clearly *against them*—and in *his* favour. Did they possess one tittle of legal evidence to establish even the least of their charges, they ought to have felt too much of the serious responsibility imposed upon them, for the vindication of their own acts, and for the protection of the service, not to have instantly destroyed the effect that his "*Refutation*" has unquestionably produced, by publishing that evidence. They would not—they could not—nay, more, they dared not have suffered the report of their own commission to have remained till now worse than a dead letter,—an additional motive to suspicion of the conscious injustice of their acts. They would not have refused to comply with Mr. Ricketts's urgent entreaty,—nay, with his peremptory and indignant demand of the production of that evidence. It is not in human nature to suppose otherwise than that they should eagerly have availed themselves of that opportunity to repel his defiance with such proofs of his guilt as—if they did indeed exist—must not only have overwhelmed him with confusion proportioned to the hardness with which he, assuming the boldest air of innocence, had dared them to the proof of guilt, of which in such case he must have been conscious. Nothing could have been more easy—nothing more justifiable—nothing more consistent with their duty to their own body, to the public service, and to society, than, at that moment, to have crushed Mr. Ricketts—at once, and for ever—had they only possessed the means of doing so. That they have not done so, therefore, must be received as a tacit admission that they do not possess the means. No, no;—with all that affected "consideration" for *his* feelings, and *his* situation, by which their parasites would now have us believe the Bengal Government was actuated, in permitting his return to Europe, and, the "Honorable" Company, in recognising his retirement from their service, and paying his annuity out of the Civil Service

Pund, for four years; they must have felt that their own character and conduct were too seriously involved, not to have rendered it imperative on them instantly to have furnished him with all that he required at their hands:—"a copy of the charges which formed the ground of their proceedings; of the evidence on which those charges rested; and of such documents relating to the investigation as might have been communicated to them." The only reply which they could condescend to make to so fair, so equitable, and reasonable a demand was, that it "could not be complied with!" And why? Forsooth, because Mr. Ricketts had acted as every man of independent and honorable feeling and gentlemanly spirit must have acted under similar circumstances; in accepting the "alternative" offered him--[not, as their subsequent conduct now makes manifest, *in good faith*,--but as a trap to ensnare him]--but offered only on the eve of his embarkation:--"of returning immediately to England and abiding the consequences of an inquiry carried on in his absence." Having chosen this alternative--which, if they possessed the slightest proof of his criminality, they never should have offered him--all that he now claims is, that, having "abided the consequences," he should have all the benefit which such an inquiry is capable of affording, as well as its disadvantages;--that he should be put in possession of the charges actually preferred against him; of the evidence adduced against him; and, of the verdict pronounced against him. Without the slightest knowledge of any of these matters so essential to the fair and even-handed administration of justice, [with the exception only, of the informal and unofficial promulgation of the charges in India--*still in India!*] all that he is permitted to know, is, that sentence of confiscation has been passed upon him; and that his enemies, not content with depriving him, in breach of their own good faith, of the annuity for which he had paid the stipulated price, have likewise attempted to rob him of his fair fame.

Until this case met the public eye, we had imagined the powers of inquisitorial tyranny were confined to the congenial soil of Rome and the Peninsula;--little, indeed, did we suspect that the "*Secret Tribunal*" was one of the engines of the "sovereign power" of Leadenhall Street. But we must now come at once, to the attempts that have been made by the dependent Press of India to bolster up the arbitrary acts of that

Government, by calumniating Mr. Ricketts. In this, as in many other cases, however, they may find that

“ — Even handed justice
“ Commends the ingredients of the poisoned chalice
“ To their own lips.”

For, even in these attempts at justification do they stand condemned. Their dereliction of duty on all essential points, is of necessity admitted; and, whilst their attacks upon their destined victim consist only in malignant insinuations, and slanderous suspicions, they betray the weakness, the badness, and the rottenness of the cause, they degrade the character of the Press by thus endeavouring to advocate.

To begin with the first of his assailants—and who, amongst the favoured aspirants to patronage and promotion, would not be “*facile Princeps*?”—our first extract shall be taken from the *Calcutta Courier* of July 25th, and that the bane may, in every instance, be neutralized by the antidote, we shall divide the article into separate paragraphs, commenting upon each as we proceed:—

1st.—“ We copy from the *Meerut Observer* a correspondence which took place last year between Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts and the Court of Directors, on the subject of the stoppage of that gentleman’s pension; but do not concur in the Editor’s remarks upon the case. It is certainly the first time that we have seen the late Governor General charged with *espionage* in this case.”

This may probably be true in this particular case; simply because no public discussion, of its merits had before taken place; but it would seem as if the Editor of the *Calcutta Courier* who, of course, knows all about the Sicilian intrigues, and their consequences,—was not quite unaccustomed to “see the late Governor-General charged with *espionage* in other cases; else, wherefore this astonishment, and the necessity of *particularising*? But, another case is at this moment before us, from which, for the special edification of the *Calcutta Courier*, we must make an extract or two, touching this same system of *espionage*. In the very last page, and in the very last passage of the “*Papers relative to the case at issue between Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., and the Bengal Government,*” we find these words:—“ Lord William Bentinck lost no time in promulgating his Sicilian Sbirri predilections. Soon after his arrival in Calcutta, a letter, in his name, was addressed by his private secretary to the head of every civil

office, calling upon him to *report privately and confidentially* on the character, conduct, and qualifications of all persons subject to his authority, *desiring*, at the same time, that no ideas of *false delicacy* might be permitted to interfere with the communication!!! And, at p. 193, of the same "*papers*," is this sentence;—"But of all the disgraceful situations in which a Government ever exhibited itself, the scenes lately produced at Delhi, have entailed on Lord William Bentinck's administration the most indelible contempt. He has been seen maintaining a clandestine correspondence with my junior assistant, and encouraging him by praises and promises to come forward with the pretended discoveries of his *espionage*." Is the *Calcutta Courier* satisfied?—

II.—"We do not know *through what channel* his Lordship obtained his information *in the first instance*; but it is certain that very serious charges against the Ex-Resident [of Lucknow] were bruited about in Calcutta before the matter was taken up by Government, and if his Lordship shewed weakness and vacillation, (which we suppose our contemporary means by duplicity and littleness) we had understood it was *in not deciding at once to detain Mr. Ricketts*, when it was determined in Council that there were grounds for investigation."

Truly, Lord W. Bentinck has reason to be thankful to the *Calcutta Courier* for fixing upon him all the honour and glory of having first "bruited about" these "very serious charges, in Calcutta." If his Lordship really degraded himself by so "bruiting" them, we can only say with Shakspeare, "it was a *brute* part in him." Clear it is, according to this champion of the Bengal Government,—this *Calcutta Courier*—that the charges were "*in the first instance*" known to his Lordship, before they were "bruited about;" though, of course, the *Courier* was ignorant of "the channel" through which he "obtained his information." How *secret* that channel must have been, and yet how naturally the *Courier* affects astonishment on seeing his Lordship "charged with *espionage* in this case!" And so, upon vague rumours, first whispered through secret channels, and then "bruited about" by the Governor-General, the Government "in Council" determined, at the end of several months, and just as Mr. Ricketts was on the eve of embarkation for Europe, that "there were grounds for investigation." And having so determined, the Governor-General instead of "giving instructions"—as the Regulations of the service prescribe—"to the law officers of the Government to institute a prosecution against the offender before the Supreme Court of Judicature," and compelling the object of such prose-

ention to remain in that country, to abide the result of the investigation, voluntarily tenders him the *alternative* of remaining at his own pleasure and discretion, or of "embarking immediately for England," and "standing the consequences of an inquiry carried on in his personal absence." This is indeed "vacillation" and "weakness," such as well became a Governor-General of India;—but for which, if justice were duly and impartially administered, he should have been punished, and not Mr. Ricketts. Defend us from such "defenders" as the *Calcutta Courier*! But, from the conduct of the Government *then*, and from the conduct of the Company *now*, it is palpable that no such *grounds for investigation* ever did exist. If there had, Mr. Ricketts could not have been permitted to leave India, in the first place; and the proceedings subsequently taken against him, would not have been withheld from him, in the second.

III.—"This gentleman endeavours to make it appear that justice could not be done him by an investigation carried on in his absence: Why then did he not stay for the result? A man who values his character, does not hesitate to put personal convenience on one side. Mr. Ricketts had notice before he embarked that an investigation would take place;—what if the forfeiture of his passage had cost a few thousand rupees, and a few months, or even a whole year's longer residence in the country? Upon himself alone depended the alternative, whether to submit himself to the fairest possible trial, or to suffer judgment to go by default."

Mr. Ricketts not only "endeavours," but has "made it appear" that justice has not been done him, either in the prosecution of that investigation, or in the subsequent conduct of the Government and the Company. He never, in the first instance, sought to deter his arraigners from instituting such proceedings as they thought proper. On the contrary, in his letter to the Government, dated Calcutta, Dec. 5, 1829, he thus expressed himself—"Of course it is at the discretion of his Lordship in Council to institute any inquiry, and in any mode he may please. CONSCIOUS OF NO GUILT, I feel indifferent as to the result. I hope and believe, that notwithstanding the circumstances under which the investigation will proceed, it will be *conclusive in my favor—even in the judgment of the prejudiced*; but should it be otherwise, my reliance is that my honorable employers and my country will not put implicit credit in results unfavorable to me, arising from an inquiry conducted by accusers and witnesses such as are my calumniators, who will have had the game entirely in their own hands."—Now, this is the language of an innocent

man—the firmness and composure of a mind conscious of its own integrity, and even regarding the inveterate malice of its slanderers with dignified indifference and contempt. But “why did he not stay for the result?” The question should be why did not the Bengal Government *compel* him to stay for the result? The answer is obvious;—they knew that they were neither in possession, nor in expectancy, of any such proofs of the charges “*bruited about*” as could warrant his *compulsory detention* in India. These “very serious charges,” according to the *Courier*, “against the ex-Resident, were bruited about in Calcutta;” and the *Agra Ukhbar*, another worthy instrument of the Government and the Company, adds to the condemnation of its patrons and employers by avowing that “the reports which were rife in European and Native Society about the corruption of Mr. Ricketts at Lucknow, were such as to make it incumbent on Government to interfere and clear the character of so high a functionary.” And again, the same paper asserts: “It was not merely the worthless courtier who talked of Mr. Ricketts’s corruption. There was not a cloth-merchant, a jeweller, or chuprassie, who had not at his finger’s ends a list of bribes in trinkets, mohurs, &c., which he was said to have received since the last quarter’s accounts were made up with Aga Meer.” Now, then, when such statements are made by the Government Press of India, it is scarcely possible to pronounce too harsh a judgment upon the infinitely worse than “weakness and vacillation”—the culpable dereliction of duty on the part of that Government, which, instead of forcibly detaining Mr. Ricketts in Calcutta, could, after his sojourn in that place for several months, transmit him through their secretary “H. T. Prinsep,” the accompanying order for his reception on board the private ship *David Scott*,” with “a certificate of his having received PERMISSION of Government to proceed to Europe.” This order, and “certificate of permission,” Mr. Ricketts received on the 28th of November; and it was not till the permission to leave India had been so granted, and that Mr. Ricketts had complied with every regulation of the service,—obtained certificates from all the official departments;—completed his retirement from the Company’s service, by ordering payment at the appointed period of the stipulated sum of four thousand pounds to entitle him to become an Annuitant on the Civil Service Annuity Fund; and made every arrangement for his departure by embarking his family and household, with all his effects and baggage on board the

David Scott; that the Government thought fit even to hint at the existence of any charge whatever against him, or to suggest the necessity of any explanation of any part of his conduct. The *Calcutta Courier* proclaims with an air of exultation, as if it had triumphantly disposed of the whole matter, and brought the Government through, with colours flying, "Mr. Ricketts had notice before he embarked, that an investigation would take place." The *only* "notice" Government ought to have given, if, according to their own regulations, "they saw ground for a formal investigation," was that they had "given instructions to their law officers to institute a prosecution," and that having done so, they recalled the permission granted to Mr. Ricketts to leave India;—and such was the *only* "notice" to which any man conscious of his innocence, and desirous of maintaining the dignity of an honorable and independent spirit should have paid the least attention. And Mr. Ricketts was perfectly justified in disregarding such a "notice," as he himself so well described it to be, in his letter to Mr. Deputy Secretary Stirling:—"I disclaim all disrespect when I remind you how nearly your intimation that "I shall have received your letter in time to abandon my voyage to England," approaches to a mockery. I received your letter the very night previous to my embarkation! We are told that "on himself alone depended the alternative." Never was a bitterer reproach cast upon a Government, than in this attempted palliation of their gross dereliction of duty. Mr. Ricketts had nothing whatever to do with the "alternative," but to reject it. It was offered to him. It never should have been offered to him; the Government compromised its character by that offer; and he must inevitably have compromised his honor if he had accepted any other. But the "alternative" was "to submit himself to THE FAIREST POSSIBLE TRIAL, or to suffer judgment to go by default." He would have found this "FAIREST POSSIBLE TRIAL" approach as nearly to a mockery," as Mr. Secretary Stirling's intimation as to abandoning his voyage. A "fair trial," indeed! in which his bitterest enemy was at once his clandestine accuser and his judge; and in which the established regulation of the service, in judicial proceedings, which provides that "Commissions which are to act without supervision of intermediate authority, are in no case to consist of less than two persons,—one of whom, at least, is to be selected from the Judicial Department"—was so utterly departed from, that *only one* Commissioner was appointed, at one time,—

and, though two did act *in succession*, yet neither had, at any time, been attached to, or connected with, the "Judicial Department;"—the first being Lieut.-col. Lockett, the getter up of the charges and of the evidence, such as they were; and the second, Mr. Maddock, who succeeded Mr. Ricketts as Resident at Lucknow. As to the host of "cloth merchants, jewellers, &c.," who, according to the *Agra Ukhbar*, "had, at their fingers' ends, a list of bribes, in trinkets, mohurs, &c., how did it happen that the arraigners of Mr. Ricketts never could get hold of such a valuable mass of evidence?" Or that, for want of any such array of witnesses, neither of the Commissioners could succeed in establishing any one of the charges preferred against him?—but that, on the contrary, there was only one of these "very serious charges" in which they could have detected the existence even of a *suspicious circumstance* as affecting him, which they admitted was "capable of satisfactory explanation." A "FAIR TRIAL" truly, of which the Company have so little occasion to be proud, that they are either ashamed or afraid of producing its details.

IV.—"Mr. Ricketts, in those letters, dwells upon the fact of his having applied for furlough, many months before he embarked; but why did he weaken that position by sending in his resignation in Calcutta, (which resignation was purposely not accepted) instead of proceeding home on furlough, if his health or other private reasons rendered it urgent that he should go."

This is a most extraordinary passage; a sad jumble of wretched casuistry and still more despicable falsehood. But we can extract honey from the poison. Mr. Ricketts did formally and virtually resign his appointment at Lucknow in the first instance, and that resignation WAS ACCEPTED;* and secondly, at Calcutta, in compliance with the Company's own regulations, to entitle himself to the annuity. But supposing this champion of the Company to tell the truth, in what a position does he place the Government? We can conceive nothing more despicable than the baseness and treachery of that hypocrisy which could stoop "*purposely not to accept his resignation*," the more securely to get their victim enmeshed in their toils. There is nothing in the whole conduct, either of the Company or the Government, so bad as the act thus attributed to them by their "vindicator." The Governor Generalship would scarcely be a reward adequate to such a defence!

* Extract from "*Refutation*."

V.—“ He might have resigned, and applied for his pension at any time afterwards,”

He might ;—but as he could only become an annuitant after he had retired from the service ; in doing both, whilst at the seat of Government, he pursued the most direct course, with the knowledge and sanction of the Government. By the 15th Regulation of the Fund—a Regulation, by the bye, peremptorily introduced by the Court of Directors,—“ The resignation of the Company’s service is an essential condition to entitle an individual to an annuity from the institution ; and annuitants will not be permitted by the Court to return to the service.” And yet, in the face of this, *their own* Regulation, the Directors, after having virtually accepted the resignation of Mr. Ricketts, and confirmed that acceptance by the payment—UNDER THEIR OWN ORDER, and OUT OF THEIR OWN TREASURY—of his annuity, *for four years*, still pretend that they have the power at their own arbitrary will, *to force him back into their service*—only to wreak their vengeance upon him, to distress him, and deprive him of his annuity.

VI.—“ His attempt to invalidate the censures pronounced against him upon such grounds, seem to us *singularly weak* ; however, it may produce an impression on the other side of the Cape, among persons predisposed to believe the East India Company and their highest functionaries capable of any degree of injustice, even towards members of their own service.”

Of course, every attempt at defence made by an *individual* against so powerful a body as the East India Company, must be “ *singularly weak*,” especially in the eyes of the parasites of the “ powers that be.” If the Company and their “ highest functionaries ” have, however, fallen into such ill odour on either “ side of the Cape,” they owe it only to their own acts.

VII.—“ The Company has indeed committed themselves by allowing Mr. Ricketts to receive his pension for three or four years before they stopped it. Apprised of the situation in which he stood, they ought to have held his application in suspense, until they knew the result of the investigation here.”

•We are again obliged to the *Courier* for an admission which places the conduct of the Company in its true light. “ *The Company have, indeed, COMMITTED THEMSELVES ;*”—and they outrage every principle of justice by now daring to “ profit by their own wrong.” But it was simply because they were in reality “ apprised of the situation in which he stood,” and that they had no just grounds for withholding his annuity, that they “ allowed him to receive it for three or four years before they stopped it ;” and the fair presumption is, that had they not, at the end of that period, been made aware of the severe pecuniary

losses sustained by Mr. Ricketts, in the failure of some of the "late Agency Houses," and that he was consequently crippled in his means of resisting their injustice and oppression, they never would have resorted to measures so extraordinary as the wanton and unjustifiable infraction of their own Regulations. and the stoppage of an annuity purchased by him under the guarantee of their good faith.

VIII.—"It is, therefore, not impossible that his right may be established in a court of law, as a vested interest no longer within the Company's control; but the Directors are not to be blamed for standing on their defence; for whatever difference the law may make for informality of proceeding, it cannot be less equitable to bar the claim now than when it was first submitted."

Indeed, but it can be infinitely less equitable, inasmuch as the Company have suffered Mr. Ricketts to comply with the requisition of the managers of the fund, and to pay to them a sum of Four Thousand pounds, "the difference between half of the actual value of the annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contributions;" and by their subsequent repeated acknowledgment of the justice of that claim they deprived themselves of all power—but an usurped power—of ever after repudiating it; and, beside, the very fact of their suffering him to become an annuitant, put an end to their control over him in any way. In the opening of this sentence, however, another valuable admission is wrung from the *Courier*, and sets the "equitable" part of the question at rest:—"his right" constitutes, in the eye of the law, "*a vested interest no longer within the Company's control!*"—and that being admitted, it follows, as a natural consequence, that "the Directors" are "to be blamed" for even endeavouring, under any pretext, "to stand on their defence" against such a right."

IX.—"Mr. Ricketts, we observe, threatens them with an action; but the letter which contains the threat is dated 13th August last; and he does not appear to have taken any legal measures—at least, we hear of none—during seven months afterwards. We heartily wish he may take that course, because it will go far to settle a very important question, as respects the right of the Company over the Annuity Fund, and because it will give him an opportunity of clearing his character with the public."

This is the very acme of Jesuitical humbug. No wish can be further from the heart of the Company and their instruments than that Mr. Ricketts should have an opportunity of "clearing his character" with the public. Were they only sincere in that wish, nothing could be easier than to afford him the opportunity he so earnestly desires, and which is all that he has asked at their hands—in furnishing him with

a report of the proceedings and of the evidence adduced against him. But this, *they dare not do*. They are but too well advised, that, for the present at least, he is deprived of the means of carrying on expensive law-suits for the restoration of his right, and they triumph over his inability to contend with them, either in the Courts of Equity, or of Common Law, or of Parliament.

X.—“We say it will give him that opportunity; for it will enable him to explain in the most public manner, what was the amount of the accumulations; and how it happens that, without any private fortune by inheritance or otherwise, he is now a creditor in the schedules of three of the late Agency Houses for sums together far exceeding what his regular official emoluments amounted to during the whole period of his residence at Lucknow.”

Every line of this passage is redolent of the inquisitorial spirit by which the Bengal Government has dishonored itself throughout this prosecution of one of their most efficient, honorable, and zealous servants,—a functionary who, according to the acknowledgment of one of their own chiefs,—“rendered them the most essential services,”—“enabled them to bear the heavy expenses of war,”—“contributed essentially to relieve them from considerable embarrassment;” and “relieved them from a burthen which pressed heavily upon them.” As the Government thought fit to prefer “very serious charges” against Mr. Ricketts, assuredly the *onus probandi* must rest upon them. They are bound, either to establish those charges, and to convict him of criminality, or to treat him as innocent. He owes no explanation to such accusers; and he has given to the world every explanation that his own character required.—The vindictive spirit that could add insult to injury in uncourtously refusing to comply with his reasonable demand of being furnished with copies of the charges of the evidence, and of the commissioner’s report, is again at work in the impertinent attempt to penetrate into the most minute circumstances of his private life, of his connections, and of his family affairs. How can the splenetic tool of the Bengal Government pretend to know what fortune Mr. Ricketts may have possessed from inheritance, from marriage, or from the hard-earned reward of his long period of service in India. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that he never derived one shilling from inheritance or family connection,—are the means of acquiring wealth in India so few and so circumscribed, as that it is utterly inconceivable to the Government how fortunes—ininitely greater than all that ever Mr. Ricketts possessed, have been realized by

some of their servants—who were not, however, marked out for persecution on that account. Is the practice of lending out money at a rate of interest quite exorbitant, if compared with such transactions in England, utterly unknown in India? Are there no lotteries in that country, from which rich prizes may be won? Are there no horse-races? Are there no opportunities of advantageous purchases and sales, by which large profits may be secured? But why pursue this interrogatory! Until the Bengal Government and the East India Company have, by the production of such strong and incontrovertible evidence as must carry conviction with it, established their charges against Mr. Ricketts, they must be content either to endure the obloquy of ingratitude, injustice, and oppression, or at once to restore him to his right, and to wipe off the calumnies they have cast upon his character.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

A petition has been presented by the Asiatic Society to the Governor-General of India, for the restoration of that patronage of Oriental literature which has recently been withdrawn. We are happy to find the subject advocated with a zeal proportioned to its importance, and cordially join with those who feel an interest in Eastern lore, in hoping that the application may be successful.

It will, however, admit of a doubt, whether the encouragement of such pursuits was among the objects contemplated by Parliament, in the annual appropriation of £100,000, made in 1813. Two reasons would rather incline us to suppose that it was not. First, because, long antecedently to this period, a portion of the Indian revenue had been allotted to the patronage of Arabic, through the Mudrissa of Calcutta, and of Sungskrit, through the college at Benares. 2dly. Because the subject of Oriental literature was not brought under the eye of Parliament at the period of the grant: whereas the expediency and duty of making provision for the improvement of the Natives was prominently advocated by many leading members of the House, and may be supposed, therefore, to have been the primary, if not the sole object in contemplation. Parliament was urged to consider the spiritual improvement of the country, and, therefore, enacted that European missionaries should have free access to India, and that an episcopal see should be established at Calcutta. They were urged to consider the intel-

lectual degradation of so many millions under British sway, and they created a fund to remove that degradation. The application of any portion of this grant to the encouragement of Oriental literature, appears to have arisen from the predominant influence of Mr. H. H. Wilson in the Education Committee, and to his predilection for studies, in which he had attained so great an eminence. But the question whether a portion of this grant was originally destined for these pursuits, enters, we imagine, little into the merits of the present application; unless indeed it be supposed that by tracing the origin of the funds recently dispensed for this object to a Parliamentary grant, the appropriation, by having the paramount sanction of the British Legislature, is considered as placed beyond the risk of subordinate interference. That annual grant is utterly inadequate for the instruction of the Natives in the various useful branches of European knowledge; and Government are obliged constantly to augment it. It cannot, therefore, afford support to two objects, when it is unequal to the support of one. The decision of this question rests not so much upon the original designation of this particular fund, which is open to discussion, but upon the duty of Government to assist to a liberal extent, all those researches which may elucidate the early history, the antiquities, the philosophy and religion of this great nation; a duty which admits of no controversy. We are convinced, that a warm feeling of what is due to their own dignity, character and station, is of itself sufficient to urge Government to renew the patronage of these pursuits, even without any laboured construction of an act of Parliament.

The petition of the society speaks in general terms when soliciting the support of Government; but we believe that those who have put it forward have but one object in view, that of obtaining supplies for carrying forward the plan of printing correct editions of standard classical works. Two other objects of kindred nature, and which have absorbed much of the funds of the Education Committee, are we think wisely dropped; the translation of works of European science into the Native classical languages, and the continuation of colleges for teaching Sungskrit to the Natives. The translation of scientific treatises, more especially into the Arabic language, appears to be a work of supererogation, and in the present state of the public funds manifestly inexpedient. Every Native of India who has studied Arabic is better acquainted with Hindostanee than with that learned language. It stands to reason, therefore, that it is far

wiser to translate the works in question into a popular dialect, which is equally well understood by the learned, than into a learned language which is unintelligible to the people. The colleges, again, which have been established for the diffusion of Sungskrit appear to be equally uncalled for in the present circumstances, social and financial, of India. The Natives have already an abundance of colleges in which this language is cultivated in the highest perfection. Government colleges in comparison with the indigenous colleges are as a pool of stagnant water compared with the flowing stream of the Ganges. The country needs not the support of Government to keep alive a knowledge of this sacred tongue. The patronage under which it flourishes is not the smile or the gold of a foreign government, but the high dignity and distinction with which classical reputation is rewarded, in the wide circle of Native society. That encouragement has hitherto been found more efficacious in producing great scholars, than the patronage of the British Government ; and for many years to come this is likely to be the case.

But the engagement of Oriental literature by the printing of correct editions of standard works, appears to be the proper sphere for the exercise of public patronage. Here the aid of Government will be particularly valuable, and will not, we trust, be denied. The arguments for the encouragement of Sungskrit learning were detailed with so much force and eloquence in Mr. Macnaghten's speech as to leave nothing to add. This branch of labour falls appropriately within the province of the Asiatic Society, which presents the most suitable and satisfactory agency for carrying into effect, all research into the early history, antiquities, literature and religion of the Hindoos. All matters connected with education, in whatever language or science, belong legitimately to the Committee of Public Instruction. The separation of the two objects is likely to issue in the more vigorous prosecution of both.

But why should the Asiatic Society confine its attention simply to the printing of correct editions of the Native classics in the original languages ? This is but to accomplish half its vocation. The public have reason to expect from that learned body, translations of those works in which are now locked up the treasures of the Indian history and antiquities, and to this we think that the Society ought to bend a particular attention. It appears to us "foul scorn" that with such a Society in the very seat of these researches, we should look to England and the Continent of Europe for translations of those works which are to enlarge

our knowledge of the past ages of Hindooism. Every true friend of the Society is anxious to see such a spirit of renovated zeal as shall prevent its being outstripped in this race by those who reside at so great a distance from all literary means and appliances. The Society cannot, it is true, offer adequate pecuniary remuneration for the time and labour requisite for the translations of standard works; but it may determine that when Government is propitious to its prayer, a portion of the funds placed at its disposal shall be appropriated to the printing of translations of the more valuable Sungskrit treatises.—*Friend of India.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Oriental Annual. E. CAUNTON, 26, Holles Street. 1836.

The *Oriental Annual* undoubtedly takes its place among the first—if it be not itself first among the *Annals*. Its engravings are a succession of gems, glowing and scintillating with rays that leave the splendours of diamond, ruby, and amethyst, far behind. From the first, we hailed this publication with a delight amounting well nigh to rapture, persuaded that if the British public were to be attracted to the theme of India, it would be through the medium of such a sorcery-power as the pencil of Daniell, assisted, as the labours of that master-artist are, by the kindest genius of Brandard. Redaway, &c. The literary department of the work has been entrusted, as on former occasions, to the able powers of the Rev. R. Caunter. It may with justice be said, the descriptions of this gentleman are faithful, that his style is fluent, and that his highest charm consists in the introduction of seasonable and interesting anecdotes. But he is deficient in the quality, which above all other should enter into the composition of a work of this nature—we mean imagination. Mr. Caunter has no imagination—not the most infinitesimal particle. • The truth of this opinion the most careless may feel on opening the volume at any page in contrast with its accompanying pictorial embellishment. The world of poetry that bursts upon the mind in the delineations of “*the Young Hindoo*,” for instance, or the “*Entrance to Elephanta*.”—is too powerful, perhaps, to be described; but the accompanying letter-press is at such a remote distance in point of genius, the effect is like water upon fire, or the snows up Nova Zembla to a glorious tropical sunset. Hence, we conclude, with the opinion that the *Oriental Annual* is unexcelled in its illustrative, but might be improved in its literary department.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT, July 4.

In the Matter of H. N. Campbell.—Our readers will remember a report inserted in our publication some months since, of an application by the assignee of this estate, that a portion of the insolvent's salary, he being an uncovenanted servant of Government, be set aside for the benefit of his creditors. This application was founded on a decision by Mr. Justice Grant, in the case of Mr. Rebello, pronounced during the absence of the Chief Justice from India, and contrary to previous decisions of the learned Judge and Mr. Justice Franks. The application was opposed by Mr. Clarke on behalf of the insolvent and several other uncovenanted assistants whose cases would abide the decision of the Chief Justice. The learned Counsel argued that the case of the insolvent did not come within the meaning of the 27th section of the Insolvent Act; and cited several decisions of the Court, amongst which was that of Mr. Sinaes, which originally came before the present Chief Justice, but was decided by Mr. Justice Franks, and it was understood, when that learned Judge pronounced his decision, that an uncovenanted servant did not come within the meaning of the clause, and that he had consulted Mr. Justice Grey. From the time of Mr. Sinaes's case down to that of Mr. Rebello, several similar cases had come before the Court, some of which had been decided by the present Chief Justice, and the Court had invariably refused the application to assign any portion of an uncovenanted servant's salary for the benefit of his creditors.—The Chief Justice, having taken time to consider, now pronounced his decision, concurring entirely with Mr. Justice Grant. The learned Judge, having read the ninth section of the Act, which provides what shall pass by the assignment, and the twenty-seventh, which authorizes the Court to order a portion of the receipts of the Company's servants, civil and military, or ecclesiastical, to be paid by the insolvent to his assignee, was quite clear that, by the former section, whatever an insolvent may acquire vests in his assignee until he obtains his final discharge, but that the latter was a clause restraining the power of the assignee, and which enables those persons who come within its meaning, to retain for public purposes such a portion of what they may acquire as the Court may think

just and right. This being his general view of the clauses of the Act of Parliament, the question is whether this insolvent falls within the exceptions contained in clause 27? It is rather curious, said the learned Judge, that the petitioner comes into Court to protect himself from the operation of the 27th clause, that is, he seeks to be exempted from the clause which restrains the assignee from taking all that he may acquire until he obtains a final discharge, and wishes to be placed under the general power of the Act by which whatever he may acquire until he is finally discharged is vested in his assignee. But the question is whether this petitioner is entitled to the protection of clause 27. At first I was inclined to doubt, but on further consideration I think that he is, and that all he may acquire is not vested in his assignee. The words of the clause are:—"That if any insolvent at the time of making any such assignment as is herein before-mentioned shall hold any public office, appointment, or benefice, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or under the said United Company, and if his interest in such office or appointment shall be such that he might lawfully sell the same, such interest for the purpose of sale shall, by the assignment, be transferred to and vested in the assignee or assignees in trust for the benefit of his creditors; and if his interest therein shall not be such as he might lawfully sell, then it shall be lawful for the said Court to order the said insolvent to pay such proportion of his receipts therefrom to his assignee or assignees as the Court shall think just and right."—I am of opinion, said Sir Edward Ryan, that this insolvent holds an appointment under the United Company. It is true that in his affidavit it is stated he is an assistant to Mr. Fraser, in the sea custom-house, who can dismiss him when he may think proper, but it is quite clear that his salary is paid by Government, and that he holds an appointment under the Company. His Lordship then stated that on a former occasion he entertained a different opinion, but that he now entirely concurred in the decision of Mr. Justice Grant, and that the same views were entertained at Bombay and Madras.—Mr. Clarke admitted the accuracy of the statement as to the amount of the salaries of the several insolvents whose case,

would abide by this decision, put in by the assignee, but suggested a reference to Government as to what amount might be set aside for the creditors without rendering the insolvents inefficient for their public duties.—Sir Edward Ryan had no objection to that course, and the decision as to the amount will remain pending the reference.

In the Matter of Andrew Liddel.—This insolvent was declared entitled to the benefit of the act, and discharged.

In the Matter of James Cullen and Robert Brown.—Mr. Prinsep presented the following petition on behalf of the creditors whose names are thereunto affixed.—“That by an order of this Hon. Court made in this matter, and bearing date the 6th of Sept., in the year of our Lord 1834, of which an office copy is hereunto annexed, marked A., it was ordered that Donald Macintyre, Esq., special assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvents, should be at liberty to defer the sale of messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, several factories and shares of factories and concerns, &c., mentioned in the schedules of the said insolvents, as also of the several ships or vessels belonging to the said insolvents until one year, from the 1st of Jan. next, in case no price should in the mean time be offered for any of them, which, in the opinion of the said assignee would be advantageous to the creditors to accept, and that until such messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and indigo factories and shares, and shares of factories, and concerns, and ships, and vessels might be respectively sold, the said assignee should be at liberty to advance out of funds in his hands as such assignee as aforesaid, such sums of money as should be adequate and sufficient further for the purpose of carrying on the said indigo factories and shares of factories, and keeping the said messuages, lands, and hereditaments in tenantable repair, and for employing the said ships or vessels in addition to the several sums of money which the said assignee had already advanced and laid out for the several purposes aforesaid. It was also ordered that the said assignee was authorized and empowered to raise such sums of money by way of mortgage of the said several properties or any part thereof, or otherwise as might be required for carrying on the said factories and shares therein, and employing the said ships or vessels, and for keeping the said messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in a tenantable order and condition until the whole

could be sold without unnecessary sacrifice as opportunities occur.—That under and by virtue of the said order the said Donald Macintyre, assignee as aforesaid, has carried on the said indigo factories respectively for and during the last indigo season, which ended on the 1st of Oct. now last past, and expended large sums of the assets of the said insolvents' estate in the carrying on thereof, and that large quantities of indigo, that is to say 7,232 maunds and upwards the produce of the said factories for the season aforesaid, was consigned to and arrived at Calcutta, and was received by the said Donald Macintyre, assignee as aforesaid. That the best season for the sale of indigo at Calcutta is during the months of Dec., Jan., and Feb., and that it was the duty of the said Donald Macintyre, as such assignee as aforesaid, to have sold and disposed of the whole of the said indigo during the months of Dec., Jan., and Feb., and that the same could then have been readily sold. That the price of indigo in the market of Calcutta has since fallen from sicca rupees 10 to sicca rupees 20 and upwards, in consequence of unfavorable intelligence respecting the price of indigo in England and elsewhere, in Europe and America, and in consequence of an anticipated large crop. That indigo can at all times be readily sold at Calcutta, and that a fair market price might have been and may still be obtained for the same, if gradually disposed of between the present time and the period when the new crop will come to market, but that the said Donald Macintyre, assignee as aforesaid, has not sold the residue of the said indigo, but is about to ship the same to London for sale, consigned to the mercantile houses or firms of Palmer, Mackillop, and Co., and Forbes, Forbes and Co. That on 30th June instant your petitioners and others addressed to the said Donald Macintyre, assignee as aforesaid, a joint letter, remonstrating against such shipment and consignment, to which letter a reply has since been received, of which letter and reply copies are hereunto annexed, marked B. and C. That the 23d of June last your petitioners and others, through their solicitor, Mr. George Henderson, addressed to the said Donald Macintyre, assignee as aforesaid, a further letter in respect to the quantity of indigo produced at the factories of the said estate during last indigo season, and touching the general management of the estate of the said insolvents, to which letter a reply has since been received, and of which letter and reply copies are

are hereunto annexed, marked D and E. That the said indigo forms a considerable part of the asset of the said insolvents, and that by such intended shipment and consignment thereof the realization of the assets of the said insolvents and the settlement of the accounts of the said insolvents' estate and the consequent dividends on their debts will not only be greatly and indefinitely delayed, but a great part of the said assets will be placed wholly beyond the control of the said assignee and beyond the jurisdiction of this Hon. Court. That such intended shipment and consignment is moreover a speculative employment of part of the said assets, and that the same will thereby be exposed to all the chances and vicissitudes of commerce and to the hazards of a distant market and the chances of insolvency of the consignees. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the said Donald Macintyre, assignee as aforesaid, be restrained by order of this Hon. Court from making such intended shipment and consignment of the said indigo or any part thereof, either to London or elsewhere, beyond the jurisdiction of this Hon. Court, and that he be ordered forthwith or so soon as convenient may be, to proceed to sale and realization of the same, and duly to lay out and invest the proceeds thereof for the benefit of the estate, and that should the said indigo or any part thereof have been shipped, that the said Donald Macintyre be required to re-land the same, or that the said Donald Macintyre be directed to make good to the estate any loss that may arise from such shipments,—And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c., Bagshaw and Co., Cantor and Co., Robert Hollow and Jos. Hollow, executors to the estate of the late Mr. J. Hollow, Bruce, Shand and Co., John D. Smith, T. Gunter by his constituted attorneys, Gobindkund Dhur, Geo. F. Hodgkinson, attorney for Mrs. M. Mackie, Isserchunder Mozoomdar, executor of Tarraney Chunder Bose, Willis and Earle, Gisborne and Co., Eoyd and Co., Adam F. Smith, John Lowe, Ram Comul Sen."—The learned Counsel urged, that this mode of dealing with the assets of an insolvent or bankrupt estate was contrary to all principle and practice. The mode of sale was by the 49th section of the Indian Insolvent Act entirely under the control of the Court; and it was competent to any creditor to present his petition. The discretion of sale was usually left to the assignee; but it was an abuse of discretion to send the assets for sale beyond the jurisdiction, while a sale could

be effected under the eye of the Court, and without risk to the estate on very reasonable terms. It had long ago been decided in England, that if the assignee himself left the jurisdiction it was a ground for removing him from the trust, and there was a case in 1 Ves. to that effect. The removal of the assets, however, was a still stronger measure, and nothing but absolute necessity could justify it. What security was there that the consignees might not fail with the proceeds in hand? or what control could this Court exercise over the funds while in England? If realized here, the court could see to the immediate investment for security, which was required here of the assignee, in analogy to the order of Lord Loughborough, and the subsequent direction of the 49th Geo. III., which had been adopted in the late consolidated bankrupt, Act 6, Geo. IV. No court of bankruptcy or insolvency in England could direct their investment or exercise any control over them: the agent there would be the personal agent of the assignee, accountable only like any private agent. The assignee might be, perhaps, held responsible, but what was his responsibility to answer 8 or 10 lacs of rupees? This disposition of assets was in direct opposition to the very principle of bankrupt and insolvent laws, which was a speedy realization and distribution; for it must necessarily delay the winding up of the estate for 18 months at least. It did, indeed, appear, that the assignee was to obtain the whole estimated value on advance 2-3ds for Government and 1-3d for the consignees, who would thus purchase by an advance of 1-3d a commission on the whole. This might be a pretty speculation for him; for they had the double security of the indigo, and of the estate at large; but it was a gain to him at the risk of the creditors, inasmuch as, in case of the proceeds not realizing the advance, the estate would be liable to all the loss of re-drawing, and all the charges and delays, and that on a mere speculation of obtaining a better price. But the assignee was not warranted on a speculation; he was bound by the 49th section of the act to sell immediately, unless this Court sanctioned delay. The order of Court had sanctioned delay in the sale not of the produce, but of the factories and works. Produce was perishable: and it was the duty of the assignee to have realized it during the past season. A heavy loss had already been suffered, for which possibly he might be made personally answerable; longer delay were inexcusable, and un-

less he could shew to the Court a case of absolute necessity, it would never authorise the further delay of a remittance for sale to so distant a market. No such necessity could be made out, for indigo was sworn to be always marketable here; indeed, this was the indigo market for all the world. The rule in bankruptcy was, that any single creditor might insist on present sale, as was done in the case of Sir George Colebrooke's bankruptcy, though the great majority of the creditors there assented to the delay, and 15s 1d in the pound had been already realized with an expectation of realizing 20s. It was suggested by Mr. Turton, that such a consignment had been expressly sanctioned in the estate of Palmer and Co., but the order was not opposed by any creditor; and besides that order had been made on a suggestion, that dividends had to be made in England, which was an untenable ground, for the Court would never suffer the assets to be distributed any where else, but under its own control, and at the place of administration of the estate. Creditors were bound to come and take their dividends here,—the assignee was not authorized to remit to them. The order made in that case was altogether anomalous, and ought not to be followed. He relied, however, mainly on the general rule, not to allow the assets to be sent out of the jurisdiction, which he could not find to have been permitted in any other case. The mere fact of such an intention was sufficient ground for the Court to call upon the assignee to justify such an exercise of his discretion. [The following is the correspondence alluded to in the petition, between the assignee and the parties to the application: (B) To D. MACINTYRE Esq., Assignee of the Estate of Messrs. Cruttenden, McKillop and Co.—Sir,—Observing by an advertisement of Messrs Moore, Hickey and Co., that it is your intention to ship to England such of the indigo belonging to Messrs. Cruttenden, MacKillop and Co.'s estate, as you may not be able to dispose of in the market on or before Tuesday next, at such prices as in your opinion are fair and reasonable, we beg for ourselves and those we represent, to state our conviction, that the alternative which you have resolved on taking, that of shipping to England, will prove in our opinion highly injurious to the interests of the estate. We are of opinion that there are at all times numerous purchasers of indigo in this market, and if at the present moment the article is flat, which is not unusual at this season of the year it will be materially as-

sisted by the Government having reduced their rate of exchange on advances to 2s. 1d. the rupee, but should it not be found feasible to sell at the present moment at fair and reasonable prices, we are of opinion, that it is in every way more for the advantage of the estate that the indigo should be held in Calcutta till it can be sold, rather than subject the estate to a speculative operation by throwing it into the English market, and beyond your own control. We, therefore, protest against the shipment of the indigo to England without a previous application to the Insolvent Court, which would enable us to come in and express our objections to a measure calculated as we think to jeopardise the assets of the estate without any apparent prospect of benefit. Should our protest be disregarded, we shall think it our duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Court. We remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servants, (Signed) Bagshaw and Co., Willis and Earle, Gisborne and Co., Lyall, Matheson and Co., John Lowe, Boyd and Co., Bruce Shand and Co., Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. (C.) REPLY.—Sir.—I have received your letter of the present date, referring to my proposed intention with respect to the indigo on hand belonging to the estate of the late firm of Cruttenden, MacKillop and Co., and, in reply, I beg to state, that I see nothing therein calculated reasonably to lead me to a deviation from the course adopted under the most mature consideration, and the best advice I could command, before making up my mind to any step whatever with respect to the property in question; but, at the same time, I shall be glad to explain to you or any other party concerned in the result of the measure, either at my office or the Insolvent Court itself, at such time as you may appoint, provided such appointment is not calculated by delay to incommode or frustrate my proceedings. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, D. MACINTYRE, Assignee of Cruttenden and Co. Calcutta, June 15, 1835.] (D) To D. MACINTYRE, Esq., Assignee of the Estate of Cruttenden, MacKillop and Co.—Sir,—I have been directed by Messrs. Bagshaw and Co., on the part of themselves and the gentlemen who signed the requisition for a meeting at the Exchange Rooms, on Monday last, the 22d instant, to inform you that it is their intention, as early as possible, to prefer a petition to the Insolvent Court, having reference to the objects of that meeting, as they are desirous of collecting all the information they can to lay before the court, and as you

did not afford the opportunity of having certain questions put to you by your early withdrawal from the said meeting. I now beg to submit the six questions subjoined as relating to the property under your charge, and to request an early reply to them. I am, Sir, Yours ever obediently, G. HENDERSON.—June 3, 1835. *Questions referred to.*—1st. ~~What quantity~~ of indigo was actually produced at the factories?—2d. Has any part, and if any, how much has been sold?—3d. What has indigo fallen in price since the season closed?—4th. What indigo was sold at the last sale?—5th. To whom is the indigo to be consigned?—6th. What offers for ships, factories, and houses have been refused? (E) To G. HENDERSON, Esq., Calcutta.—Sir,—Your letter of 23d inst. did not reach me until two in the afternoon of yesterday to admit of my then replying to the questions which you have been directed to put to me by Messrs. Bagshaw and Co., on behalf of themselves and the gentlemen who signed the requisition for a meeting at the Exchange Rooms on Monday last, the 22d instant. I shall now proceed to give you the required information as far as I am able, premising, however, with reference to the assertion of your clients, that I did not on that occasion afford them an opportunity of interrogating me on the subject of the affairs of Messrs. Cruttenden and Co.'s estate, that I did not withdraw from the meeting until the motion of adjournment had been made and seconded, nor until parties representing to my certain knowledge, a majority of creditors in point of amount, had quitted the room, owing apparently to the delay that occurred in completing the proposed scrutiny of votes. I should add, too, that I had previously expressed my readiness to answer at my office, any enquiries which the requisitionists might be desirous of making:—*Question 1.* What quantity of indigo was actually produced at the factories? *Answer.* Factory maunds, 7,132.—*Q. 2.* Has any part, and if any, how much has been sold? *A. 2.* By private sale, at 100 to 155 Fy, maunds, 1,136; by public auction at 112-8 to 140 per maund. Fy. maunds, 229.—Total Fy maunds, 1,365.—*Q. 3.* What has indigo fallen in price since the season closed? *A. 3.* It is impossible to offer any accurate statement on this head. The question may be best answered by asking what the effect would have been of throwing upon the market the whole of the indigo belonging to the estates of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., and Fergusson

and Co., at the unusually protracted opening of the shipping season after home and foreign buyers had been holding back under an expectation that the assignees would be ultimately compelled to proceed to forced sales—would recent rates have been obtained? I think not, and here I am at issue with the requisitionists on a matter of opinion in which I am entitled to exercise one act upon my own judgment, aided by the best disinterested advice obtainable and subject only to the restraint of the Insolvent Court.—*Q. 4.* What indigo was sold at the last sale? *A. 4.* Factory maunds 229, at 112-8 to 140 per md.—*Q. 5.* To whom is the indigo to be consigned? *A. 5.* To Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., and Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop and Co. jointly—two houses of well known stability and experience in indigo matters whose available funds here are being employed in advances on one-third of the indigo at the valuation at which the Company are advancing on the other two-thirds, so that the assumed value of the whole will be immediately forthcoming for the purposes of the estate, while all risk and inconvenience from want of funds will be avoided.—*Q. 6.* What offers for ships, factories, and houses have been refused? *A. 6.* All the ships have been sold except the *Carnatic*, for which I have refused 35,500 rupees, the commander and other competent judges having considered her well worth 50,000 rupees. Of the offers made for the factories I have declined the following; viz.

	Sa. Rs.
For Belnaberry	320,000
„ ½ of Kishnagar	150,000
• „ Lollpore	25,000
„ Magroo	22,000
„ Muttydally	15,000

With respect to the landed property, I understand from Messrs. Jenkins, Low, and Co. that 64,000 rupees were offered at public auction for the Union Bank, but that was under my limit in fixing, in which I was guided by the valuation of professional people, and moreover actuated by reasons which I am ready to explain to any enquiring creditors. There has been several negotiations for the purchase of lots of landed property which have approached but not ended in positive offers, and in cases where tenders have been made for houses, factories or ships, and declined, I have been influenced by a variety of considerations, the nature of which it would be tedious and inconvenient to explain in writing. I shall be happy, however, to afford all such explanations that may be deemed necessary either by your clients, their co-re-

quisitionists, or by any creditor, or representative of a creditor, my desire being to court the fullest investigation of my management of the estate, and I only regret that my motives of action are not likely to be fully understood or appreciated without an expensive appeal to the Insolvent Court. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, (Signed) D. MACINTYRE, Assignee of Cruttenden & Co. — June 25, 1835.

—Chief Justice. This is an application for an order *nisi* to restrain the assignee from shipping a quantity of indigo to England; and one of the objections is, that he has no power to remove the assets beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. With reference to the powers vested in an assignee, they are totally different and much more extensive here than in England or in any other country: and I think it very fortunate that the drawer-up of the India Insolvent Act has inserted a clause which prevents a single creditor coming into Court to compel a sale. By the 50th section of the Act, the Court may defer the sale of property if it shall think proper; and under that clause Mr. Justice Grant made an order authorising the assignee to carry on certain factories belonging to this estate. Of course, this order gives the assignee a great discretion, authorising him to invest large sums in the manufacture; to sell the produce, and to bring the amount to the general account. Now, this is an application of a very few creditors, though their claims are to a large amount, for the Court to interfere with the discretion vested in the assignee, and to order him to conduct the sale in a particular manner, and in a particular place. If strong grounds were laid before me, I would interfere, but they must be very strong grounds indeed. If it were shewn that the assignee was about to exercise his discretion to the injury of the estate, I would restrain him from proceeding; but from anything that appears in this petition, the course he is pursuing may be the one best adapted for the benefit of the creditors. Had the gentlemen who have signed this petition sworn, or took upon themselves to state, that the course adopted by the assignee was an unprofitable one for the estate, or that the sale of the indigo would produce a less amount in England than it would in this market, either of those grounds would have induced me to grant an order *nisi*; but no such statements do not appear, and the Court is asked to interfere with nothing before it except the vague suppositions of the petitioners. It is said that the pro-

per season for the sale of indigo is December, January, and February; if so, why did not the petitioners make this application in Feb., and not delay it till July? I cannot undertake to say that the assignee is adopting the course best adapted for the interests of the creditors; but this I do say, that it would be a mischievous course for the Court to interfere with his discretion on any other ground than a vague statement. Let them shew any misconduct in the assignee and the Court will remove him; or let it be shewn that he is adopting a course injurious to the creditors and the Court will call upon him to answer the statement. But it is not shewn how the interests of the creditors may be injured; on the contrary, it appears that the assignee has received the money for the indigo. If it can be shewn that the estate has suffered by the sale in England, it might, though it would be a hard case certainly, be a ground to call upon him to make good the loss; but while he has the funds in his hands at this moment, it is not possible for the Court to interfere with his discretion. I do not know whether the petitioners are mercantile men in Calcutta, but if they are, I cannot suppose they are acting from any motive but a desire to benefit the estate. However, they have not stated or shown that a loss will be the consequence of the course adopted by the assignee; I take it, therefore, that they are not able to do so, and I must refuse the order *nisi*. — *Englishman*.

August 8.

In the matter of Ruggoram Ghossain. — Mr. Clarke, on behalf of two Native creditors, applied that an adjudication of insolvency be issued against Ruggoram Ghossain, formerly the banian to the late firm of Palmer and Co., and carrying on business with them in the Calcutta bank. The petitioners applied under the 10th section of the insolvent act, which enacts, that departing the jurisdiction with intent to defeat or delay any creditor, shall be deemed an act of insolvency, on which creditors may petition. The petitioners set forth that Ruggoram Ghossain had left Calcutta, and gone to reside at the foreign settlement of Serampore. *Order Nisi*.

August 29.

An order *nisi* having been granted on a former day for an adjudication of insolvency against this person, Mr. Advocate General moved to make the rule absolute, and Mr. Turton shewed cause. In the first place, he objected to the title of the petition; there was no such man

as "Ruggonauth" Gossain, and as there was no adjudication there was no "matter" before the Court. These objections may appear trivial, but they were not so in as much as no indictment could be sustained for perjury, which might appear in this proceeding.—Sir E. Ryan, after looking at the petition, said he would not stop the proceeding for those inaccuracies. Mr. Turton then drew the attention of the Court to the party who petitioned. The affidavit was made by Muddunmohun Dutt, of Burra Bazar, a gomastah in the services of the banking house carried on under the style and firm of Juggomohun Sill, and Annundmohun Sill, but the application had been made by Mr. Clarke on behalf of Juggomohun Sill, Kistnomohun Sill, and Bisnomohun Sill, surviving members of the firm of Juggomohun Sill, and Annundmohun Sill. The affidavit did not set forth who are the partners in the firm; they were so described in the petition but not in the affidavit, nor was there any affidavit of debt due from Ruggoram Gossain, but it was merely set forth that "John Palmer, George Alexander Prinsep, William Prinsep, and Charles Barber Palmer, who, together with Ruggoram Gossain, were the partners and proprietors of a certain establishment denominated by the name of the Calcutta Bank, are justly indebted, &c., &c." Now, from this it would appear not that Ruggoram Gossain is indebted but that Palmer and Co. are indebted. If it was an affidavit that Palmer and Co. were indebted he believed it to be true; but if it was an affidavit that Ruggoram Gossain was indebted he believed it to be false, and after the affidavit was read that he intended to put in, he believed the Court would be of the same opinion, but at present he submitted that there was no affidavit of debt to found this application.—Sir E. Ryan. It is here distinctly sworn Palmer and Co., who, together with Ruggoram Gossain, were partners in the Calcutta bank, are indebted.—Mr. Turton. Yes, my Lord, are indebted.—Palmer and Co.—the nominative case—are indebted.—Sir E. Ryan. Oh, Mr. Turton, that will do;—I think it sufficient, however, at present. Mr. Turton thought he would be able to satisfy the Court that there was some intention in this indirect manner of swearing, because his affidavits gave a direct negative to that on which the application was founded. But first, according to the X. section of the insolvent act, before an adjudication could issue it was necessary that the person should be a trader liable

to become bankrupt, and such person must depart without the limits of the Court's jurisdiction with intent to defeat or delay any creditor. Now, he thought he should be able to prove that Ruggoram Gossain was not such trader, and did not depart without the limits with such intent; and, consequently, that he did not come within the meaning of the X. clause of the insolvent act. In order to do this it would be necessary to go through the affidavits on both sides.—Sir E. Ryan here intimated that if the affidavits were contradictory, he would not make an adjudication at present, but appoint a day for witnesses to be examined before the Court. In this proceeding he issued an order *nisi* instead of the course hitherto adopted of making the adjudication, and allowing the party to come in to set aside, because he could not entirely divest himself of some proceedings that had taken place in the Court above.—Mr. Turton said, it was set forth that Ruggoram Gossain was a trader at the time of the loan, which was distinctly denied. The fact was, that he had not carried on any trade for 25 years, though as he had been the banian of Palmer and Co., it would be impossible to deny that he was such a trader as came under the bankrupt act at home. It was also true that Ruggoram had a share in the Calcutta bank, but his name had been inserted without his authority. In 1828, in consequence of a pressure which existed in the money market, there was a meeting of the principal agents in Calcutta, at which it was determined that the Calcutta banks then in operation should draw in their issues, and from that period it had become merely a bank of deposit, Juggomohun Sill and Annundmohun Sill were well aware of this fact, as they were the cashiers to the house through Ramchunder Sill, the son of Juggomohun, and they must also have been aware from the same source that in April, 1829, Ruggoram's interest in the bank entirely ceased. Palmer and Co. were the secretaries of the eight Canton Insurance Company, and some persons in whose favor policies were granted, and the loss adjusted, being desirous to obtain the money before it became due, applied to Juggomohun Sill to have the same discounted, and Juggomohun wishing to have Palmer and Co.'s endorsement, applied to Mr. G. A. Prinsep for that purpose, who endorsed the policies not for the Calcutta bank but for Palmer and Co., the affair being, in fact, only a plan to put 2 per cent into the coffers of that

firm, and the transaction did not appear in the books of the bank. At the time the policies were discounted, Palmer and Co. had a large sum of money in their hands belonging to the Canton Insurance Company. The policies had not been paid as the Insurance Company contended that they were a set-off against the assignees of Palmer and Co.'s estate. Why did not Juggomohun go against the Canton Insurance Company? Instead of doing so, he had brought an action against Ruggoram, first in the Zillah Court of Hooghly, where he had been nonsuited; he had then appealed to the Sudder, which confirmed the decision of the Zillah Court, and after suffering six years to expire, he came against him in the Insolvent Court, with an application to make him insolvent on a mere pen-and-ink transaction of Palmer and Co.'s. Now, as to the residence of Ruggoram, the affidavits stated that he was born at Serampore, where his family, property, and family dwelling house were situated. When sixteen he commenced proceedings against his uncle for a moiety of the property, which he recovered, and then commenced business as a banian to a number of persons, but so far from carrying on trade, he had not even entered into any of the insurance copartneries. He certainly had a lodging-house in Calcutta, but it was merely for his convenience and for the purpose of lodgings only, as he spent the holidays at Serampore, performed his poojahs there, and always went there on the Saturday nights, whence he did not return until Monday morning. He went to Serampore on the Saturday previous to the Monday on which Palmer and Co. stopt payment, and on the morning of the latter day he set out to return to his business as banian, when he was met by a person who informed him that the house had stopt, he then returned to his house at Serampore, and had not again returned to Calcutta. Now, as he had no idea of the house going to fail when he quitted Calcutta, he could not be said to have gone away with an intention to defeat or delay his creditors. The learned Counsel then drew the Court's attention to the distinction between the bankrupt act at home and the insolvent act for this country, the former making it an act of bankruptcy to remain out of the jurisdiction, but the latter did not make it an act of insolvency unless the person went out of the jurisdiction with an intent to defeat or delay his creditors. The Court ordered witnesses to attend on 24th of Oct.

August 29.

In the matter of Robert Brown.—Mr. A. Wight applied to make an order nisi absolute for the final discharge of this insolvent. Ordered on the examiner putting in his certificate, that the creditors had consented in the terms of the 63d section of the act.

SUMMARY.

Dreadful Accident.—A dreadful accident happened near Mussoorie a few days since. Lieut. George Turner, of the 38th N. I., was out shooting under some shelving rocks, a splinter from one, somehow got detached, and fell with great force on the unfortunate gentleman, inflicting a very severe wound and fracturing his skull. Mr. Turner was brought into Mussoorie, and by our last accounts he was considered in imminent danger.—*Mercur Obs.*

Governor of Pondicherry.—Mr. De Mele, the Governor of Pondicherry, died at sea, three days after sailing from Pondicherry.

Kureem Khan.—Kureem Khan has been found guilty by Mr. Colvin of the murder of Mr. Fraser, and the sentence having been confirmed by Mr. Ewer, a warrant was issued on the 14th of Aug. for his execution, which, however, was suspended on a representation of the Nawaub Shumsooddeen's Vakeel, who stated that he could bring evidence that the murder was committed by another man. It is supposed, however, that nothing can shake the evidence against the culprit, and that long ere this he has paid the forfeit of his crime by an ignominious death. Nothing can be known regarding the Nawaub until the papers come down to Calcutta, where they have not yet been received.

Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.—Among the recent changes which have been, and are still taking place in the different departments under Government, we have understood that the introduction of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents has taken place in the Benares Agency, and that it is in contemplation to create similar appointments in the Agency of Behar. The object in view by the creation of these situations to be held by gentlemen out of the service, is to insure the active operation of persons not subject to constant removal, which must be the case, more or less, if they were held by those who from the nature of the service are constantly aspiring to appointments of a higher grade.

Library in Calcutta.—A numerous meeting was held at the Town-hall, on

31st Aug. last, for the purpose of considering the best means of establishing a public library in Calcutta, which should be open to all classes. Sir J. P. Grant was in the chair. Twenty-four gentlemen were appointed a Provisional Committee to frame all the arrangements and to submit them to a future meeting. We have no doubt that a valuable library will speedily be formed in Calcutta, well stored with books, and that a great spur will thus be given to the improvement of the country.

Socotra.—The island of Socotra appears after all to be abandoned. Tenders for bringing away troops and stores there, are advertised for in the last Bombay Government Gazette.

Heera Lall.—Heera Lall, the celebrated gunsmith, died on the 10th inst. of a lingering disease, for which, notwithstanding his frequent intercourse with Europeans, he refused to seek European assistance. With tools little less rude or numerous than those of the common blacksmiths of the country, he executed gunsmith's work in a style of elegance and durability which was not surpassed by the first London artists. He had the true native antipathy to machinery, which, possessed as he was of some capital, he could easily have procured, and, had he done so, his guns would have rivalled those of Manton. His brother-in-law, Doelee Chunn, an intelligent and skilful workman, succeeds to his business.—*Agra Ukh*.

The Trigonometrical Survey.—It is said that the grand Trigonometrical Survey will be abolished in about a year and a half, orders having been received from home to that effect.

The Lord Bishop.—We see it mentioned that the Lord Bishop has declined to preach a charity sermon on behalf of the unhappy sufferers by invasion at the Cape, because the receipts for a single night's performances at the Chowringhee Theatre are appropriated to the same benevolent purpose. His Lordship, however, has given an additional subscription of 200 rupees, for the purpose.

Jeypore.—Major Alves has recovered from the effects of the late mysterious attempt at his life, but is still weak, and it is feared he will always remain so.

North East Frontier.—Letters from the North East Frontier state that a serious irruption of the discontented Kumples and Singphos has lately taken place above Suddyah, under the Duffah Gaum, a chief who has never been well

affected towards the British Government. "About three weeks ago," says a correspondent, "he came down with about 400 followers to Beesa, about 80 miles from Suddyah, and the capital of the chief of that name, against whom he had a deadly cause of quarrel, and here being joined by the other chiefs or gaums, to the number, it is said, of 2,000, and their followers, they plundered Beesa, massacring indiscriminately male and female; and having set fire to the place the Duffa Gaum, with his followers, located themselves in a stockade near the ruins of the town—and there remain—the rest returning to their homes. Amongst the sufferers by the irruption are several Kyahs, and other subjects of the British Government, who had established themselves as merchants at Beesa, and whose property has been entirely carried off, and their agents and servants killed. This attack was made with such extreme caution that the Beesa Gaum though perpetually on the look out had scarcely time to escape, and in fact part of his family was massacred." A party of sepoys from Suddyah, and the gun-boats under Mr. Bruce, had proceeded to dislodge the miscreants from their stockade, but nothing had been heard of their proceedings when our correspondent's letter came away.

Futtehghur.—The *Mofussil Ukhbar* states that the Resident has been directed by Government to receive under his protection the Baze Baic, but he is to exercise a strict surveillance over her movements.

Lieut. Meade.—We hear that this officer is about to retire from the service, having come to a fortune by the death of his father; this will promote Ensign J. Butler, 55th N. I. to his Lieutenantcy.

Rumours of Wars.—It is said, that a large force is to be assembled at Jeypoor on the 15th of November next.

Point Palmyras.—A committee of survey proceeded down lately to examine the condition of the light house on Point Palmyras. They have reported, we learn, that the building is safe for another year, though it is gradually being washed away. When it falls, it is probable that the materials will be collected, and another light-house erected with them on False Point to the southward of Palmyras, a station, which it is said, all the nautical men consulted recommend as preferable. The reason why their advice has hitherto been not attended to, was, we believe, that the engineers reported unfavorably on the soil

near the point; but the light-house might be a mile or more in land if necessary, where the shore can be so nearly approached, so that we hope if the light-house is rebuilt, a station near False Point will be fixed on.

The Jockey Club.—A smart effort has been made to restore the race course and revive the Calcutta races. Nearly 100 gold mohurs have been subscribed since Thursday!

Outrage.—An outrage of a singular description has taken place in the house of the Rev. Mr. Heberlin, where a young Native had proceeded for the purpose of receiving religious instruction from the reverend gentleman, which ultimately led him to request that he might be received into the Christian faith. It appears that this fact had become known to the relations of the young man, and a large number assembled at the house of Mr. Heberlin and succeeded in forcibly hurrying off the young convert, who has since not been heard of by his instructor.

Bank of Bengal.—Those who take an interest in the Bank of Bengal Charter will recollect that, in order to ascertain what were really the opinions of the proprietary at large upon the question of excluding from the direction persons holding the office of director in any other banking institution, Government requested that a circular should be sent from the Bank to its proprietors resident in India, requesting a specific opinion upon that point. Accordingly, under the orders of Directors, the Secretary of the Bank issued 81 circular letters, requesting an answer before the 5th of the present month and the result is, that 61 answers were received, of which 32 are for exclusion, and 16 against it—which result has been reported to Government.

"The *Asia* which left town on the 18th Aug., has been totally lost on Saugor Beach. The official accounts have not yet transpired, but we have heard some particulars of the disaster. It appears that the ship was in the lower part of the old channel, when at 4 A. M., on swinging to the flood, the vessel struck very hard several times, and knocked her rudder off, having driven during the night. At daylight found her driving—let go a second anchor—hoisted a signal of distress which was answered by the *Beacon* light vessel which rendered every possible assistance. At 6-30 finding that the vessel would not wear, let go a third anchor, having previously slipped from the other two—but after snubbing her she would not bring up, and the chain cable not being clenched below, run out end for

end, in consequence of which Mr. McDormand, the pilot in charge, was obliged to run the vessel on shore on Saugor Beach. During the flood, the decks were burst up and the cargo floated out of the hold. The whole of the crew, however, were landed in safety; but the Captain, who was in delicate health and could not hold on, was washed off the fore-castle by a sea, when the ship struck the beach. The crew left the wreck at daylight, and walked up to Middleton Point on Saugor; whence they were taken off by the *Beacon*, the light vessel of the Gaspar Channel. The cargo of the *Asia* was valued, we learn, at about three lakhs of rupees."

Capt. Hawkins.—The case of the salvage on the *Sylph* has been commented upon at Bombay, as if the Insurance offices here were insensible to the merits of Captain Hawkins. We know from personal communication with their secretaries and members, that no such feeling of ingratitude exists. They are most ready to acknowledge the great service rendered to them by the good judgment, promptitude and exertions of that commander and his officers, without which the greater part of the opium that was extracted from the wreck, would no doubt have been lost for ever. But the question now is, what pecuniary reward shall be assigned for those services. It is a question of right and usage, not of liberality—for Capt. Hawkins has not put his claim on that footing. Certainly he had the power to retain any part of the opium and to sell the whole of it at Singapore or elsewhere, leaving the owners to bring their action for their respective interests, but this would not have improved his ultimate position,—not to speak of the expenses of law. We understand that his agents, Messrs. Macintyre and Co., demur to admit the compromise tendered by the Insurance offices with the sanction of this Government. If they consult the real interest of the salvors, they will not let the matter go into Court; for, judging from decisions at home in similar cases, we more than doubt if the Court would give so large a proportion as one-eighth which has been tendered. In estimating the salvage, regard will naturally be had to the costs of salvage incurred by other means—to the expense of the hire of the *Maris* and three other vessels by which 340 chests of opium were extracted from the wreck. Another consideration, too, will not be overlooked, that the H. C. ship *Cire*, which Captain Hawkins commanded, was a public vessel, and that portion of the salvage which would be awarded to the owners of a

private vessel for assistance, is, consequently, not chargeable in this case. Regard would also be had to the amount of the property; a fourth or even a half might scarcely be a sufficient compensation to the salvors of a sugar or a grain cargo, while upon a salvage producing four lakhs of dollars, the same merit and the same exertions are rewarded with more than a lakh of rupees if one-eighth be allowed.

Dr. Twining—Dr. Twining commenced his professional studies at Guy's Hospital about the year 1808, and such even at that time was his earnestness in the study of surgery and anatomy, that, instead of retiring into the country when the Lecturing Theatre in the borough closed, he was amongst those who continued his labors in the anatomical school of Mr. Joshua Brooks,—certainly one of the most celebrated anatomists of his day. In 1810, Mr. Twining joined the British army in Portugal, and with scarcely a month's absence on sick leave, he continued with it till the allied army invested Paris. He was subsequently present at the closing victory of Waterloo. Mr. T. went through most of the grades of Medical service in his Majesty's army. He served as hospital assistant, regimental assistant surgeon, and, lastly, on the Medical staff of Lord Hill. Having been present for so long a time among scenes of battle, of violence, of death by injuries and by climate—of hope, of doubt and dismay, of confidence and its alternate disappointment and justification, we may easily discern a reason for that cool, determined, uncompromising spirit which animated the breast of the subject of our notice. No man formed a judgment with greater coolness than Mr. Twining—no man pursued its dictates more steadily until his object had been achieved. Yet his manner was mild to a degree, assuming the appearance of Quaker-like simplicity. At the end of the war in Europe, when, like others, he was out of employment, Mr. Twining volunteered for service to Sierra Leone, when another candidate proving more *fortunate*, Mr. Twining obtained as a compensation for his disappointment, the situation of surgeon to his Excellency Sir Edward Paget, then Governor of Ceylon. He subsequently accompanied Sir Edward to Bengal, when that gallant officer was appointed to command the Indian army, and through his influence obtained admission into the Company's Medical service. Since, then, what more need be said? We all know that he opened to himself one brilliant career, which termi-

nated only with his death. Mr. Twining was about 45 years of age, his countenance was intelligent and expressive, and strongly marked with benevolence. He was of the most abstemious habits, and capable of enduring great fatigue in the pursuit of his labours; indeed, we learn from a friend, that he had not for the past ten years been a single day absent from duty. Of his qualifications as a medical man, we will leave others to speak for him, but if we may judge from the extent of his practice, and his rapid rise to the top of his profession, we may conclude, that it was to his talents and research he was indebted for the eminent place he occupied, and the esteem in which he was held by all classes in Calcutta, Native and European. His friends will be gratified to learn, that Dr. Good-ve and Mr. Thomson have succeeded in taking a correct cast of his countenance from which a few models will be struck off in plaster of Paris, and we should hope the Medical and Physical society will take some steps to perpetuate the recollection of one, whose exertions for its prosperity were so unwearied. Mr. Twining's funeral was most numerously attended. A great portion of the most respectable Natives joined in paying the last mark of respect to his memory, and followed his remains to the grave, his body being carried by the hospital apprentices at their particular request.

Lieut. Martin and Cornet Irving.—A letter from Meerut of the 11th July, states that a Court of Enquiry was to be holden that day, respecting some charges preferred against Lieut. Martin, of the 52d N. I., by Cornet Irving of the 1st L. C. The latter, it is said, had applied some offensive epithets to Lieut. M., in a newspaper controversy, in which the Lieut. had assumed the name of *Vindex*. A demand for apology or satisfaction was met with a refusal to give either, and upon being posted as a cowardly poltroon, Cornet I. sent in charges. "Thus," says our correspondent, "we are likely to be embroiled in more Courts-martial, and the society of Meerut again involved in uproar."

Metcalf's Library.—According to the *Englishman*, there were already 150 subscribers to the Metcalf's Library, and the proposal "continues to receive the most decided support of all ranks and classes." We are very well satisfied with the scheme of a public library, since the vote has been coupled with a resolution to have a marble bust of Sir C. Metcalf in it, notwithstanding the circumstances of climate and habit which

will continue to render a library in Calcutta less a place of resort than at the Cape, at Bombay, or in any other large town that could be named. The scheme has one great recommendation, that the College library may fairly be counted upon as available, and in that will be obtained a copious supply of classical literature. To a public library there will be frequent donations of books from persons going home and breaking up their establishments; and when it is universally known that such an establishment exists in Calcutta, it is not unlikely that presentation copies of new works will occasionally be sent by their authors, especially those who are connected with India, as obtains with Literary and Scientific Societies.

Dr. Twining.—The friends of the late Dr. Twining held a meeting on 4th Sept., in one of the rooms of the Town-hall. Although it was a pretty numerous one, there being nearly forty gentlemen present, we should, considering its nature, have regarded it as a private meeting, but for the locality of it and the circumstance of its being called by public advertisement, and should, therefore, have abstained from any public notice of the proceedings. As it is, we may be permitted to state generally, in addition to what appears in the string of resolutions, that some of the gentlemen were of opinion that the meeting should forthwith determine upon the mode in which they should testify their esteem for their lamented friend: it was urged, that so numerous an assemblage was not to be expected at any second or future meeting upon the same subject, and it was accordingly proposed, by way of amendment to the motion for leaving that point open to the consideration of a committee, and for future determination when the amount of subscriptions should be known, that the subscriptions should be devoted to the erection of a monument in the Cathedral, the form and expense of which might be determined hereafter. A great majority, however, preferred leaving the question open: and with respect to the proposition for a monument, two objections were urged,—that many persons not present had put their names on the subscription-list, with an understanding that part of the funds should be laid out in some token to be presented to Mrs. Twining,—and that a meeting of the Medical Society was to be held to-morrow evening, at which it was intended to make a similar proposition for a substantial marble monument in the Cathedral Church,—which mode of com-

memorating the professional merits of the deceased, a medical gentleman observed, would be peculiarly proper in the members of his own profession; and of course it was highly desirable that there should be no clashing of plans in the resolutions of the two meetings. This explanation caused the proposition to be withdrawn, and there seemed to be an unwillingness to entertain any other—which we attribute to a pretty general preference for a monument, should none be voted by the Medical Society. The subscription-list upon the table amounted to about 3600 rupees. As the meeting resolved to make the appropriation dependent upon the amount that would be realized, it is desirable that intending subscribers send in their names to Mr. Thomson (who has consented to act as secretary and treasurer to the committee,) before the next meeting, which is fixed for the 25th instant. And we would further suggest, that all who can attend that meeting will do so, in order that the plan of appropriation may not be merely the plan of a committee, but one that a great majority of the subscribers will fully and cordially approve. A cast of Dr. Twining's face in plaster of Paris was in the room. Its exact resemblance was very striking. It had all the serenity, and the look of thought and shrewd observation, so conspicuous in the features of the original.

Unicorn Fish.—Part of the horn of a fish, commonly called, we believe, the Unicorn Fish, has been extracted from the timbers of the "Donna Carmelita," in Messrs. Kyd and Co.'s dock. It measured five inches. The force of the fish may be judged of from the fact of the whole of this length being imbedded in solid wood, namely, three inches in the timber, and two in the planking. From its appearance, the horn tip seemed to have been so lodged for a considerable time. It was found under the counter of the vessel. This is the third instance of the kind brought to recent notice in Calcutta.

Artesian Wells.—We learn that Government have acceded to the suggestion of the Military Board, and have appointed a committee to superintend the boring operations in Fort William, with the apparatus which has been provided by the Court of Directors. We learn that Sir Thomas Anbury has been appointed President of the committee.

The new Commander-in-chief landed on 5th Sept., with all the honors due to his rank, walking from Chandpaul Ghaut to Government house, through a street

formed by the troops of the garrison. The General appeared to be in good health and spirits. At 10 o'clock a Council was held for the purpose of swearing in his Excellency.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.

Comparative Table.		1835	1831
		maunds.	
Meergunge, Dunlop and Co.	700*	830	
Bagadanga, G. French	106*	125	
Muddenderry, C. Omar	350*	1040	
Hatburia, T. Brae	150*	280	
Luchengunge, C. Omar	400*	600	
Sericole, J. Russell	150*	600	
Joradah, Cunningham and M'Nair	960*	860	
Hazarepore, Tweedie	320*	350	
Chowlah, V. Jacob	400*	556	
Soonapara, Cameron	150*	350	
Nohatta, Dubois	450*	590	
Modakally, Inglis	150*	200	
Baboo Chudee, Reed	150*	175	
Belhaberry, Bryce	1300*	960	
Ramnaghur, Dougal	550*	700	
Culnah, M'Lean	700*	460	
Bowsing Rayson	650*	450	
Dum Dummah, Greig	400*	225	
Shakie, Morell	350*	200	
Nieschydipore, Saupin	170*	160	
Coxcally, Jaggurnathpore, Saganpore, Storm	700*	500	
Coolbariah Burton and Rose	600*	290	
Baulcah, Belwahi, Hyam-pore, Dunlop	1150*	700	
Jungypore, Maseyk and Con-yard	2300+	416	
Hills and White	6500	5200	
Callipool, Deverinne	450	280	
McDonalds, Hills	2000	930	
Cattaley Hills	600	515	
Shikarpore, &c., Watsons, including Clarke	4000	4000	
Bamundee, Storm	1100	800	
Mellis	600	650	
Caie	170	150	
F. Harris and Co.	1300	1150	
Comedpore and Damudera	600+	350	
Pubna, Russel	280	120	
Coul	700+	450	
Davidson	1000+	518	
Mohingunge, Marques	300+	150	
Innes and Baird	200	110	
Bansbareah, R. Smith	150+	165	
Souksaugor, Laruletta	100+	300	
Woodin	1100+	950	
De Framond	700+	350	
Wise and Glass	1600+	1400	
Lamb	200+	180	
Lamb and Co.	250+	190	
Cootereah, Deverell	270+	140	
Moisgunge, Savi	480+	350	
Tippecola	380+	210	
R. Doucet	500+	450	
Colgong, Hawes	200	130	
Den Durnah, Campbell	450	500	
Mitropore and Malda	485+	170	
Oolla	95	100	
Humasoor	60	24	
Driver	180	80	
Monghier, Mackay	150	140	
Bongong	335	320	
Mymensing	120	90	
J. Murray, Ghazee-pore	400	550	
Mulnath, Andrews	700	1000	
Abbott	600+	425	
Lay	350	130	
Catgarrah	700	—	
	41555	35114	
Tirhoot.			
Nowell	5000	5500	
Hill and Moran	2600	3100	
Moran and Hill	700	80	
Dooriah and Kurnaul	1300	1800	
Sereyah	900	1200	
Rajpore	650	750	
Singeeah	350	450	
Deran Chupra	600	450	
Doomrah, Rajkund and Te-warah	800	—	
Poopree	1200	1100	
Kumtaul and Panaoul	800	—	
Burchur, Marar and Medti-pore	900	—	
Newaja, Hattee and Hut-cury	1200	1280	
Pettyce	200	—	
Ottar and Dhoolie	850	—	
Hursingpoor and Bowarah	900	—	
Jutwarpoor and Doultupore	1000	1125	
Shapore major, ditto minor	750	800	
Sincume and Monjoul	350	—	
Mrs. Leverett	135	180	
	21185	18835	

Koontees, in the Upper provinces, all worked off and have yielded $\frac{1}{2}$ less than last season: this year's Plant looks wretched. Rain! rain! rain!—News of the 27th, from Kishnaghur, mentions the weather as beautiful.—Produce, as expected, splendid—Hooghly and Barasett, weather most unfavorable.

A meeting was held on 27th Aug., at the Town-hall in Calcutta, for the purpose of devising means for commemorating the recognition of the freedom of the Indian Press under Sir C. Metcalfe; when the following Resolutions were agreed to, the translation of which we have taken from the "Gyananeshun:"—Resolved—That a public subscription be opened to provide for the erection of

* † Tirhoot produced last year 25,000 maunds but is expected this year to produce only about 22,000.

* Closed or nearly so.

a building which shall be called the "Metcalf Library," and that on the portico, or any other conspicuous part of the building, the object of its erection, to wit, in commemoration of the freedom of the Indian Press having been recognised by law, under the Government of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, shall be recorded by a suitable inscription. That the building, which shall be ornamented and commodious, be offered free of rent for the reception of a public Subscription Library to be formed on a scale and conducted in a liberal manner worthy of this metropolis. The Metcalfe Library to be so offered free of rent and in trust on condition. First, that the edifice be kept in repair from the funds of such library. 2nd, that a provision be made for opening the Library, and allowing the use of books gratis, to poor students, whether Native, East Indian, or European, belonging to any college, or any public school of medicine, now established, or which may be hereafter founded in Calcutta. This privilege being granted under such precautions to prevent its being abused, as the committee, presiding over the Library, shall devise. Third, that in matters connected with the Library, all possible accommodation and facility be afforded to respectable strangers visiting this city, either from the interior, the other Indian Presidencies, or from other countries. That a committee be appointed to collect the subscriptions, arrange the details, and superintend the construction of the building, and to carry into effect the above objects, adopting such measures as may appear best calculated to promote them according to the spirit of the Resolution. That after carrying the objects of the preceding Resolutions into effect, should the funds be found insufficient for a statue, that an ornamental tablet or marble be affixed in a conspicuous part of the Town-hall, on which shall be engraved Sir C. Metcalfe's letter of the —, 1835, and the Act under which the Press of India, is declared free by law. That a statue or bust of Sir C. Metcalfe, in honour of whose great measure—granting freedom to the Press—the building for the reception of a Public Library is erected and appropriated, be obtained and placed in the principal apartment of such building, with a suitable inscription to commemorate the particular intent with which it is so placed. That the following gentlemen be appointed by this meeting, a committee, with power to add to their numbers for the purpose of promoting a public dinner, to be given on the 15th proximo,

by subscription, to celebrate the freedom of the Press in India.—Messrs. Pattle, Turton, H. M. Parker, Dickens, H. Torrens, Capt. T. J. Taylor, and Mr. James Kyd.

Since publishing our interpretation of the present right of Englishmen to hold lands in the old territories of the Company, we have met with a circular of the Board of Revenue, issued for the purpose of removing all doubts, and preventing obstacles from being thrown in the way of such transfers of property by timid or ignorant functionaries. We subjoin a copy of the document. The instructions it gives are exactly in conformity with the opinions we have expressed:—(Circular.) No. 5. To the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of — Mis. Dept.—Sir,—I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to transmit, for your information and for communication to all your subordinates in charge of districts, the accompanying copies of their address (with enclosure) to Government, and of the orders received in reply dated severally the 30th December, 1834 and 22d ultimo (No. 678 and No. 200.) I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obt. Servant, —, Secy.—Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William, the 10th Feb. 1835. No. 678.—To the Secy to Govt. Revenue Department, Fort William.—Mis. Dept., Sir,—I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to request that you will lay the accompanying letter from Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, assignee to the estate of the late firm of Messrs Colvin and Co., dated the 23d instant, before the Rt. Hon. the Governor of Bengal, with their respectful recommendation that to obviate existing embarrassments, they may be authorized to issue circular instructions to their subordinates in conformity with the tenor of the Act of Parliament cited by Mr. Macnaghten, or that measures of a similar tendency may be taken, in any manner which the wisdom of Government may dictate. I have, &c., (Signed) R. D. MANGLES, Secy.—Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William, the 30th Dec. 1834. Calcutta, 23d Dec. 1834.—To R. D. MANGLES, Esq., Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Fort William—Sir,—Being desirous of having a number of estates in the district of Tirhoot, belonging to the estate of Messrs. Colvin and Co., transferred in the collector's books to my own name from that of a Native, under which they at present appear, I have to request the favor of your informing me if any objections exist to the transfer in question,—no regulation under the late Act of Par-

liament having as yet been published with regard to Europeans holding estates in the Mofussil. An early answer will oblige, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, (Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN, assignee of Colvin and Co. No. 200.—To R. D. JANGLES, Esq., Secy. to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.—Revenue—Sir,—I am directed by the Rt. Hon. the Governor of Bengal, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 678, dated the 30th ultimo, with its enclosure, and to request that you will inform the Board that his Lordship does not consider it necessary to direct the issue of circular instructions of the nature therein suggested, the provisions of the Act of Parliament referred to having been specially published for general information; and

being a sufficient authority for the guidance of all public officers. The Board will communicate the necessary orders and explanations on the subject, whenever it may be found that inconvenience is experienced from the existence of any misconceptions or embarrassments regarding it, but, in the present instance, the party whose address is forwarded by the Board would not appear to have made any application to the collector of the district to which his request has reference. The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned, a copy having been kept for record. I am, &c. (Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.—Fort William, the 22d January, 1835.

<i>Current Value of Govt. Securities, Sept. 5, 1835.</i>	To buy.	To sell.
Six per cent, remittable loan, No. 883 and upwards	18 0	17 0 pm.
First or old five per cent, loan, 1st class	0 4	0 8 dt.
Second five per cent. loan	1 to 3 per cent. premium.	
Third or new five per cent. loan	3 0 pm.	2 12 pm.
Old four per cent loan	2 2 dt.	2 6 dt.
New do.	2 6 "	2 10 "
Bank of Bengal shares	6500 0 pm.	6000 0 pm.

Course of Exchange.

	To buy.	To sell.
Bills on the Court of Directors at 12 months' date, per sicca rupee	- 2 0	2 0½
Private bills on London, six months' sight, per sicca rupee	- 2 0½	2 3

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—July 8, Mr. J. W. Grant to officiate as Superintendent of the H. Co.'s Botanic Garden at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. N. Wallich on deputation to Upper Assam—Aug. 18, Mr. R. H. Mytton to be Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, vice Staniforth removed—Mr. R. C. Halkett to officiate until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, vice Mr. Mytton—Mr. W. Monckton to officiate as a Judge of the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut—Mr. R. Lowther to officiate as Commr. under Act 3 of 1835, for the purpose of deciding the suits depending in Appeal under the provision of Reg. 1 of 1821—Mr. W. H. Woodcock to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Muttra—Mr. W. will continue to act as Magistrate of Mirzapore until further orders—Mr. D. H. Crawford has been permitted to return from Patna to the Presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his Studies in the Oriental Languages at the College of Fort William—Lieut. F. W. Birch, 41st regt. is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Calcutta Salt Chokeys during Capt. Steel's absence—Mr. T. P. Marten is appointed Salt Agent in the room of Hon. C. R. Lindsay &c.—24, Lieut. G. P. Thomas, 61th regt., and Asst. to the Superinten-

dent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee to be Asst. to the Agent to the Governor in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories—31, Captain E. G. Dixon assumed charge of the Office of Officiating Superintendent of Mhairwara, on 8th August—Sept. 2, Messrs. E. F. Radcliffe and H. G. Astell, Writers, reported qualified for the Public Service, are attached to the Agra Presidency—29, Mr. H. F. James to be Magistrate of the Zillah of Rungpore—Mr. G. W. Battye to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Baraset—Mr. C. Grant to be Commissioner in the Soonderbuns under Reg. 9 of 1816—Mr. L. J. H. Grey has been permitted to proceed to Midnapore and prosecute his Study of the Oriental Languages at that Station.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF AGRA.—June 29—The Services of Mr. F. Lowth have been placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal—30, the appointment of Mr. J. S. Boldero to officiate as a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad has been cancelled from this date—Aug. 21, Capt. W. Murray, 22d regt., is appointed dep. Post Master at Benares—26, Lieut. F. P. Fulcher to be Aide-de-camp to the Governor of Agra.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, General Department, July 29, 1835.—Notice is hereby given, that the following persons have been appointed to and in execution of the provisions of the Act of the 3d and 4th Wm. 4. Cap. 55, intituled "An Act for the Registering of British Vessels," as far as the same relate to the making of registry and granting of certificates for such vessels at the Eastern settlements, subject to this Presidency:—S. G. Bonham, Esq., or the dep. Resident for the time being at Singapore; S. Garling, Esq., or the dep. Resident for the time being at Malacca; J. W. Salmond, Esq., or the dep. Resident for the time being at Prince of Wales' Island.—The above Officers are authorised to charge for every certificate of registry granted under the provisions of the said Act a fee of 20 rupees if the vessel be of 200 tons or under, and a fee of 30 rupees if the vessel be of burthen exceeding 200 tons, and not exceeding 300 and so on an additional 10 rupees for every 100 tons of burthen. Published by order of the Hon. the Governor of Bengal.

Fort William, Legislative Department, 3d August, 1835.—The following Acts passed by the Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 3d Aug. 1835, are hereby promulgated for general information.—Act No. XI. of 1835.—I. Be it enacted that from the 15th day of Sept. 1835, the four Regulations hereinafter specified be repealed: 1st.—A Regulation for preventing the establishment of printing-presses, without license, and for restraining under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed books and papers, passed by the Governor-General in Council, on the 5th April, 1823. 2d.—A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for the good order and Civil Government of the settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council, 14th March, registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, 4th April, 1828. 3d.—A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for preventing the mischief arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, and periodical and other books and papers by persons unknown, passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the 2d day of March, 1825, and registered in the Hon. the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, under date the 11th of May, 1825. 4th.—A Regulation for restricting the establishment of printing-presses and the circulation of printed books and papers, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, on the 1st

of Jan., 1827. II. 1st.—And be it enacted, that after the said 15th day of Sept., 1835, no printed periodical work whatever, containing public news or comments on public news, shall be published within the territories of the East India Company except in conformity with the rules hereinafter laid down. 2d.—The printer and publisher of every such periodical work shall appear before the Magistrate of the Jurisdiction within which such work shall be published, and shall make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration:—"I, A. B., declare that I am the printer (or publisher, or printer and publisher) of the periodical work entitled ———, and printed (or published, or printed and published,) at ———." And the last blank in this form of declaration, shall be filled up with a true and precise account of the premises where the printing or publication is conducted. 3d.—As often as the place of printing or publication is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary. 4th.—As often as the printer or the publisher, who shall have made such declaration as is aforesaid, shall leave the territories of the East India Company, a new declaration from a printer or publisher resident within the said territories, shall be necessary. III.—And be it enacted, that whoever shall print or publish any such periodical work as is hereinbefore described without conforming to the rules hereinbefore laid down, or whoever shall print or publish, or shall cause to be printed or published any such periodical work, knowing that the said rules have not been observed with respect to that work, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine to an amount not exceeding 5,000 rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. IV.—And be it enacted, that each of the two originals of every declaration so made and subscribed, as is aforesaid, shall be authenticated by the signature and official seal of the Magistrate before whom the said declaration shall have been made, and one of the said originals shall be deposited among the records of the office of the said Magistrate, and the other original shall be deposited among the records of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other King's Court within the jurisdiction of which the said declaration shall have been made. And the officer in charge of each original shall allow any person to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying, a copy of the said declaration attested by the

seal of the Court which has the custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees. V.—And be it enacted, that in any legal proceeding whatever, as well civil as criminal, the production of a copy of such a declaration, as is aforesaid, attested by the seal of some Court empowered by this Act to have the custody of such declarations, shall be held (unless the contrary be proved) to be sufficient evidence, as against the person whose name shall be subscribed to such declaration that the said person was printer, or publisher, or printer and publisher, (according as the words of the said declaration may be) of every portion of every periodical work whereof the title shall correspond with the title of the periodical work mentioned in the said declaration. VI.—Provided always that any person, who may have subscribed any such declaration as is aforesaid, and who may subsequently cease to be the printer, or publisher of the periodical work mentioned in such declaration, may appear before any Magis. and make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration:—"I, A. B., declare that I have ceased to be the printer (or publisher, or printer and publisher,) of the periodical work entitled ———." And each original of the latter declaration shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of the magistrate before whom the said latter declaration shall have been made, and one original of the said latter declaration shall be filed along with each original of the former declaration:—and the officer in charge of each original of the latter declaration, shall allow any person applying to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said latter declaration attested by the seal of the Court having custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees:—and in all trials in which a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the former declaration, shall have been put in evidence, it shall be lawful to put in evidence a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the latter declaration: and the former declaration shall not be taken to be evidence that the declarant was, at any period subsequent to the date of the latter declaration, printer or publisher of the periodical work therein mentioned. VII.—And be it enacted, that every book or paper printed after the said 15th day of Sept., 1835, within the territories of the East India Company, shall have printed legibly on it, the name of the printer and of the publisher, and the

place of printing and of publication; and whoever shall print or publish any book or paper otherwise than in conformity with this rule, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding 5,000 rupees, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. VIII.—And be it enacted, that, after the said 15th day of Sept., 1835, no person shall, within the territories of the East India Company, keep in his possession any press for the printing of books or papers who shall not have made and subscribed the following declaration before the Magistrate of the jurisdiction wherein such press may be; and whoever shall keep in his possession any such press without making such a declaration, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding 5,000 rupees, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years:—"I, A. B., declare that I have a press for printing, at ———." And this last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the premises where such press may be. IX.—And be it enacted, that any person who shall, in making any declaration under the authority of this Act, knowingly affirm an untruth, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding 5,000 rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.—Act No. XIII. of 1835.—Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Court of Sudder Fouzdarry Adawlut for the Presidency of Bombay to direct, that any person accused of any offence, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the East India Company, may be tried in any zillah of the said Presidency.—Act No. XV. of 1835.—1. 1st.—Be it enacted, that, from the 1st day of Sept., 1835, Section XVIII. Regulation V. of 1802, of the Madras Code, be rescinded. 2d.—Be it enacted, that if a witness duly summoned by the Court of Sudder Udalt of Fort St. George shall not attend, or shall refuse to give evidence, in the manner prescribed by the existing law, that Court may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding 500 rupees, and may commit him to the Jail of the Zillah Court nearest to the Presidency, until he shall consent to give his evidence in the manner prescribed. And if the said witness shall not pay the fine imposed on him, it shall be lawful for the said Court of Sudder Udalt to direct him to be kept in confinement for a further term not exceeding three months. II.—If any person shall be guilty of contempt

of the Court of Sudder Udalut in open Court, the Court may immediately punish the offender by fining him in a sum not exceeding 500 rupees, or by committing him to custody in the Jail of the Zillah Court nearest to the Presidency, for a term not exceeding six months. III.— If it shall appear to the Court of Sudder Udalut that any person has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in any matter depending in that Court, that Court may immediately commit the offender to custody, and transmit him to the Zillah Court nearest to the Presidency, in order to his being brought to trial before the Court of circuit of the Division, in which such Zillah Court may be situated; and such person shall be dealt with in the same manner, as if the perjury had been committed within the limits of the local jurisdiction of such Court of circuit. W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William.—August 5th, 1835.— Notice is hereby given, that certificates to prove the payment of duty at other Presidencies upon goods imported from those Presidencies will be available, as a set-off against the duty chargeable at this Presidency, only on the following conditions—namely, that the certificates be produced within three months from the date of importation at the Calcutta, Chittagong, or Balasore custom houses, of the goods specified in them: the said period of three months being reckoned from the date of production of the import manifest of the goods. That, previously to the removal of the goods, from the custom-house, their description, quality and quantity, as well as the number and the marks of their respective packages, shall have been fully ascertained by the officers attached to such custom-house; that, deposit of full amount of the duties which may be chargeable on the goods at the place of importation, shall be made by the importers to the collector, pending the production of the requisite certificate; and, that samples of the goods, at the discretion of the collector, shall have been lodged at the custom-house for the purpose of being compared with the requisite certificate on its arrival. No certificate will be held to be available if it shall not be produced within the time specified, or if it shall, when produced, be found to be for goods not of the exact description and quantity of those for which it is tendered, upon which points the decision of the custom-house shall be final. By order of the Hon. the Governor of Bengal.

Fort William, Financial Department,

2d Sept., 1835.—Proclamation. — The Hon. the Governor General in Council has resolved, that the device of the new rupee, double rupee, half rupee, and quarter rupee, to be issued from the mints of India, from and after the 1st of Sept., 1835, in conformity with Act XVII. of the same year, shall be as follows:—On the obverse, the head of his Majesty William the IV., with the words "William IV., King." On the reverse, the denomination of the coin in English and Persian, in the centre, encircled by a laurel wreath; and around the margin, the words "East India Company, 1835." The new coin shall be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling. For the information of the public, an engraving of the device adopted for the rupee is herewith annexed—

Obverse.

Reverse.

The rupee shall measure in diameter one inch and 2-10ths of an inch, or 1-10th of a foot. The diameter for the double rupee shall be 1½ inch; that of the half rupee, or eight anna piece, shall be 95-hundredths of an inch; and that of the quarter rupee, or four anna piece shall be ¾ of an inch. These measures being severally the relative proportions to the rupee provided in the Act aforesaid. The weight, standard fineness, and value of the new (or C's) rupee, as defined in the Act, are here repeated for general information:—Weight, 180 grs. troy, or one tola—Standard quality, 11-12ths silver, 1-12th alloy—Value, equal to the Madras, Bombay, Furrukhabad, and Sonat rupee; and to 15-16ths of the Calcutta Sica rupee. The weights of the other silver coins, viz., the double, half, and quarter rupees to bear a due proportion thereto. The Governor-General of India in Council hereby directs all magistrates, collectors, and other public officers, to promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective districts, and particularly to notify to money changers, shroffs, podars, and others, the provision in the aforesaid Act XVII., 1835, against clipping, filing, punching, or otherwise defacing the new coin; as all rupees, double, half, or quarter rupees, so defaced or injured, will be receivable only as bullion; whereas by the Act aforesaid, if neither cut, clipped, marked, nor otherwise wilfully impaired, they will be subject to no batta whatever, and will be receivable as a legal tender for their full value until they may, by gradual wear and circulation, have lost two per cent. of their original weight. Published by order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, Financial Department, 11th Sept., 1835.—Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, has been authorised to make advances of cash to merchants on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments of goods, at the rate of 2s. 2d. per Calcutta Sicca rupee, until further orders. In all other respects, the terms and conditions of these advances to be the same as advertised under date the 27th Oct. last. By order of the Hon. the Gov. of Bengal.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS CHANGES, &c. from 8th July to 10th Sept. 1835.—74th regt. N.I. Lieut. H. N. Worsley to be Adjt., vice Timberlege appointed to command the Calcutta Native Militia—The order directing Asst. Surg. J. Macdonell to take Medical charge of the Artillery at that station is confirmed—Asst. Surgs. A. C. Gordon and W. M. Buchanan are placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra for employment under that Government—Mr. E. Wiggins is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry on this establishment, and to do duty with 19th regt. N. I.—The Div. order appointing Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, 11th troop 3d brig. H. A. to act as Adjt. to the Meywar div. of Art. in the room of Capt. A. Wilson promoted is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.—Artillery—Lieut.-col. G. Pollock, C. B. to be Colonel—Major R. Powney to be Lieut.-col.—Capt. C. P. Kennedy to be Major from 3d March 1835, in succession to Hardwick *dec.*—1st Lieut. A. Abbott to be Captain, vice Kennedy promoted with rank from 10th May 1835, vice Debrett *dec.*—2d Lieut. J. H. Campbell to be 1st Lieut. from 10th May 1835, vice Abbott promoted—Super. 2d Lieut. G. Kirby is brought on the effective strength of the Artillery—50th regt. N. I. Lieut. C. J. Lewes to be Captain—Ens. S. J. Nicolson to be Lieut.—Lieutts. R. E. Battley, C. H. Naylor, W. F. Beaton, C. Troup, W. G. J. Robe, and W. G. Cooper, are promoted to the rank of Captains by brevet—49th regt. N. I. Lieut. R. F. Macvitie to be Captain, vice Mason retired—Ens. J. Smith to be Lieut. with rank from 8th Jan. 1835, vice Bornaillie, *dec.*—63d regt. N. I. Ens. H. A. Morrison to be Lt. from 25th Sept. 1834, vice Houghton promoted—Ens. S. Toulmin to be Lieut. from 20th Jan. 1835, vice Ormsby promoted—72d regt. N. I. Ens. J. S. Davidson to be Lieut., vice Dundas resigned with rank from 5th Feb. 1835, vice Ravenscroft invalided—Asst. Surg. G. Turnbull to be Surg. vice Evans retired with rank from 28th May 1835, vice Coulter *dec.*—Capt. J. Cartwright to be Asst. Adj.

Genl. of Artillery, vice Tennant appointed Agent for Gunpowder at Ishapore—2d Lieut. J. N. Sharp of Engineers attached to the 6th, to be an Asst. in the 7th div. for the special purpose of Superintending the construction of a bridge on the road between Cawnpore and Allahabad at a Staff salary of 150 Rupees per mensem—2d Lieut. T. H. Sale to be Asst. in the 6th or Allahabad division, vice Sharp—2d Lieut. S. Pott to be an Asst. in the Ramghur division—The Reg. order appointing Lieut. D. Wilkie to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 4th N. I. during the absence of Lieut. P. Goldney is confirmed—Brev. Capt. C. Dallas, dep. Comm. to be a Comm. of Ordnance, vice Cartwright appointed Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Artillery—Lieut. F. R. Bazely of Art. to be a dep. Comm. of Ordnance, vice Dallas—Brev. Capt. E. F. Day of Art. to officiate as a Comm. of Ordnance for Capt. Dixon at Ajmere until further orders—Lieut. R. S. Master of Engineers to be Executive Engineer in Aracan—Lieut. R. Martin to be Asst. to Capt. Thomson, Superintendent of the New Road to Benares, vice Muster—Mr. E. P. Impey and Mr. J. Fagan are admitted as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment—Capt. H. B. Henderson, 1st Asst. Military Auditor General to officiate as dep. Military Auditor General, and Lieut. R. G. McGregor of Artillery as an Asst. Military Auditor General during the absence of Lieut.-col. Kennedy—The division order appointing Lieut. J. R. Younger, Interp. and Quarterm. of 56th regt. to officiate as dep. Judge Advocate to a Native General Court-martial assembled at Dinapore is confirmed—The regtl. orders appointing Lieut. F. G. Backhouse to officiate as Adjt. to Assam Light Infantry during the absence of Lt. H. L. Digge and Lieut. R. Morrison to act as Adjt. to 52d N. I., during the absence of Lieut. W. Marten on duty—1st Lieut. W. M. Shakespear is appointed Adjt. and Quarterm. to 3d brig. H. A., vice Lawrenson resigned that situation—Lieut. R. McNair to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 43d regt. during the absence on leave of Ensign E. K. Elliott—Ensign T. G. St. George, of 17th regt. Adjt. of the Talain Local Corps has been appointed to officiate as Junior Asst. to the Agent to the Gov. Genl. under Reg. XIII. of 1833—Asst. Surg. R. H. Bond is appointed temporarily to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Furreedpore in the room of Asst. Surgeon J. S. Sutherland, permitted to return to the Military Branch of the Service—Mr. W. J. Havelock is admitted as a Cadet of Infantry on the Establishment—Lieut. F.

P. Fulcher is placed at the disposal of the Agra Govt. for Civil employment—The orders directing Asst. Surg. W. L. McGregor, to assume Med. charge of 62d regt. N. I. on the departure of Asst. Surg. A. C. Gordon to Umballah, and Lieut. G. Johnston of 46th regt. N. I., to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 2d regt. L. C., is confirmed, and S. A. Abbott to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 1st regt. L. C., during the absence of Lieut. G. Reid, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement—Lt. J. Smith, 49th regt. N. I., to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 1st regt. L. C., during the absence of Lieut. G. Reid—The orders appointing Lieut. W. Alston to officiate as dep. Judge Advocate to a Native Genl. Court-martial ordered to assemble at Mhow, and Asst. Surg. A. Mackean to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station at Cawnpore during the indisposition of Asst. Surg. W. P. Andrew are confirmed—Major W. Stirling to be Lt.-col., vice Faithfull *dec.*—74th regt. N. I. Captain C. A. Munro to be Major, Lieut. N. J. Cumberlege to be Captain, Ensign D. T. Pollock to be Lieut., vice Stirling promoted—Asst. Surg. E. W. W. Raleigh to be 1st Asst. to the Presidency General Hospital, vice Twining *dec.*—Asst. Surg. D. Stewart to be 2d Asst. to the Presidency General Hospital, vice Raleigh—Lieut. F. C. Reeves is promoted to the rank of Capt. by brevet—Mr. G. Jenking has been admitted as a Cadet of Infantry on this Estab.—Capt. J. K. McCausland Asst. to the Political Agent at Subathoo and 2d in command of the Nusseree batt. to take charge of the office of Political Agent at Subathoo, and assume command of the battalion during the absence of Major Kennedy or until further orders—Lieut. E. S. Lloyd to act for Captain McCausland as Asst. to the Political Agent at Subathoo and 2d in command of the batt.—The order appointing 1st Lieut. G. J. Cookson to act as Adj. to the left wing 2d batt. Artillery, vice Abbott promoted, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement—The regtl. order appointing Ens. J. Hennessy to act as Adj. to 70th regt. N. I., during the absence on leave of Lt. P. Harris or until further orders is confirmed—Lieut. J. T. Daniell of 47th regt. N. I., to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to that regt. during the absence on leave of Lieut. Hon. R. V. Powys—10th regt. N. I. Lieut. F. St. J. Sturt to be Capt.—Ens. J. Coke to be Lieut. vice B. Wood *dec.*—Lieut. F. Cornish is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra—Capt. W. Parker, Major of Brigade of the Field Force is appointed to the district of Oude vice Capt. C. Cheape removed to the

former situation—Lieut.-col. J. Gibbs, invalid establishment, is directed to proceed towards Buxar, and to assume the temporary command of that Fortress on the departure on leave of Lt.-col. W. C. L. Bird—Capt. G. Young 70th regt. N. I. is appointed Judge Advocate General, in succession to Sir J. Bryant, who has resigned the situation—*His Majesty's Regiments* :—We understand that Sir Robert O'Callaghan has made the following promotions until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known—13th L. D., Captain H. Stones to be Major without purchase, vice Sir John Gordon, Bart., *dec.*, 24th July, 1835—39th foot, Lieut. A. Herbert, from the 54th foot, to be Lieut., vice Harvey, who exchanges, 29th July, 1835—40th foot, Lieutenant J. Curtin to be Captain without purchase, vice Pennefather *dec.* 18th July, 1835—Ensign H. C. Tyler to be Lieut., vice Curtin promoted, 18th July, 1835—45th foot, Ens. H. A. Cumberlege to be Lieut., vice Eman prom. 22d April 1835, cancels his promotion, vice Sidley prom.—Ens. J. Jerningham to be Lieut. vice Sidley promoted, 22d May 1835, cancels his promotion, vice Moore *dec.*—Ens. R. Spring to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Moore, 23d May, 1835—54th foot, Lieutenant J. Harvey, from 39th foot to be Lieutenant, vice Herbert who exchanges, 29th July, 1835—41st foot, Ensign Meik, doing duty with 49th, has been directed to proceed and join his own regiment.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Lieut. D. Lumsden 27th regt., to do duty with the Arracan local batt—Lieut. R. Long to do duty with the Sylhet L. I.—Artillery—Col. J. Almuty, on furlough, from 6th to 1st batt—Col. G. Pollock C. B., new promotion, to 6th batt—Lieut.-col. R. Powney, new promotion, officiating principal Commissary of Ordnance, to 6th batt—Major I. Pereira from 3d to 6th batt—Major C. P. Kennedy, new prom. Political Agent at Subathoo and commanding Nusseree batt., to 3d batt—Capt. G. Twemlow, Nizam's Service, from 6th comp. 5th batt. to 6th comp. 7th batt—Captain P. Jackson from 1st comp. 3d batt. to 6th comp. 6th batt—Captain D. Ewart from 2d comp. 5th batt. to 1st comp. 3d batt—Capt. A. Abbott, new promotion, to 2d comp. 5th batt—1st Lieutenant Z. M. Mallock from 3d comp. 7th batt. to 2d comp. 7th batt—1st Lieut. J. H. Campbell, new promotion, to 1st comp. 3d batt—2d Lieut. A. Broome from 1st comp. 2d batt. to 4th comp. 3d batt—2d Lieut. F. Wall, on furlough, from 1st comp. 1st batt. to 3d comp. 7th batt—2d Lt. E. G. Austin from 2d comp.

7th batt.—to 1st comp. 1st batt.—2d Lieut. H. Apperley, acting Adj. and Quarterm. to 3d batt., from 4th comp. 3d batt. to 1st comp. 3d batt.—2d Lieut. J. D. B. Ellis from 3d comp. 3d batt. to 4th comp. 3d batt.—2d Lieut. G. Kirby, brought on the strength, to the 1st comp. 2d batt.—Ensign C. A. Jackson to do duty with the 12th regt. N. I. at Allahabad—Ens. C. W. Duffin to do duty with the 37th regt. N. I. at Neemuch—Brevet Captain G. S. Lawrenson is removed from 3d troop 3d, to 3d troop 2d brig, H. A.—Col. G. Becher from 5th to 7th regt. N. I. C.—Col. J. Kennedy from 7th to 5th regt. N. I.—Ens. C. Harris to do duty with 66th regt. N. I., at Secrole, Benares—Ensign G. Q. Nesbitt, with 50th regt. N. I., at Dacca—Ensign W. L. Hasell, with 34th regt. N. I., at Midnapore.—Artillery.—Major J. C. Hyde, on furlough, from 6th to 4th batt.—Capt. P. L. Pew, from 7th to 2d comp. 6th batt., and to do duty with 7th comp. until the arrival of the 2d comp. at Delhi.—Capt. C. H. Bell, from 4th comp. 1st to 2d comp. 3d batt., and to do duty with 4th comp. 1st batt., until the arrival of the 2d comp. 3d batt., at Saugor.—Capt. G. N. C. Campbell, on furlough, from the 2d comp. 3d to the 4th comp. 1st batt.—Capt. E. Huthwaite, from the 2d to 5th comp. 6th batt., and to do duty with 2d comp., until the arrival of the 5th comp. at Neemuch—Capt. H. P. Hughes, from the 3rd to the 1st comp. 4th batt.—Capt. O. Baker, from the 2d comp. 2d to the 3d comp. 4th batt., and to do duty at Agra, till the arrival of the latter company at that station.—Capt. R. G. Roberts, (Commissary of Ordnance,) from 1st comp, 4th to 2d comp. 5th batt.—Capt. A. Abbott from 2d comp. 5th to 2d comp. 2d batt.—Brevet Capt. H. Clerk, from 4th comp. 1st to 2d comp. 3d batt., and to do duty at Saugor till the arrival of the latter company at that station.—1st Lieut. J. B. Backhouse, on furlough, from 2d comp. 3d to 2d comp. 5th batt.—1st Lieut. E. H. Ludlow, on furlough, from 1st comp. 7th to 2d comp. 2d batt.—1st Lieut. W. S. Pillans, on furlough, from 2d troop 3d brigade to 3d comp. 6th batt.—1st Lieut. F. R. Bazely, (dep. Comm. of Ordnance) from 2d to 1st comp. 3d batt.—1st Lieut. E. P. Master, from 4th comp. 3d to 1st comp. 2d batt.—1st Lieut. W. O. Young, (Adj. and Quarterm. to the Neemuch div.) from 3d comp. 2d to 5th comp. 6th batt.—1st Lieut. R. R. Kinleside, from 1st to 2d comp. 3d batt.—2d Lieut. L. Smith, from 1st comp. 2d to 4th comp. 4th batt., and to do duty, at the expiration of his present leave, at Agra, till the arrival of

the latter company at that station—2d Lieut. R. Walker, (Aide-do-camp to Major-Genl. J. W. Sleigh, C. B., at Bombay,) from 2d comp. 2d to 1st comp. 7th batt.—2d Lieut. P. Bridgman, on furlough, from 3d troop 1st to 4th troop 2d brigade—2d Lieut. G. P. Salmon, from 4th comp. 4th to 2d comp. 3d batt., and to do duty with 4th batt. till its arrival at Benares, when he will proceed and join the company to which he is now posted, at Saugor—2d Lieut. W. Paley, from 3d to 5th comp. 6th batt.—2d Lieut. E. R. E. Wilmot, on furlough, from 2d comp. 3d to 2d comp. 4th batt.—Super. 2d Lieut. A. W. Hawkins will do duty with 4th comp. 4th batt.—Ensign R. W. Bird to do duty with 65th regt. N. I. at Allahabad—Ens. G. Jenkins to do duty with 67th regt. N. I. at Dinapore.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—16th regt. N. I., from Mhow to Delhi, on arrival of the 60th regt.—17th regt. N. I., from Nusseerabad to Loodianah, on arrival of the 52d regt.—18th regt. N. I., from Baitool to Benares, on arrival of the 66th regt.—19th regt. N. I., from Barrackpore to Cuttack, on 2d Nov.—24th regt. N. I., from Barrackpore to Midnapore, on 5th Nov.—26th regt. N. I., from Gurrawarah to Meerut, on arrival of the 46th regt.—29th regt. N. I., from Jubbulpore to Bandah, on arrival of the 33d regt.—33d regt. N. I., from Cuttack to Jubbulpore, on arrival of the 19th regt.—34th regt. N. I., from Midnapore to Futtehghur, on arrival of the 24th regt.—37th regt. N. I., from Neemuch to Agra, on arrival of the 39th regt.—38th regt. N. I., from Benares to Delhi, on arrival of the 5th regt.—39th regt. N. I., from Delhi to Neemuch, on arrival of the 16th regt.—42d regt. N. I., from Delhi to Bareilly, on arrival of the 38th regt.—46th regt. N. I., from Neemuch to Gurrawarah, on arrival of the 49th regt.—49th regt. N. I., from Loodianah to Neemuch, on the 15th Oct.—52d regt. N. I., from Meerut to Nusseerabad, on the 20th Oct.—54th regt. N. I., from Nusseerabad to Meerut, on arrival of the 13th regt.—60th regt. N. I., from Futtehghur to Mhow, on 20th Oct., to be relieved by a detachment from Mynpoorie.—66th regt. N. I., from Benares to Baitool, on the 2d Nov.—69th regt. N. I., from Meerut to Saugor, on arrival of the 54th regt.—70th regt. N. I., from Bandah to Barrackpore, on being relieved by a wing from Cawnpore, which will be detached for that purpose on 2d Nov.

ALTERATION OF RANK—Artillery—Capt. D. Ewart—1st Lieut. A. M. Sepings to rank from 3d March, 1835, in

in succession to Capt. C. P. Kennedy promoted—49th regt. N. I., Lieut. R. Stein from 26th April, 1833, vice R. F. Macvittie promoted—72d regt. N. I. Lt. G. H. Ross. from 3d Feb. 1835, vice Dundas resigned—Surg. A. Simson, M. D., from 24th April, 1834, vice Evans retired—Surgeon J. Barker from 16th Sept. 1834, vice Nicoll *dec.*—Surg. R. M. Burnard from 31st March, 1835, vice Gerard *dec.*

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE—Capt. T. Lamb from 21st June, 1834—Lt. J. O. Oldham from 18th June, 1834.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES—Lieut. P. Goldney.

FURLOUGH.—Capt. J. Platt (via Bombay)—Asst. Surg. C. Griffiths—Capt. A. J. Fraser (prep.)—Captain H. O. Frederick (prep.)—Lieut. J. Mathias (prep.)—Lieut. G. G. Channer (prep.)—Lieut. J. M. Drake (prep.)—Capt. C. Griffiths (prep.)—Lieut. T. B. Studdy. Capt. R. B. Hughes (prep.)—Capt. F. Tweedale (prep.)—Lieut. G. W. Master (prep.)—Lieut. G. C. S. Master (prep.)—Major R. Chulmers—Captain C. S. Barberie—Lieut.-colonel W. C. L. Bird (prep.)—Captain B. T. Phillips (to the Cape)—Lieut. P. Nicolson (to the Cape)—Captain R. G. Roberts (prep., to the Cape)—Surg. J. Duncan (prep.)

COMMUTED TO FURLOUGH.—Lieut.-colonel Sir J. Bryant, Knt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st August, 1835.—At an European General Court-martial, re-assembled at Nomilah, Agra, on Saturday the 4th day of July, 1835, of which Colonel R. M. Gale, C. B., his Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, is President, Cornet Matthew Lushington, 7th regt. L. C., was arraigned on the following charge:—Charge.—“Cornet Matthew Lushington, 7th Light Cavalry, charged with conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of order and military discipline, in having, in camp, at Salimpore, in Rajwarrah, on the evening of the 3d of Jan., 1835, appeared in the street of tents of the 36th Native Infantry, in a state of intoxication, and, after having intruded himself into the mess-tent of that regiment, and been desired by Major Godby, the president and senior officer of the mess, to quit the tent, thrown his cap at Major Godby, at the same time using the words “take that then;” and further, upon being ejected forcibly from the tent, applying the words “blackguards,” “cowards,” and other terms of abuse, to the officers then present at the mess, who had just ex-

pelled him from the tent; he, Cornet Lushington, at the time being in arrest, and under the unpublished sentence of a General Court-martial, on a charge of intoxication, on a previous occasion. Opinion and Sentence.—“The court having duly considered the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Cornet Matthew Lushington, 7th regt. L. C., is not guilty “of conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having appeared in the street of tents of the 36th regt. N. I., in a state of intoxication,” but that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, in having thrown his cap at Major Godby, and making use of the abusive language attributed to him in the charge; the court does, therefore, sentence him, Cornet M. Lushington, 7th regt. L. C., to lose one step in his regimental rank.” Confirmed.—The Provincial Commander-in-chief is at a loss to understand on what grounds the court have, in opposition to the testimony of four witnesses out of six, acquitted Cornet Lushington of intoxication, and adjudged so inadequate a punishment for his outrageous conduct. (Signed) J. WATSON, Major General, Provincial Commander-in-chief. Calcutta, July 31st, 1835. Cornet Lushington will stand in the 7th regt. Light Cavalry, between Cornets R. J. Hawthorne and E. I. Robinson.—By order of the Provincial Commander-in-chief.

MARRIAGE.—May 27, At Loodianah. W. L. McGregor, Esq. M. L. to Anna Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieut.-col. C. R. Skardon—June 6, Mr. C. G. Arrakiel to Miss W. C. Spencer—9, Mr. T. Burke to Mrs. W. Wright—12, at Cawnpore, J. S. Toke, Esq. Surg. to Fanny Fraser, 4th daughter of the late Col. S. P. Bishop—15, at Dinapore, Lieut. J. W. Hicks, 67th regt. to Mary Rosa, eldest daughter of the late Capt. R. C. Walker—at Agra, Major W. E. Hay to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Col. Taylor, Engineers—22, Capt. W. Bell, to Mary, only daughter of the late J. Stuart, Esq.—P. D. Silva, Esq., of Sibpore, to Erene, second daughter of Mr. G. I. Esau—Mr. J. Jones to Mrs. S. H. Ruff—29, Mr. D. Henderson, to Miss H. Robertson—30, Mr. N. J. A. Da Costa, to Miss T. M. Elloy—July 2, at Agra, J. H. Fenwick, Esq., 13th L. I., to Louisa, third daughter of M. Sheridan, Esq.—13, F. Gomes, Esq. of Hossingabad, to Miss A. C. de Rozario—Lieut. F. W. Cornish, to Margaret Olympia, youngest daughter of the late T. E. Mansell, Esq., C. S.—

14, At Mozufferpore, F. Cardew, Esq., C. S., to Caroline Louisa, second daughter of Capt. R. Anstruther—At Allahabad, Mr. D. I. Permien, to Arabella, second daughter of the late Conductor, J. Beatson—18, Mr. W. Monty, to Miss E. D'Cruz—20, Drummer W. Williams, to Miss E. Webster—Mr. W. Benton, to Mrs. M. Crockford—At Soory, Mr. W. Hodges, to Miss A. Ward—21, At Dinapore, Mr. M. Hinton to Miss A. D'Camera—Mr. A. Jones to Miss S. C. Harris—Lieut. B. W. D. Cooke, 56th regt., to Harriette, youngest daughter of C. Scott, Esq., of Cornwall—23, At Kurnaul, Capt. Hogarth, H. M.'s 26th foot, to Miss Spence—25, Mr. W. T. Wesken, to Miss M. Truelove—27, Mr. F. J. Le Strange, to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain E. Weatherall—Mr. J. Andrews, to Miss V. Duran—Mr. C. Hart, to Miss C. Rodrigues—Mr. D. do Rozario, to Miss J. Louis—Mr. A. M. D'Souza, to Miss C. D'Souza—At Delhi, Lieut. W. B. Gould, to Maria Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. J. Leeson—At Ludwan, Mr. S. Thadeus, to Miss M. Ross—At Nomilah, Mr. J. Prendergast, to Mrs. E. McCarroll—28, Mr. J. Prussin, to Miss M. Oliver—29, Mr. J. Castello, sen., to Louisa, widow of the late Lieut. W. Colbrooke—30, At Howrah, Mr. E. P. Harvey, to Miss J. E. S. Landman—August 1, At Dinapore, W. E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Horse Art., to Miss M. R. Tickell—S, Mr. J. P. Hellario, to Miss J. D' Cruz—11, Mr. C. S. Starling, to Miss C. L. Arson—15, Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th, regt., N.I., to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Cunningham—17, At Mozufferpore, J. W. Yule, Esq., of Tirhoot, to Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Capt. R. Anstruther—19, At Allahabad, B. Hodgson, Esq., to Christian Anne, second daughter of the late Alexander Macleod, Esq.—26, F. B. Gonsalves, Esq., to Maria, youngest daughter of J. Eyoob, Esq.—27, Lieut. R. S. Maling, to Miss E. B. Dove—Sept. 1, Rev. T. Reichardt, to Miss R. La Mothe—Mr. E. Kendall, mariner, to Miss Gilbert.

BIRTHS.—April 5, At Simla, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. Hall, of a daughter—19, At Muttra, the lady of Capt. T. R. Macqueen of a son—May 23, At Barrackpore, Mrs. E. Donnelly of a son—28, At Agra, the wife of Sub-Conductor C. Stout of a daughter—30, At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. J. Hall, of a daughter—31, At Challah Factory, Mrs. C. A. Lloyd of a son—June 1, At sea, on board the "General Kyd," the lady of Capt. C. Douglas, of a daughter—At Rangoon, the lady of J. Manuk, Esq. of a son—2, At Bhaugle-pore, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, Esq.

of a son—1, The lady of Capt. G. Thomson of a daughter—At Muttra, the lady of Capt. J. J. Farrington of a son—5, At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. G. T. Greené, of a daughter—at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain R. Stewart of a daughter—10, The wife of Mr. J. L. Dunnett of a son—12, Mrs D. Mercado of a son—15, at Allahabad, the lady of William Johnson, Esq. of a son—June 5, at Dobah Sugar Works, the lady of C. Blake Esq. of a son—20, at Patna, the lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq. C. S. of a son—21, Mrs. G. A. Swaris of a daughter—at Meerut, the lady of V. Turner, Esq. of a son—22, Mrs. P. S. D'Rozario of a daughter—at Dum Dum, the lady of Surgeon T. E. Dempster of a daughter—23, Mrs. W. Philippe of a daughter—26, at Serampore, the lady of Captain W. Phillott of a daughter—the wife of Mr. G. T. F. Speed of a daughter—27, Mrs. D. Robinson of a son—29, Mrs. C. Hill of a son—at Allahabad, the lady of Captain Wheatley, A. D. C. of a daughter—30, the lady of W. C. Breen, Esq. of a son—July 1, Mrs C. Herd of a daughter—at Gowahatee, the wife of Mr. J. Rae of a son—3, at Bareilly, the lady of D. T. Pollock, Esq. of a son—4, at Goruckpore, the lady of F. Currie, Esq. C. S. of a son—at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. T. P. Hay of the 22d regiment, of a son—at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain R. Macnaghten of a daughter—6, the wife of Mr. F. X. Henriques of a son—Mrs. J. Biss of a daughter—7, at Cawnpore, the lady of Captain W. Alexander of a daughter—Mrs. James Bolst of a son—Mrs. L. D'Almeyda of a son—at Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. R. McNair of a daughter—8, at Allahabad, the wife of Apothecary J. Beatson of a son—9, at Mhow, the wife of Serjeant R. Brookes of a son—off Moyapore, Mrs. P. M. Stavers of a son—at Futtehgur, the wife of Mr. J. Morgan of a daughter—13, at Meerut, the lady of G. P. Ricketts, Esq. 1st regt. L. C. of a son—The wife of Mr. C. L. Vaillant of a daughter, who died on 121st—at Subathoo, the lady of Captain J. K. M'Causland of a daughter—14, at Delhi, the wife of Serjt. Madras of a son—15, at Khasagunge, the lady of S. W. Gardner, Esq. 28th regt. N. I. of a daughter—17, at Monghyr, Mrs. L. Burgess of a son—at Bareilly, the lady of Captain G. H. Edwards of a son—the lady of J. F. Leith, Esq. of a daughter—18, Mrs. J. Ridley, junior, of a daughter—Mrs. J. R. Hayes of a son, who died on 19th—19, the lady of Mons. L. Quantin of a son—at Rynagur Factory, Mrs. Cockburn of a son, who died on 25th—the lady of C. L. Pinto, Esq. of a son—20, Mrs. A.

G. Skinner of a son—at Simla, the lady of Captain J. H. Smith of a son—21, the lady of Lieut. Righy, Engineer, of a son—23, the lady of H. T. Raikes, Esq. C.S. of a son—24, Mrs. C. C. Greenway of a son—at Futtehpore, the lady of A. Grote, Esq. C. S. of a son—25, at Dinapore, the lady of Lt. J. De Fountain. of a son—26, at Allipore, Mrs. Bowser of a son—27, at Ghazepore, the lady of Lieut. Desborough, H. M.'s Buffs, of a daughter—at Mussoorie, the lady of G. Fairplay Esq. of a son—28, the lady of S. H. Boileau, Esq. of a son—29, at Burisal, the lady of H. Stainforth, Esq. of a son—Mrs. S. M. Gasper of a son—31, Mrs. A. J. Tulloh of a daughter—Mrs. T. Linton of a daughter—Mrs. M. Payne of a son—Aug. 1, at Hazareebaugh, the lady of Captain J. R. Campbell, H.M.'s 49th foot, of a daughter—2, Mrs. J. Gonsalves of a son—3, at Allahabad, the lady of Captain P. La Touche of a son—at Barrackpore, the lady of Captain N. Sturt of a daughter—4, Mrs. S. L. Webb of a son—5, the lady of J. S. Smith, Esq. of a son—Mrs. Edward Goodall, junior, of a daughter—at Serampore, the lady of Captain W. Glasgow of a daughter—at Landour, the lady of A. U. C. Plowden, Esq. C.S. of a son—the lady of Dr. Daunt, 44th regt. of a daughter—6, at Saugor, the lady of Capt. S. Swayne of a daughter—at Mhow, the lady of Capt. H. R. Osborne of a son—the wife of Serjt. Major Gray of a daughter—the lady of R. Williams, Esq. of a daughter—Mrs. F. Queiros of a daughter—9, at Monghyr, the lady of J. F. D'Oyly, Esq. of a son—Mrs. J. Chalcraft of a daughter—Mrs. Christopher of a daughter, who died on the 13th—10, Mrs. P. Robam of a son—11, at Chinsurah, the lady of F. M. Wade Esq. 44th foot, of a son—at Agra, Mrs. C. O'Connor of a daughter—at Moradabad, the lady of Capt. B. Browne of a son.

DEATHS.—April 2, at Secrole, Benares, Lieut. W. H. E. Colebrooke, 66th regt. N. I.—7, at sea, on board the ship "Goromandel," Lucius, the eldest son of Maj. Richmond—May 5, at sea, on board the "Symmetry," Capt. J. Harris, H.M.'s 61st regt.—30, James, infant son of Mr. J. A. Lorimer—31, at Sultanpore, Benares, Capt. J. Nicolson, 8th regt. L. C.—June 4, at Serampore, Charlotte, infant daughter of W. W. Baker, Esq.—the wife of Mr. M. D'Silva—7, Francis, son of Mr. F. G. Stewart—11, Master D. D. Rodrigues—Mr. R. W. Smethurst—14, Murtough, infant son of Mr. O'Brien—at Kedgerree, on board the "Sherburne," Capt. H. R. Impey, 50th regt. N. I.—18, at Muttra, Isabella, daughter of G.

Buist, Esq. 10th L. C.—20, at Culpee, Catherine, wife of Serjt. G. Mayhoo—at Berhampore, Master J. G. V. Herklots—22, Mr. James Gilbert—Miss B. Gilmore—24, Percival, son of W. Warden, Esq.—Mrs. Squire—25, at Agra, the lady of Lieut. R. Haldane, 45th regt.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bain—28, Drowned, near Monghyr, Mr. H. Jenkins—July 1, at Malda, Miss H. Leith—2, at Cawnpore, Sarah, daughter of the late Lieut. Genl. Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B.—3, Edward, infant son of Mr. E. F. Greenway—at Meerut, E. L. Hodgson, Esq. C. S.—4, at Serampore, the wife of Capt. W. Phillott—at Singapore, Hon. C. R. Lindsay, C. S. 2d son of the late Earl of Balcarras—6, the infant son of Mr. J. J. Marques—Mr. J. A. Duncan—Mr. H. Freeman—Mahalah, daughter of Mrs. G. Johnson—at Chandernagore, Mrs. M. Le Chappellier—Capt. John Foote—8, at Almora, Miss E. Faithfull—9, Mr. J. Campbell, late of the Verulam Academy—10, Mr. J. H. Chalke—at Gowabatee, Hannah, the wife of Mr. J. Rae, Missionary—Serjt. R. Ross—at Dinapore, Mr. R. Watkins—11, at the Sand Heads, on board the "Jane," Mr. E. De La Combe—W. B. Smith, Esq. Attorney at law—12, Off Rajmahall, (drowned) Ensign W. H. Davidson—at Singapore, Mr. S. Howson of Liverpool—14, at Singapore, Mr. W. Marmant—17, at Serampore, Henry, infant son of G. S. Dick, Esq.—18, at Barrackpore, Caroline, daughter of Serjt. R. Tilbury—20, Henry, son of Mr. T. Black—at Saugor Point, Mr. J. Fleming, Chief Officer of the ship "Fort William"—21, at Dinapore, Teignmouth, son of T. Sandys, Esq. C. S.—at Bhauglepore, F. C. Crowe, Esq.—22, on board the steamer "Forbes," William, infant son of Maj. W. Turner—at Serampore, Mrs. G. Carey—at Patna, Douglas, the infant son of S. Davies, Esq. C. Surg.—at Agra, Olivia, infant daughter of Mr. G. E. Poole—23, John, infant son of the late Mr. J. T. Bagley—Mr. J. Florence—24, Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Wells—25, J. M. D'Silva, Esq.—at Goruckpore, Lucy, wife of F. Currie, Esq. C. S.—26, at Cawnpore, Lieut. W. P. Foley, H. M.'s 16th foot—Eliza, daughter of W. C. Blaquiere, Esq.—Mrs. A. Madley—27, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. D'Cruz—28, at Gya, Mr. J. W. Ricketts—at Saugor, Lieut. W. Nisbett, 64th regt. N. I.—29, at Khassgunge, Col. W. L. Gardner—31, at Seharunpore, A. H. French, Esq. C. S.—Aug. 4, at Agra, Charles, son of Serjt. S. Sinclair—at Nusseerabad, Fanny, only child of J. C. Plowden, Esq. 17th N. I.—7, Mr. C. O'Brien—Margaret,

THE
**EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.**

THE GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

The Royal Geographical Society of London was formed in the year 1830. The first report of this Society contains an article on the papers of the late Mr. W. Moorcroft, which says, that, in December, 1830, Major Archer stated the death of Mr. Moorcroft, and, as the particulars of his expedition had never yet been published, it was submitted that an examination of whatever correspondence relating to it might be found in the India House, or could be procured on enquiry made in India, could scarcely fail to elicit new and valuable information. Accordingly, Mr. Barrow applied to Mr. Astell and to Mr. W. S. Clarke of the Direction, and by their favor, he obtained "a mass of papers," selected from the entire amount of Mr. Moorcroft's correspondence preserved in the Company's records, and in great measure also transcribed by Lieut. Brand, R. N., (to whom this laborious task was proposed, and who executed it with great zeal, and altogether gratuitously.) These papers have since been revised and arranged by the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, who has added some explanatory notes, where they appeared wanting. Mr. Moorcroft's papers are necessarily miscellaneous and of unequal value: yet, in selecting from them, it was thought only just to his memory, and to the opportunity thus possessed of examining papers which are not likely in any other way to see the light, not to be too fastidious in the choice; and whatever appeared either new or curious, or in any way instructive, has been taken. None of the papers yet in the India House relate to the latter portion of his journey; the latest despatch from him being dated, Cashmere, October 1823; therefore, a further enquiry made in India, either among the Government records, or in Balkh, through the medium of Native traders, or agents, might yet bring to light some interesting records. He died at Angkok, in March, 1825.

The second volume of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society also affords ample proof of the necessity of such Societies to compel the monopoly to disgorge the valuable scientific intelligence which they keep locked up in the India House. It contains the copy of a letter on the Valley of Poison, in Java, which was originally addressed to Dr. Horsfield, the botanist, who is now the assistant to the venerable Oriental librarian at the India House; but, it was communicated to the public by means of Mr. Barrow.

In another article, Captain Homburgh, the Hydrographer to the East India Company, and the guardian of all the log-books and ships' journals of Indian voyagers under the monopoly, shows, that, under the monopoly of his own masters, much most useful knowledge of the nautical geography of the seas between the Capes of the Monopoly was lost; for instance, he shows that, three centuries ago, European navigators were well acquainted with the Maldiva island and channels; that, in the year 1575, Kergulen's Land and the east coast of New Holland, were mapped; and, that, in 1599, New Shetland was discovered. The Company, wanting better arguments in support of their monopoly of all intercourse with the Oriental world, were used to boast of the skill of their protected navigators; nobody else knew any thing about the Company's officers, because rivals were not permitted; however, the Company's own keeper of Indian log-books gives a piece of ~~valuable~~ information as to the navigation of the Company's ~~ships~~,—the race of gentlemen now pensioned for their services in draughting tea; he states, that, in the year 1715, the Company's ship *Darby*, fell in with Great Fortune Island, which was mistaken for the Maldivas, an error of 1,500 geographic miles, in a run of 51 days: she had at that time 40 men down with the scurvy, and proceeded to Batavia for refreshments. However, as if every officer of the India House was sworn never to publish anything without sounding forth the praises of the Court of Directors (who do so love to be called Honorable, that a stranger would suppose them to be utterly destitute of honor,) their Hydrographer, speaking of the Maldiva islands, says,—“As this extensive and remarkable barrier of isles and dangers is situated directly in the route of ships coming from Europe, and destined for the island of Ceylon, or the southern parts of the peninsula of Hindostan, it may appear strange that an exploration of the Maldivas has never been undertaken, more particularly as they have been

much dreaded by navigators. In reply, and in justice to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, it ought to be known that a recommendation has several times been transmitted to the Bombay Government to this effect; but, unfortunately, the unavoidable employment of the Company's marine vessels, on regular service, has always prevented the laudable suggestion of the Court from being acted on. An exploration, however, of four safe channels has been effected amongst the southern Atolls, by the skillful exertions of Capt W. T. W. Owen of the Royal Navy, and other modern navigators, of great importance to such ships as frequent those seas."

In the very next article of the same volume of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, Captain Owen replies to the Company's Hydrographer, and says,—"Captain Horsburgh's object in the preceding paper appears to be to invite attention to the very remarkable fact, that the Maldive Islands, one of the earliest discoveries of the Portuguese in the eastern seas, which spread out for above 500 miles along the western face of India and Ceylon, and which thus lie in the direct route of all ships bound thither, should yet be still comparatively unknown to us: and, as he has mentioned my humble services in attempting to remove this reproach, I venture to add some remarks to his, illustrative rather of our ignorance than of our knowledge of these islands; our information concerning which still dates from the early voyagers, and has remained nearly stationary for the last 300 years!!"—My attention was first particularly drawn to them in 1806;—and, conceiving it a shame that this group should continue an absolute scarecrow to the navigators of the nineteenth century, when it had been familiarly visited by those of the sixteenth and seventeenth, I immediately resolved to seek a passage through them to the eastward; and, with the assistance of several brother officers, who had become interested in the same object,—I, at length, succeeded in collecting the materials of which Captain Horsburgh availed himself in constructing his first chart, and to which nothing has been since added. I also took every opportunity of disseminating the information that I collected; and, even, on one occasion, carried a convoy through one of the passages, to shew its practicability experimentally, and to endeavour to overcome the prejudice existing against the navigation in their vicinity; in which I was thus far successful, that the equinoctial and other southern passages are now

tolerably familiar, the northern being still, however, entirely unknown ; and, I regret that I cannot join Captain Horsburgh in entirely acquitting the Court of East India Directors of all blame on this account."

The next article in the Journal of the Geographical Society, contains an account of Chirra, 280 miles north-east of Calcutta, and a report of a trip thither, by the Company's steam vessel, the *Hooghly*, which account the East India Company would not have been at the pains of communicating to the public ; for it would not have affected the value of India Stock. Lord Goderich and Mr. Hay communicate original documents, which are deposited in the Colonial Office, to the Geographical Society ; but Mr. Auber, Mr. Melvill, and Mr. Mill, dare not communicate documents which are deposited in the India House ; for, the Company cannot shake off its original commercial character ; it does not feel itself able to wear gracefully the imperial robe which the Grants and Macaulays of a wicked and corrupt administration prevailed upon the Legislature to vote it for forty years,

Lieutenant J. H. Johnston, ~~the~~ N., has a short article on communication between the Ganges and Hooghly, stating that Major Forbes has proposed that a canal should be cut from Rajamahli to Mirzapore ; a line which, besides being 300 miles shorter than the present passage, would come within a little distance of the coal-mines now worked to the extent of 3 or 400,000 maunds per annum, and cross a country abounding in rich iron ore, limestone, &c. ; and, though the expense is roughly estimated at about half a million pounds sterling, the return, with moderate tolls, would, it is thought, be not less than ten per cent on this capital.

The third volume of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society opens with a most interesting notice of the formation of a Geographical Society at Bombay ; from which we learn, that,—a Geographical Society was formed at Bombay in the month of June, 1832 ; which said, in its prospectus,—We look with confidence to the officers of the Indian Navy. We may also hope for some assistance of a similar kind from another quarter, the commanders of many of the trading ships that enter Bombay Harbour might often communicate useful information by allowing their log-books to be inspected by some qualified persons, with the view of comparing their nautical remarks upon questionable points, with those that had previously been recorded by other individuals. It is proposed that the Bombay

Geographical Society should lose no time in collecting a library, and also maps and charts of a description likely to assist the researches of its members; but, as the Society's limited resources will not at present admit of its making any purchases of the kind, donations of books, &c., are earnestly solicited. The Geographical Society has likewise in view the formation of a collection of philosophical instruments for the use of those of its members, and the community generally, who may choose to borrow them for the purpose of making observations." In a letter to the Royal Geographical Society of London, it says,—“ The Bombay Geographical Society has already applied to the local Government, for permission to inspect the public records of the marine department; but, as this cannot be acceded to, without a reference to the Court of Directors, the Society will not enjoy the privilege in question until an answer is received from the latter authority.” This letter was not received in London until near a year after its date; therefore, the new Society cannot expect the decision of the Court of Directors about allowing a few geographers to inspect the old log-books of the Bombay marine, in less than three years!

What a libel on our Government of the Indies. No power in India—not even Lord Auckland, on £30,000 a year, aided by the great Tom Babble himself, on £10,000 a year,—can open an old log-book, without having previously obtained permission from a monstrous Company and an incongruous Board of Royal Controllers who hold their Courts and their Boards no less than ten thousand miles away from India. This is what orator Raphael and his fellow Proprietors designate “ a most perfect system of checks upon the Government in India!” Indeed, it is a perfect check upon the good Government of India, upon a knowledge of India, and also, upon the growth of knowledge in India.

It is but a very few years since the late United Company dared to insult Britain by maintaining a committee of its Directors’—“ to prevent the growth of private trade.” The new Company which the renegade Whigs allowed to spring up out of the ashes of the extinct commercial monopoly, still dares to arrogate to itself a supreme despotic tyranny over India; and it naturally keeps up the old commercial despots war against knowledge; for as soon as ever the people of the East obtain knowledge enough to discern their right hand from their left hand, then will they refuse to pay a tribute of

£630,000 per annum to the London Jews who have associated themselves together to rob India.

Colonel Monteith, of the Madras Engineers, who served many years in Persia, has communicated to the Royal Geographical Society the Journal of his tour, and he has also presented an original survey of Persia and Armenia, both of which the Society has published. He knew that if he had sent these results of his labours to the East India Company, they would have locked them up in the India House,—perhaps, in the damp cellar employed to rot the Company's records.

That anomalous body, the Court of Directors of the East India Company, themselves, have communicated to the Royal Geographical Society the substance of a geographical memoir on the Indus, by Lieut. Alexander Burnes. These prudent old ladies very knowingly suppressed a part of Lieut. Burnes's Journal of his travels into Bokhara, for fear the Czar Nicholas would lead his Cossacks from the Wolga to the Indus, and thence on to the Ganges!!! therefore, we are not sure that they have published the whole of his memoir on the Indus! Indeed, Lieut. Burnes, on his return from India, found himself compelled to correct one or two errors which had crept into the text, and he supplied another memoir.

Captain Cheesey's memoir on the navigation of the Euphrates is noticed. Mr. T. C. Browne's memoir on the natural advantages of Cochin, as a place of trade, was addressed to the Madras Government, but it is published by the Geographical Society. It exhibits a feature or two of Company' tyranny; for instance, it says;—"The ground of the ship building-yards is the property of Government. Each yard is let for one year only; consequently, not one is walled in,—nor is there any attempt to build wharfs, warehouses, docks, or any one permanent structure. The shores are well adapted for ship building; timber of all kinds is to be had in unlimited abundance, and at the lowest price; workmen are good and numerous; their hire one-half less than in Bombay; yet, with all these singular and pre-eminent advantages, there is not one European ship builder, nor one merchant of capital and respectability, established at Cochin; and to repair a ship here may be declared impracticable. In the month of April, 1831, the bark *Newton*, of 300 tons, from Bombay to London, grounded on one of the Laccadives; the Captain bore up for Cochin, as the nearest port. Any where else, the accident would not have detained him a fortnight;

but, in April, 1832, one twelvemonth afterwards, there he was, and probably still is, now, in June, 1832. So far was he from finding any person to repair his ship, quite a new one, that a plot was immediately laid for having her condemned, and herself and cargo sold; which plot was only defeated by the honesty of a Parsee merchant. The Captain, a simple-minded English seaman, was then obliged himself to undertake the repairs. In order to raise money, he was obliged to dispose of the cargo; it was given away rather than sold; his officers and crew grew impatient and left him; he was plundered of clothes, chronometer, sextant, charts, and, in short of every thing that could be carried off, down to the very ring-bolts of his ship; and he was as mercilessly treated as if he had been cast on a shore of wreckers. To complain to the nearest magistrate, required him to leave his ship, and take a journey of 100 miles to Calicut. No wonder that friend and foe avoid Cochin. Such, owing to the insecurity of property and person, is the state of the only port of construction under the Presidency of Madras, and the only place of shelter, except Bombay, throughout the whole extent of the western coast. Here, in the very heart of our own territories, are countries gifted by nature, in soil and climate, and yet with all their undoubted proofs of natural wealth and great capabilities, their inhabitants are neither prosperous, contented, nor happy; however, the amelioration of their condition is neither difficult, doubtful, nor costly; the raising of Cochin from its present abject state to the rank of a principal port in southern India, would be one important point; for, all that is required is to give value and activity to exchange.

Colonel D. Wilson, late Resident in the Persian Gulf, has communicated to the Society a very interesting memorandum from his Journal, respecting the pearl fisheries in the Persian Gulf.

The fourth volume of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society contains very interesting papers, on Palk's Straits, the Himmaleh, the north-west frontier of India, and on Arabia. The papers regarding the practicability of forming a navigable passage between Ceylon and the main land of India, are especially deserving of the attention of the public. The Governor of Madras says, that a portion of the trade of that territory "now passes by a very circuitous route round Ceylon, and down, at most seasons of the year, eight degrees beyond the equator. To avoid calms upon the line, and in order to weather

the island of Ceylon, the Maldiva Archipelago, and the Chajos Archipelago: thus, a vessel sailing during the south-west monsoon, between Madras and Bombay, performs a voyage of 5,000 miles, although the real distance by sea does not exceed 1,500 miles."

During a residence of several years in Palk's Straits we were disgusted at the apathy of "that worst of all forms of Government, a foreign military despotism," which does nothing more than survey "Paumben River." The Geographical Society has taken a great step, in publishing some documents on the survey; and it is to be hoped that it will follow up the subject by bringing to light all the surveys which have been made by the Governments of Madras and Ceylon. During our own residence on the spot, we brought to the notice of the Government two instances in which vessels were purposely wrecked there by the Company's own pilots; however, no step was taken to prevent the recurrence of similar crimes. A responsible custom-master, a master-attendant, or a pilot, ought certainly to have been stationed at Pamhen; and registers of the tides, sea-currents, surf, weather, &c., ought to have been commenced years ago, as a preliminary step to any plan for improving the passage. The laos of Pilgrims, who are now most clumsily ferried over the Strait, ought to be accommodated with a suspension bridge. Mr. Lushington's ways and means are of a piece with all the acts of his administration; he says,—“His Highness the Prince Mucktar has also placed at my disposal, for the same service, a yacht belonging to the Nabob.”—“There will, I anticipate, be no difficulty in making an arrangement with the Zemindar of Ramnad, to whom the land bordering on the Pass belongs, and whose country is about to be restored to him, that the expense shall be defrayed from the surplus of his revenues now in deposit, about five lacks of rupees, he being allowed the produce of a small toll upon passing vessels, in proportion to his capital expended.” This is the forced loan of a yacht from one of his state prisoners, and of 40,000*l.*, from another, a slave boy,—both minors, whose estates are administered by the self-same Government that murdered their predecessors, the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Ramnad.

The Geographical Society has a single eye to the science of Geography; but whatever paper it publishes concerning India, reveals some political crime; it has shewn, on the testimony of the Company's own Hydrographer, that, under the monopoly,

we lost the knowledge of the Maldivas ; also, on the testimony of Mr. Browne, that, a vessel injured on the Lacadives was plundered at Cochin, because there was no magistracy within an hundred miles ; and, the Governor of Madras shews, that, because of the neglected state of the Pass at Pamben, vessels sailing between ports which are but 1,500 miles distant from each other have to sail 5,000 : and this reformer of the Company's own House, again tells us that his cure for the evil is forced loans from the wards who have the misfortune to be thrown into his Chancery, from the equity of which they may appeal to the honor of the Company !!!

We cannot conclude this notice without digressing from the Geography of India and appealing to the justice of England on behalf of the honest Parsee merchant at Cochin ; for we are confident that if a proper representation was made to the underwriters, at Lloyd's, they would either constitute him their Agent at Cochin or otherwise honor him by their countenance. We possess no further knowledge of the affair than Mr. Browne's notice of it ; but will be most happy to receive further particulars ; especially the exact name and designation of the honest Parsee merchant at Cochin.

THE CRUEL MONOPOLY OF SALT IN BRITISH INDIA.

For upwards of five years that this Magazine has been in existence we have steadily denounced the wicked monopoly of salt in India, whereby millions of human beings are deprived of a sufficient supply of this most necessary article of food, and thereby overwhelmed with the most loathsome diseases, and prematurely destroyed. Perhaps the iron hand of oppression has never more cruelly and wantonly afflicted humanity than it has done by this ever to be accursed monopoly, which has existed from the first dawn of the Company's power in Bengal, eighty long years ago. Our inmost soul recoils from the heart rending retrospect with feelings of extreme disgust ;—it flies from the leper who has subsisted all his life on a single meal of insipid rice in the twenty-four hours—to the forced service of the salt boiler perishing in the Sunderbunds—to the smuggler—and thence to the still more miserable wretches who fatten upon the profits of the monopoly, from the salt-agents down to the proprietors of India stock, who divide amongst themselves as much of the profit of the monopoly as they can wrest from their servants in Bengal.

However, at length, one feeble ray of hope gleams through the forests of the Sunderbunds into the eye of the Company's kidnapped bondsmen. The rapacity of the Company is checked by its imbecility. The Company has stinted the people of Bengal in their supply of salt, and forced up the price of salt to such an unnatural price that they have called forth a host of smugglers who have saved the people from perishing; and received an ample reward for their own services to the public, in rescuing them from the extremity to which the heartless foreign despot would have reduced the people of Bengal; for the purpose of raising the value of India stock. This increase in the smuggling of salt has compelled the Government to look into the subject; therefore, the House of Commons has appointed a select committee to enquire into the Salt trade of India. We are not very sanguine with respect to any foreign despotism ever reforming itself; but the system of taxing the salt consumed by the people of British India has grown to such an absurd height that even the rudest despot cannot uphold it when seen in its true light: none but the ignorant can tolerate it.

We do not pretend to impartiality upon this subject; we glory in our partisanship; and only regret the weakness of our advocacy; for, were it in our power, we would expose it in all its deformity, and harrow up the heart of every reader with the detail of its enormities. However, for the sake of the cold calculator, we here lay before our readers the deliberate judgment of a Commissioner of the Crown upon the monopoly of salt in India; it is the very latest state paper we know of upon the subject, and has not hitherto been published, except in the mass of fifty folio volumes of parliamentary papers, of the session of 1834, where it lies in a manner buried from observation. It runs as follows:—

No. 9, Beaumont-street, 20th November, 1833. To the Right Honorable E. G. Stanley, Sir,—In my report, on the revenues of Ceylon, dated the 31st of January, 1832 (for which see the sessional papers, printed by order of the House of Commons, in 1832, number 274, at the forty-second page), I drew the attention of Government to the injurious effects of the salt monopoly, and the advantage which the inhabitants would derive from a reduction in the price of this necessary of life, and from the liberation of the salt trade with the neighbouring countries. The subject engaged the attention of the committee of the House of Commons on Indian revenue, before whom I gave evidence, in the session of 1832; it has also led to a recent

correspondence between the Governments of Ceylon and Bengal; and, I hope that the reference which has been made to this country may lead to the adoption of measures which would conduce in so material a degree to the comfort and prosperity of a vast population.

Salt is a natural production of the sea coasts of India: it forms spontaneously on the eastern shores of the Peninsula and of Ceylon; it is also obtained, by artificial means on the western coasts, and at the mouths of the Ganges. The salt of the eastern coast and of Ceylon is annually formed in great abundance and of the purest kind. At former periods, it was regularly exported to Bengal and to the Eastern Archipelago, constituting a valuable trade. The salt of Madras, and occasionally that of Ceylon, has, for several years, been admitted in limited quantities into Bengal; but, the Government monopoly has checked the independent trade, that would, otherwise, have been revived, to the benefit of both countries.

The salt manufactured in Bengal is of inferior quality. The climate of that coast is very unwholesome, and the inhabitants are exposed to the destructive effects of storms and inundations; from which they have very recently suffered. The price of the Bengal salt is above two shillings for 82 lbs.; and it is sold to the consumer at about eight shillings per 82 lbs.; or nearly 300 per cent. above the cost of production.

The finest salt of Ceylon and of the Coromandel coast can be collected at two pence, and exported at four pence for 82 lbs.; and, with the freight of one shilling per 82 lbs., could be sold, in Bengal, at less than the prices of the manufactured salt.

The supply, in Bengal, sometimes fails; and, on such occasions only, recourse is had to the salt of Ceylon. A limited trade has been allowed from Madras and Bombay.

The high price of salt, throughout India, is, not only the occasion of much distressing privation to the inhabitants, but, it has led to great adulteration; the salt retailed being often a mixture of earth and other impurities. Even to purchase this, the people are obliged to live on dry rice, and to forego the use of cinnamon and other condiments.

The pure salt, formed by solar evaporation, can alone be used in curing fish and meats; the supply of which is therefore restricted. Salt, which was formerly given to cattle, in India, cannot now be afforded; nor can it be used in agriculture.

In the salt-districts of Ceylon, the formation is most abundant in the driest seasons; when the corn crops are liable to failure.

The inhabitants, if allowed, could supply themselves with grain, by the exportation of salt, and by sending it to the interior: indeed, this is the only resource which offers to them; and, owing to successive droughts, and to the restrictions on the salt trade, some districts, which were once populous and thriving, are now nearly deserted. Even the fishermen are precluded from preserving their fish with the salt which they could gather at their doors. After the Government has collected what it requires, for its limited sales at eight hundred and a thousand per cent. above the natural price, the remainder is annually dissolved by the rains; guards being appointed to ensure its destruction.

It is unnecessary to describe the feelings of a people towards a Government which thus deprives them of the principal resource bestowed on them by nature,—punishes, with fiscal severity, any attempt to avail themselves of it, even in seasons of scarcity,—and, exacts an exorbitant premium on a scanty supply of this necessary of life, often, so adulterated by retailers as to be unfit for use. Even the Dutch East India Company whose Government was organized upon a system of rigid monopoly, which led to its ruin, did not restrict the free use of salt, by its Native subjects, or cause a wasteful destruction of the natural supply. The abandonment of this monopoly, which is at once so unjust and impolitic, is, therefore, due from the British Government, by whom it has been created; and, when, by a reduction of the expense, or the substitution of other revenue, the tax on salt can be altogether repealed, I should strongly recommend its abolition.

Having considered the whole of the evidence, and the result of my personal inquiries in Ceylon and in India, I am of opinion, that, if all the restrictions in the trade in salt were to be immediately removed, and that it were allowed to be freely imported into Bengal, from Ceylon and other places, subject, in the first instance, to a duty not exceeding two shillings per 82 lbs., or about cent. per cent. on the price of Bengal salt, and that a similar duty of two shillings per 82 lbs. should be imposed upon the manufactured salt, the revenue would be effectually sustained.

A taste for manufactured salt prevails amongst some classes in Bengal; and, the supply, to this extent, would not be interfered with by an open trade; but, a large proportion of pure and cheap salt would be imported from Ceylon and the Peninsula; partly for culinary consumption and partly for the curing of provisions, &c. On this salt, the duty would be collected, without

additional charge, through the custom-houses; and, being moderate, the penalties against smuggling and adulteration would be more effectual than they are at present.

The annual consumption of a population of thirty-seven and a half millions, who consume taxed salt, in Bengal, has been estimated at four hundred and ten millions of pounds weight; and, as it has been stated, by respectable witnesses, that, the salt retailed is one half dirt and impurities, the loss from adulteration may be moderately estimated at fifty per cent; and, allowing only fifty per cent for increased consumption, arising from a reduction of the price to one-half, a duty of two shillings per 82 lbs., on eight hundred and twenty millions of pounds weight, would produce a million pounds sterling. The present net revenue, in Bengal, does not exceed 1,170,000*l*.

As the rock salt of central India, subject to the expense of a long land carriage, enters into a competition with the Bengal salt at Benares, the reduction of price will have the effect of extending the use of imported salt, conveyed up the Ganges, to a much larger population; and, if this should lead to a further increase of the quantity imported into Calcutta, the duty might be reduced to one shilling per 82 lbs., or fifty per cent. in Bengal.

The penalties against smuggling and adulteration might be made recoverable in the courts of India and of Ceylon; and, to discourage abuse, all impure or adulterated salt, sold or exposed in the markets, should be destroyed.

The inhabitants of the salt districts in Ceylon and on the continent, should be allowed freely to collect ~~salt~~ for their own use, and for curing fish, and for exportation.

The revenue now raised, in Ceylon, on the consumption of salt, is too inconsiderable to be an object of the least importance, compared with the increased advantages that would arise from an open trade; the monopoly should, therefore, be abandoned; and the duties ought, at once, to be reduced at Ceylon and Madras, to a rate not exceeding one hundred per cent., *ad valorem*, in the salt districts. This duty, in Ceylon, would be about 4½*d*. for 82 lbs.; and, it should be repealed as soon as an equivalent revenue may be derived through the customs, from extension of the general trade of the island.

By destroying the salt-monopoly throughout India, a prodigious stimulus will be given to the inter-colonial trade; and, under a system of moderate duties, large quantities of salt will again be exported to Bengal, for the consumption of many

millions of people now inadequately supplied. It will be used by them also in curing provisions, in fertilizing their lands, and in feeding stock ; and, as they will pay less for it, they will be able to enjoy many comforts which they cannot now afford ; besides having a ready market for their cheap grain.

Tobacco is largely exported from Ceylon to the Continent ; and, with the populous nations subsisting upon rice, cinnamon and other condiments will again be in general use. To realize these advantages, a reduction of the duties on the production above-mentioned, will become necessary.

It is not improbable that salt will again be largely exported to the Eastern Archipelago ; and it may constitute a part of the cargoes of shipping engaged in the tea trade.

These are objects of importance, even to the commercial interest of this country ; but, I should rather advocate the question on behalf of those, who, having no voice in the legislature, look up, for justice and protection, to the British government.

Considering,--that the charges of the salt monopoly in Ceylon have been estimated at twenty-five per cent., and in Bengal at forty per cent. on the gross revenue ; that, the adulteration of this necessary of life has become general ; and, that, an artificial scarcity has been created of that which nature has bestowed, in the greatest purity and abundance ;—it is scarcely possible to conceive a more objectionable tax, or one from which the profit to the state is so disproportioned to the injury occasioned to the people. At Ceylon and at Madras, the loss is most severely felt, as the revenue is comparatively trifling : but, even in Bengal, the comforts of forty millions of people, who pay five millions of pounds sterling to the Government in land-tax and customs, are sacrificed for a revenue of 1,200,000*l.* ; besides, as the surplus of Bengal revenue has been applied to meet the occasional deficiencies at the other presidencies, the gain is merely nominal ; and, those deficiencies may be more legitimately supplied by encouraging their natural resources.

Of the benefit to be expected from an open trade, we may practically judge from the effects of a recent demand by the Bengal Government for 26,568,000*lbs.* of Ceylon salt. This quantity was promptly collected by the Ceylon Government, and stored for export at sixpence per cwt. Additional employment was thus given, in the salt districts, to the extent of 240,000 days labour, at sixpence a day, and a supply of fine salt was obtained which would be valued in Bengal at five and twenty thousand pounds sterling ; and for which the consumers

would have to pay an hundred thousand pounds sterling to the Government. Such casual demands, although they afford an inference of the quantity and value of that product, which is annually dissolved by the rain or washed into the sea, are not calculated to hold out that steady encouragement to industry which would attend an unrestricted trade; for, like capital misapplied, they attract labourers, for short periods, from more certain, though less profitable, channels of employment; and may, in the end, operate even injuriously. The late destructive storm and flood, in Bengal, which has caused such destruction of life and property, has, doubtless, again caused a deficiency of manufactured salt, and will probably lead to further requisitions from Ceylon and Madras. In Coromandel, a severe drought has simultaneously occurred, and may be expected to produce its ordinary effects of famine, from the scarcity of grain, and an abundant supply of pure salt. Here, then, is the appropriate occasion for re-opening the trade. Let salt be freely exported to Bengal, in exchange for rice; and when the sufferings and privations of the people of both countries are relieved, let a beneficial intercourse be encouraged, which will augment their ordinary comforts, and contribute, through various channels, to the resources of the state. I am, &c.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Abstract of the revenues from salt, in India and Ceylon, in pounds sterling :—

	Expenditure.	Receipt.	Revenue.
Bengal - - - - -	470,000	1,640,000	1,170,000
Madras - - - - -	28,154	213,311	1,185,157
Bombay - - - - -		21,318	21,318
Ceylon - - - - -	4,200	27,781	23,581
Total -	£ 502,354	1,902,410	1,400,056

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. XIII.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,
1. The flying detachment, as I mentioned to you in my last letter of the 11th inst., rejoined the field force at Baroda, termed in orders—the Guzerat division of the Dekhun army, on the 17th November, which was then encamped about half a mile to the northward of the cantonment, preparatory to taking the field early in the next month.

2. This cantonment has long been noted for its insecurity, owing to the frequent acts of robbery, which have been com-

mitted there, until a Bheel establishment was at length formed, which, I believe, is held responsible, that all property carried off by thieves or robbers in the night, should be made good.

3. While the force was encamped, scarcely a night passed (when there was no moonlight) in which some officer's tent was not entered, and property carried off. The source of this evil was certainly in the city, which was about a mile off; for as soon as we had moved, no more robberies were heard of; nor was the camp again disturbed, until its arrival in the neighbourhood of Ougein, when the thieves of that city began their depredations, which continued during the three days that the force was encamped there; a proof, I think unquestionable, that in many, if not in almost all, of the large cities in India, regular thieving hands are established, and it is now pretty clear that this was also the case, until lately, in Bombay, when the acting magistrate of the centre division, by his address and vigilance, almost completely rooted them out, and would have done so perfectly from the island, had his powers been more extended, and a few months more allowed him to show his admirable tact.

4. I have been thus particular in noting the source of this evil: because the troops from the vicious conduct of a few, who had allowed themselves to be influenced by these banditti, were very generally suspected, and for a time their reputation was under a cloud. From what I have here detailed however, it will be seen, that neither in the flying detachment, nor in the Guzerat division, when on their routes, and beyond the influence of large towns, was a single robbery heard off,—a proof of the high character of the troops, and showing where the evil exists.

5. The movements of the Guzerat division were at the commencement of its march somewhat tardy, being encumbered with a useless heavy battering train, which, before we entered the Bharee jungle, was ordered to return to Baroda, as fettering and cramping our march and operations.

6. The division, having reached Donud on the 15th, received an order from Bombay to return, seemingly doubtful, as the Government were, of the fidelity of the Gykuar State, in consequence of what had a little before occurred at Poonah and at Nagpoor. It made two marches through the jungle, when a counter-order was sent to advance. This was rather unfortunate, and shows how careful distant authorities ought to be; for, had we continued our route we should have reached the

rear of Holkar's army on the day before the battle of Mahidpoor, and have either annihilated his bands, or compelled them to make a most disastrous retreat, which would have saved the immense loss sustained in that action.

7. This circumstance shows the admirable combinations of the late Marquis of Hastings. As things were, we received the accounts of the battle, the day after we reached Rutlam, about noon, and, immediately a squadron of the 17th dragoons and the flank battalion, which had been relieved from Deesa, and rejoined us before we left Baroda, were ordered in advance to support the Madras light division, then in pursuit of Holkar's fugitives. That party marched the whole night, a distance of about 40 miles, and overtook the division about an hour before Holkar was brought to terms.

8. This measure affords another example of the advantage of light troops: for not only did the light division of the Dekhun army gain the battle of Mahidpoor; but it was also sent off to follow up the pursuit of the flying enemy; and the corps selected from the Guzerat division; for, a forced march is not the grenadiers, but the flank battalion consisting, it is true, of half light infantry and half grenadiers, the latter being well enough fitted for a spurt at the cold season. The men of these four companies were not generally very tall men, and moved well on various future emergent occasions, which entitled that corps to high praise.

9. The Guzerat division followed the route of its detachment towards the Chumbul, and encamped in the neighbourhood of the Dekhun army, after peace with Holkar had been concluded. It was there arranged, that we should move off in pursuit of some parties of Pindarees, which had taken the direction of Meywar towards Oudipoor; and on two or three occasions, night marches of 30 or 40 miles suddenly put the division in motion at midnight. The lesser objects were entrusted to the flank battalion; and scarcely did two or three days elapse without a call for the services of this indefatigable corps.

10. Our arrangements were not well planned, and the Pindarees eluded our pursuit. The only party, on whom we, by chance, stumbled, claimed Scindea's protection, and we permitted them to escape; but, two days afterwards, they came in contact with a Bengal division, which did not allow itself to be deceived. The larger bodies of plunderers must have kept a strict watch on our movements; for, as we pushed off westward, they doubled and retraced their steps towards

Malwa. After pushing on to within a march of Oudipoor, we also returned to Malwa, and, having reached the neighbourhood of Indore, orders were suddenly given to pursue the track of Holkar's sister, Bhema Bhye, who had started on a plundering excursion at the head of five or six hundred banditti. Whether correct intelligence had or not been obtained, was not generally known; but it was a subject of ridicule to see two regiments of European troops, and four Native battalions in the neighbourhood of a band of thieves, which one company would have terrified. In this pursuit, the division marched in three days about 100 miles; and in returning towards Mhow, intelligence was brought us, that the famous Chetoo, with a party of his followers, had crouched in a jungle about forty miles from our route. A squadron of dragoons and the flank battalion were instantly in motion. This party had nearly surprised the band, which, however, with the loss of a few stragglers got off, headed by their leader.

11. On this occasion, rather fulsome praise was given to the dragoons and to their commandant—a *protege* of the Governor General; but the flank battalion, although after a march of 30 or 35 miles and at the dragoon horses' heels, was never mentioned. This was most invidious, impolitic, and very generally reprobated, and the men felt it. We continued our route to the N. E. with Bhema Bhye under our escort, and on our arrival at Mhow, orders were now received from the Governor General, about the middle of March to return to Baroda, leaving one brigade for the protection of Holkar's capital.

12. Meanwhile H. M.'s 67th foot, with a wing of a Bengal battalion, had joined us. This regiment was transferred to the Bombay establishment, having the wing of the battalion as an escort to their followers. It was composed of rather tall men, and formed a somewhat striking contrast to those of the 47th regt., who were generally short and compactly made fellows. The 67th marched badly; they were dissipated, and many were almost daily in the rear. A party of the 47th were one morning pushing on to join the regiment, and in passing some of the lank stragglers of the other corps, they called out, as they came up—"Come on slowly, my boys!—you are tired.—We'll make a push, and by and by, send our dooleys for you." The 47th marched admirably, and seldom was a man seen in the rear.

13. During the cold weather of January and February, the dragoons suffered severely from being confined to their houses,

and dysentery broke out among them ; while, at this time, the active foot soldier enjoyed high health. Where there was no enemy, it was ill-judged not to allow the dragoons to dismount and lead their horses for an hour, during the extreme cold of the mornings. This also would have been a relief to their horses, which, from not having been properly supplied with forage, owing to the want of grass-cutters, had fallen into bad condition, and the hussar saddles had so much injured their backs, that between two and three hundred poor animals could not latterly be mounted. This was the effect of the abuse of the grass contract, which was, certainly, in this instance, found an injurious arrangement ; and it is now very properly taken into the hands of the Government, and made a branch of the Commissariat.

14. The troops returned in three divisions, through the lesser Oudipoor jungle, and reached Baroda by the 8th of April, when the corps were sent to the different stations. On the occasion of this dispersion, a division order was issued bestowing praise on the staff,—on those also whom they thought fit to favour,—and making an addition to what had already been bestowed on the dragoons and their commandant, that an opening might be made for his obtaining the honors of the Bath, which, it was hoped, this would have secured to him. The eyes of the Major General were shut, as to the state of the horses and men of the regiment, which was a subject of reprobation and regret to all. It is satisfactory, that this officer met his deserts in the end, and was compelled to retire on half-pay.

15. While praise was thus bestowed on favorites, the flank battalion, which had been pushed on into every hole and corner, was not thought of, until the Major General reached Surat, when at the instance of some one, who had been enumerating its services, since the 1st of October, 1817, an after-order was issued to compliment them on their indefatigable activity and zeal. On its receipt at Baroda, and on being explained to the men, they requested the Native Adjutant indignantly to say—“ that, as they were the last thought of, and as the praise had come so late, they did not want it, and put no value on it.”

16. We boast of the fidelity of the Native troops ; and it would be creditable to us to treat them accordingly ; but I regret, that services, such as I have related, were so lightly treated ; and I hope this example will be a warning to others, not to withhold from the Native soldier his deserts. We have seen, only the other day, a class of men, raised to the honor of

Justices of the Peace, who have no particular public merit, and of whom, not long ago, several were called before the Supreme Court to answer a charge of conspiracy to excite disturbances ; while the gallant soldier, who is exposed to every climate, to every privation, and pushed on almost beyond his physical powers, is not even noticed. Let us hope, when this picture is distinctly seen, that an able hand will remedy its defects, and that the Native soldier will not be passed over without receiving his share of public honor. He will then, be assured, view with pleasure, his
RED COAT.

Bombay, 14th April, 1834.

THE LETTER BOOK OF COLIN MACKENZIE,
FOR THE YEARS 1818 AND 1819.

Major General Hardwicke does not appear to have had any confidence in the management of the Oriental Repository at the India House, for he has bequeathed his treasures to the other National Repository—the British Museum. One volume of his collection of manuscripts is a Letter Book of the indefatigable Surveyor General of India, which, in the catalogue of the Museum, is numbered 9871. It is on a shelf in the further reading-room, accessible to every person,—even to those who do not hold Stock,—and it can be read without a license from a Court of Directors of a United Company.

This volume contains about 87 letters, which are addressed to about 59 different persons ; most of whom figured amongst the most distinguished characters of the day at the three Presidencies. The letters are such as may be denominated private ; but they contain much most interesting public matter, both of a literary and of a political character. They occupy about 280 large quarto pages ; our limits preclude us from doing more than gleaning from them ; in doing this, we have been highly gratified in refreshing our eyes with a sight of writing by the same hands as those valuable surveys which are locked up in the Repository in Leadenhall Street, and in imbibing the political views of the Statesman whose mathematical labours we are expelled from inspecting.

Calcutta, 14th April 1818,—To C. V. Lechmyah, Brahmin, head-interpreter to Colonel Mackenzie, Surveyor General of India, at Midnapore. Lechmyah, I received your letter of 4th and 8th April, from Balasore, and am glad you have got on so well. As this will find you probably at Midnapore, I recom-

mend to you to rest yourself well there, and your people, and then to come on as soon as you can. The weather is now getting hot, and I am anxious you should be here now ; but do not make too long journeys, nor fatigue yourself, in this weather. As that sickness prevails through the Midnapore country, I beg you will be very careful, and do not be suddenly bathing in cold water, nor eating new rice, or unripe fruits ; you will then keep clear of it, I hope, as the sickness is getting less daily, and, with due care, may be avoided. I shall, indeed, be glad to see you Lechmyah. I wrote you lately of the — instant, thither. I honored your draft, this day, to Mr. Becher. I hope you bring me some ancient coins. You do not mention if your son is with you ; you, of course, take care of the boy, and all those good people who have come so long a journey with you. Take good care of poor Cundapa and Sree Uurma, and let them have *dooly* conveyance, as well as Venkajee ; keep a separate account of that expense. By proper medicine and care, I hope they will get well ; and, I beg you to remember the danger of bathing, too soon, in cold water. Slow journeys in the night will answer best. You should write on, before, to have a comfortable house, ready for you at Chowringhee ; and advise me the day that you expect to arrive. Your well-wisher, my good Lechmyah, I am really anxious to see you once more.

Calcutta, 20th April 1819,—To John Adam, Esq., chief-secretary to the most Noble the Governor General, at Head Quarters. My dear Adam,—I had flattered myself with the hopes, on coming here, of being able to devote some leisure to certain investigations of history and antiquities, which have long occupied my attention, and in which I have been encouraged to persevere by different respectable characters, both in Europe and in India. Circumstances have hitherto entirely interrupted the thread of these researches at Madras, and ever since I have come hither. This has been a most cruel disappointment to me, as I rather hoped to have availed myself of that favorable countenance of my Lord Hastings to these pursuits, and of the universal disposition evinced here, and throughout this Presidency, as well as in that of Madras. The attention requisite to bring the survey department into shape, has, hitherto, not only prevented it, but, the apprehension of its being supposed that I devoted to idle antiquarian research that time that was due to official matters, has rather discouraged me ; and though, I am persuaded, that this prejudice would not be countenanced among you, I have sometimes felt my ardour

damped from these apprehensions. As the assistants in the official business, I expected, are now at last arrived, who ought to have been here in October last, had my suggestions been attended to, at Madras, and as my principal Brahmin and his party were near, at Balasore lately, I expect them here shortly, and I then proceed to form a catalogue *raisonné* of my Hindoo collection of manuscripts, &c. The manuscripts run great risk here from the damp; from being several months here before me, the loss would have been great had I not come just in time to save them; the very chest that contained my translations of Hindoo history and literature being actually so much injured that I must have most of them copied over again. The hope of being more at liberty as soon as the real duties of the office are defined, encourages me to renew the attempt I had once contemplated of adding to and enlarging my collection; and, with this view, I have to request your friendly interposition with your friends in the provinces. I would have asked this long ago, were I not unwilling to break in on your political engagements; but, I may more boldly do it, now, as I conceive some of these investigations are not remote from political speculation. A more clear, distinct, and classified view of the state of the Carnatic first; of the Deckan afterwards; and of India in general; has been the real object and butt of my inquiries; and, however some may have idly imagined, I could foolishly devote my time to Hindoo mythology, (a subject frivolous enough, if not considered as a step to superior views,) I hope those who know me best, will do me the justice to suppose that my time could not be dedicated to such objects any otherwise than as a step to material objects. I request your good offices with your friends in the country, to assist my researches and collection of ancient history, coins, inscriptions, &c. I mean to address Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Elphinstone, Fleming, Wauchope, and others, more particularly. They are already aware of my pursuits; though, the reasons I have mentioned, have prevented my hitherto addressing them.

I have had Natives in the Nizam's country, these two years, who have obtained inscriptions, manuscripts, and materials that throw considerable light on the early history of that country and its tribes. They have been under the protection of the Resident, Mr. Russel, who has, civilly enough, given them all the protection I required; but, I have withdrawn them lately, as the expense was becoming heavy, the situation become dangerous to them, and I am not satisfied with the projects from

that quarter, of encroaching on the survey department, and the plan I had frankly communicated to the Resident, in 1816. On the system I followed, the whole of the ancient history of India might be analyzed ; but, I must begin now to disengage myself gradually of these speculations, if ever I expect to see my country.

I beg leave to enclose a Memorandum, which I will thank you to circulate ; and, a little notice from you will do much ; as many gentlemen in the country have it in their power to assist. One specimen of each coin is enough for me ; or, drawings, at least, if the original cannot be spared. The Nabob at Lucknow could do much in this way. In 1814, a curious copper-plate had been dug up, which the late Nabob was so good as to send for my inspection, while there. The characters were unknown. I did not like to hint, at the time, that I should be glad to have it ; though the Nabob could not miss it ; but Major Baillie did not seem to see the value of these things, in the eye of a virtuoso ; or, perhaps, think my suggestions so deserving of his notice, as he afterwards did. I dare say the present Nabob would be induced to part with it, to the Asiatic Society, if not to me. I have already several specimens of them, and fac-similies of more, and copies of several hundreds of inscriptions, which you will see on your arrival.

I could also send you memoranda and drawings on other subjects ; but, must spare you for the present, at least till I hear from you. Meantime, I further request your interest and influence with Sir D. Ochterlony and with Captain Todd ; the former I have the pleasure of being acquainted with, and have reason to think he would countenance my projects. If he is stationed towards Rajpootana, he could very materially aid my research, in a field so little explored, and wherein I have reason to look for information of certain vestiges of antiquity, of institutions, and of customs. Captain Todd, also, is well qualified to be aiding. I have, through the recommendation of Mr. H. Colebrooke, lately wrote him ; and a brief note from you will not be amiss. The interior of the Deckan would also afford an ample field now ; but, as I am unacquainted with the arrangements proposed for its future occupation or survey, I pass it over at present.

Yours, My dear Adam,

Very Sincerely,

C. MACKENZIE.

THE CALCUTTA PROTEST.

We duly reported the proceedings of the meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Town Hall, on the 5th of January, 1835, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Governor General in Council, or the Legislative Council of India, to repeal the Press Regulations passed in 1823; and to remove the restraints upon Public Meetings; and also of petitioning Parliament upon the subject of the late Act renewing the Company's charter.

Now, we are happy to say, that the Petitions are in the hands of Joseph Hume and The Lord Radnor, for presentation, and that copies of the report of the speeches, made at Calcutta, are in the hands of the leading statesmen of the day, and of the principal orators in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied with the following circular letter:—

“ We beg permission to solicit your earnest and serious attention and your support in Parliament to a Petition unanimously voted at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and signed by the Sheriff, as the presiding Officer, at the request and on behalf of the Meeting. The Petition and the arrangements necessary for its effectual presentation to Parliament have been entrusted to Charles Hogg, Esq., proceeding from hence to England, and to J. Crawford, Esq., now resident in England; and to those Gentlemen we beg to refer you for any information which the present communication may not supply. A report of the proceedings of the Meeting of Inhabitants has been printed in a pamphlet, which for facility of reference also embodies the Petition, and we have directed a copy of the Pamphlet to be furnished for your information.

“ A profound and undisguised feeling of disappointment pervades both the European and Native portions of this large community, at the results of the recent legislation of the British Parliament on the affairs of India. The original Ministerial Paper of Hints issuing from the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, was regarded by some as embodying views and principles which encouraged the hope that the interests of this country would not be wholly neglected; but the Act as it has come forth entire from the hands of the Imperial Legislature is regarded with general and almost unqualified regret and disapprobation. For an exposition of the grounds on which these feelings and convictions rest, we refer you to the proceedings of the Meeting and to the reasonings of the Petition; and in the

hope of attracting your attention we shall here merely allude in the briefest manner to the most prominent of the grievances that the late act of legislation has accumulated on this vast empire which looks to the British Parliament for the blessings of good government.

“ The first and most crying evil is, the Constitution of the Legislative Council. Legislation for eighty or ninety millions of British subjects is entrusted to five gentlemen appointed either virtually by the Crown, or entirely by the East India Company; removable at the pleasure of the same authorities; acknowledging no responsibility to the people, or to any the smallest portion of the people for whom they legislate, and in no degree connected with them; conducting all their proceedings in secret; not even bound to let the community previously know on what subjects, or to what effect, they intend to legislate; in point of fact holding no communication with them except by the fiat of authority and in the voice of command; and prevented by their station and habits from intermixing with any class of the great body of the governed, or becoming practically acquainted with their wants, their wishes, or their feelings. Is it conceivable that an extensive empire, peopled by an ancient and civilized race, and governed by a free and a civilized nation, many of whose European born subjects are to be found in the ranks of the governed, possess none capable of participating in the duties of legislation for themselves and their fellow men—capable at least of watching, checking, and controlling their legislators? To ordain and perpetuate such a state of things is insulting and injurious to India and its inhabitants to an extent which we will venture to say they do not merit. We implore and entreat you to endeavour to rouse the National Legislature to a deeper sense of what seems to us due to this country in legislating for its government.

“ The next prominent grievance is the enormous extension of the powers of the Governor General, and the deprivation of British subjects of the protection which they have hitherto enjoyed in the independence of King's Courts at the three presidencies. So long as those Courts remained independent, all within their jurisdiction, whether Europeans or Natives, had one, and only one, shield against arbitrary power. In those Courts, established originally in 1773, for the express purpose of a control on the abuses of such power, law might triumph, and has triumphed, over the capricious despotism which sought to crush its victims. The example was honorable to the

British name and Government throughout the country, and constituted a useful check to folly and injustice. Now those Courts exist only by the tolerance of the Governor General and Court of Directors. All may be reduced to one dead level of subjection to absolute power. In a day, there may be no spot in all India where law and justice can vindicate themselves against the pleasure of the Government, or find Judges before whom to plead independent of its influence. British born subjects claim no exclusive privileges, but they do claim the same rights which are enjoyed by their native fellow subjects; and yet, while Hindoo law is administered to Hindoos and Mahomedan law to Moosulmans, British born subjects have been deprived of the protection of English law, and made amenable to any enactments which the Governor General in Council may please to promulgate without even the ordinary protection common to all colonies, and which they before possessed, of a provision that such laws shall not be repugnant to the laws of England. The liberty of the subject should not have been deprived of one protection until some other safe-guard was ready to be substituted for it. One check upon arbitrary power should not have been removed until another was prepared to take its place. The protection was a benefit to some—the check an advantage to all. Now all are alike degraded and all equally injured. If absolute and virtually irresponsible power be a gain, it is enjoyed under this Act by one functionary alone, at the expense of the rights and liberties of the many.

Another great evil which we would urge on your attention is the perpetuation of a privileged and exclusive class of public servants for every situation of importance. The Civil Service of the Indian Government is composed, for the most part, of talented, well-informed, upright, and zealous individuals: but it is notorious that the paucity of their number is the source of innumerable evils to the country. From this cause alone they are unequal to the administration of its complicated affairs, and by imposing on candidates the necessity of qualifying themselves and passing through the ordeal of patronage and examination in England, their number continues to be limited, and Natives of this country are almost necessarily excluded, although their services, as well as those of qualified resident Europeans, in many situations of importance, might be obtained with advantage in great number, and at a much smaller cost to the state, whose affairs might thus be managed with greater efficiency and at as cheap a rate. The rights of present incumbents

in the Civil Service of the Company, we think, need not be violated, were the pernicious system of home-patronage abolished altogether. But surely some of the appointments to the different services might, with advantage, be made the reward of merit and talent at our public schools and universities; whilst we consider the service of Government in this country should be open generally, if not universally, to all whom the Local Government shall find qualified to discharge its duties. The nominal abolition by a provision of the Act of all disabilities on account of descent, religion, colour, &c., is rather an aggravation than a mitigation of this grievance, since it flatters with hopes which must be disappointed, and seeks to satisfy with fair promises and professions instead of actual performance.

“ We might dwell on many other topics—the silent but large increase of the expense of the Ecclesiastical Establishment since 1813*—the more recent increase of the number of Bishops infallibly leading to a further increase of expense—the total and absolute silence of the Legislature on the great subject of education in India or that of local improvements—the absence of all protection to British born subjects against the enactment of local laws restricting and limiting their residence in India—and the invidious and eminently unjust and injurious

<i>Ecclesiastical Establishment.</i>		* 46. A small increase is observable in the charge for your Ecclesiastical Establishment, which amounted in 1826-27 to 3,96,118 rupees. This branch of expenditure has more rapidly and largely increased of late years than any other under your Government. In 1813-14, the cost of your Ecclesiastical Establishment was 65-936 rupees, not one sixth of its present amount, but it must be admitted that in 1813-14 the charge of a considerable number of the Chaplains was defrayed by the Military department, whereas the whole expenditure stands now as an item of the General Department. But after making the most ample allowance for the effect of this alteration, there has been a very large augmentation of expenditure, mainly owing to the institution of a Bishop's See, and to the desire which we have ourselves indulged, of providing adequately for the spiritual necessities of the European Community. You must, however, recollect that there are some items of disbursement in the Ecclesiastical department over which you alone can exercise an efficient control; we allude especially to demands for new Churches, and for repairs and alterations, the expense of which is stated among the charges for Civil buildings, and is therefore an addition to the sums above stated as the charge of the Ecclesiastical Establishment. It is desirable undoubtedly to provide handsome and permanent edifices for the performance of divine worship, but when the revenues cannot meet the charges to be defrayed, the description of expense should be avoided and the best temporary means resorted to, to make the services of the Chaplains available.—<i>Extract of a letter from the Directors of the East India Company to the Governor General, Bengal, dated 19th May, 1830.</i>
1811-15	Rs. 96,988	
1815-16	168,056	
1816-17	212,788	
1817-18	281,501	
1818-19	282,607	
1819-20	265,792	
1820-21	278,781	
1821-22	271,600	
1822-23	211,679	
1823-24	302,063	
1824-25	328,574	
1825-26	391,291	
1826-27	396,118	

continuance of discriminating duties on East India produce in favor of that of the West Indies and the Mauritius. We might enlarge also upon the anomalous position of a country taxed to pay a large annual sum to a chartered body at home, from which it derives no benefits, and which is no longer interested in its welfare, whilst it is not even allowed to pay the exacted tribute in the productions of its own soil without being subject to duties to which no other portion of the King's dominions is liable. Exclusive taxation for the benefit of the mother country might at least have entitled it to equal advantages in commerce with other more favorably situated Colonies. But we refrain, again referring you to the petition, for these and all other details. We solemnly appeal to your justice—to your liberality—to your sympathy for a people whom by kind and generous treatment you may permanently attach to the interests of the British Crown and the British Nation.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servants,

A Committee of the Inhabitants of
Calcutta, appointed for the purpose
of presenting their petitions to the
two Houses of Parliament.

THOMAS E. M. TURTON.
THEODORE DICKENS.
DWARAKANATH TAGORE.
RUSSICKRISHNA MULICK.
DAVID HARE.
JAS. SUTHERLAND.
W. ADAM.
RUSOOMOY DUTT.
EVELYN M. GORDON.
LONGUEVILLE CLARKE.
W. N. YOUNG.

COMPENSATION OF THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS ON THE HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

On the 26th of February, 1834, the Court of Directors resolved, —“ That adverting to the arrangements contemplated by the Act of the 3d and 4th of William IV., chapter 85 ; and, having taken into consideration the amount of compensation which should be granted to officers, clerks, and others in the home service, who may be reduced, in consequence of the discontinuance of the Company's trade, this Court are of opinion that the most equitable arrangement will be, to fix one uniform proportion of salaries and allowed emoluments, as the amount of compensation which should be granted to all officers, established-clerks, extra-clerks, writers, elders, assistant-elders, overlookers of cloth, cloth-drawers, boy-masters, surveyors of

shipping, watermen, and office-porters, who, after a service of not less than ten years, in one or more of these characters, may be reduced, in consequence of the late arrangements; and, accordingly, that, having had reference to the peculiar circumstances which occasion these reductions, especially, considering that the parties will lose a beneficial employment, through no failure on their part, nor any commercial adversity on the part of their employers, but, through measures being necessary as being subservient to the interests of Great Britain and of India; and, bearing in mind the anxiety which the Proprietors manifested to protect those servants, when they made it a condition of the acceptance of the compromise, that they should be adequately provided for; such proportion of salary and allowed emoluments, after the prescribed period of service, be fixed at two-thirds; that, superannuations, granted under this arrangement, shall not be sold nor assigned, without the consent of the Court, by whom applications from persons superannuated, for the Company's commuting the allowance, for a sum of money, will be entertained.

That, with respect to the persons whose period of service may have been less than ten years, may be paid gratuities, upon their reduction, according to the following scale, viz.:—after a service of less than three years, one year's pay and allowed emoluments: after three and less than five, two years'; after five and less than eight, three years'; after eight and less than ten, four years' pay and allowed emoluments.

That, as it will be very important to secure as much efficiency as possible, in the future home establishment, it be open to the Court, whenever reductions may be determined on, to effect exchanges between persons in the offices ordered to be reduced and persons in the offices to be retained.

That, adverting to the effect which may be produced, by the reductions of the service, on the funds for the benefit of the widows of officers, clerks, and others, of the home establishment, the difference, in case the said funds should hereafter prove inadequate to meet the payments provided for by the existing regulations, be paid by the Company, as compensation, under the seventh clause of the East India Act: and, that, if hereafter, the capital of the funds and incomes from interest and subscriptions should be more than sufficient to provide for the permanent charge of pensions, the excess shall be appropriated, so far as it will go, to repay the Company the advances which they make under this arrangement, together with interest.

On the 14th of May, the Court resolved, that the compensation to the Company's hoy-men, having served ten years and upwards, to whom notice has been given that their services will not be required, be fixed upon the following scale:—to those having served ten and less than fifteen years, six shillings per week; fifteen and less than twenty, seven shillings; twenty and less than twenty-five, eight shillings; twenty-five and less than thirty, ten shillings and sixpence; thirty and less than thirty-five, eleven shillings; thirty-five years and upwards, eleven shillings and sixpence per week.—That, to those hoy-men who have served less than ten years, the following gratuities be given; viz.,—to those whose services exceed six years, £50 each; less than six years and exceeding two years, £30 each; and, under two years, £20 each.*

On the 11th of June, the Court resolved, that, in the opinion of the Court, the seamen of the Company's pilot sloop, *Diligence*, about to be discharged, are deserving of the same consideration as was extended last year to the men of the sloop, *Swift*; and, that, accordingly, those who have served ten years, be granted pensions of £6 per annum, each; and the remainder of them gratuities according to their respective periods of service.

On the 18th of June, the Court resolved, that, with reference to the Court's resolution of the 17th instant, the housekeeper's establishment, now consisting of four persons be reduced to two. That, accordingly, Mrs. Tarrant, the housekeeper, be permitted to retire, at Midsummer, with a pension of £75 per annum, being a moiety of her salary and allowances. That Mrs. Imeson be likewise permitted to retire, at Midsummer, and that she be granted a pension of £50 per annum.

The amount of compensations granted in the year 1831 may be seen from the following list, specifying the particulars of the compensation proposed to be granted to reduced officers and servants of the East India Company, in England, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and laid before the House of Commons on the 20th March, 1834. Also, a list of compensations fixed to be granted to certain persons in the Home Service of the Company, whose interests are affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade.

* As there is no return of the emoluments of the hoy-men we have assumed them in this table to have been £30 per annum; and, of the apprentices, at £15 per annum.

Note—Those amounts of emoluments which are marked with an asterisk(*), includes special gratuities to the parties paid on the regular salary-warrant; but which being included in the calculation of compensation are not to be hereafter assigned to those who may succeed to the parties in question. Mr. G. H. Brown who was an established clerk in the office of the secretary, had a salary and allowed emoluments amounting to £600 per annum; he has also an allowance of £150 per annum for the East India Register, which is not included in this computation. The Company's husband had a house the rent of which was £120 a-year; and his elder a house at £50 a-year; these houses are included in their emoluments.

Office or Warehouse	Situation	Name	Years			£	
			Age		Service	Emolu.	Compensation
			Entry	Discharge			
Housekeepers	Housekeeper	Mrs. Tarrant	.	.	.	150	75
		Mrs. Imeson	.	.	.	.	50
Secretary's	Estab. Clerk	T. D. Grassell	16½	55	38½	790	527
		G. H. Brown	12½	31	21½	600*	410
	Extra Clerk	H. Johnston	26½	46	19½	180	126
		J. Simpson	27	46	19	206	137
		F. Jackson	16½	31	15½	185	122
		C. Emmett	29½	38	8½	167	.
		H. Croso	11½	21	6½	167	668
Examiner's	S. of Records	T. Fisher	13½	59	11	710	473
	Extra Clerk	— Patrick	32½	51	21½	252*	168
		— Sadler	16½	31	14½	180	120
		— Greenhough	15	28	13	180	120
		— Messenger	22	35	13	180	120
		— Finlay	16½	29	12½	180	120
		— Blenkins	13	40	27	258	172
		— Harrison	16½	28	11½	200*	133
		W. Cogdon	26½	38	11½	180	120
		— Horne	26	38	12	180	120
		T. S. Gowing	.	.	12½	200*	133
Accountant's	Estab. Clerk	E. White	17½	48	30½	810	540
		W. D. Plumley	17½	47	29½	740	493
		John Chambers	.	.	29	720	480
		— Holson	.	.	15	370	247
	Extra Clerk	— Griffiths	.	.	34	208½	199
	Estab. Clerk	— Hardy	.	.	8	200	.
		— Smith	.	.	22½	610	127
		— Rouse	.	.	36	60	573
		— Schraeder	.	.	31	100	200
Auditors	Extra Clerks	G. Baker	16½	28	11½	180	120
		C. Agar	15	25	10	153	102
		— Guyon	.	.	13	104	104
		— Langlake	.	.	13	180	120
Military Sec.	Estab. Clerk	— Partridge	.	.	39½	760	507
Treasury		— Morrison	.	.	37½	710	473
Shipping	Clerk to Com.	William Guaston	14	48	31	1210	807
	Estab. Clerk	Edward Rouse	15½	49	33½	720	480
		James Sabine	15½	44	28½	60	440
		Benjamin Jones	14½	40	25½	60	400
		William H. Dobson	13½	38	24½	710	473
		Edward Parish	13½	38	24½	600	393
	Messenger	Thomas Cox	22½	40	17½	110	73
Buying and warehouse	Estab. Clk.	Luke Higgs	17½	48	30½	810	510
		Wm. Simons, Jun.	11½	43	31½	720	480
		T. J. Woodford	15½	35	22½	550	367
		William Dobie	18½	27	8½	150	.
	Extra Clerk	John Longbourne	22	30	8	133	600
		Hugh Boyd	43½	73	29½	214	532
		Edward Milward	3½	65	6½	216	161

Office or Warehouses	Situation	Name	Years			£		
			Age		Service	Emolp.	Compensation	
			Entry	Dis-charge			Pen- sion	Gra- tuity
Buying and warehouses	.	Thomas Hoole, jun.	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	139	139	.
.	Auctioneer	— Mathie	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	800	533	.
.	M.clothdrawer	— Cole	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	.	800
.	.	— Linch	.	.	6	200	.	600
.	.	— Roberts	.	.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	.	400
.	{ Asst. to Clk. }	Philip D. Hart	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1110	740	.
.	{ to Company }	Charles Graham	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	810	510	.
.	Estab. Clerk	John Mingay	35	55	20	440	293	.
.	Elder	John Eastwood	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	350	233	.
.	Asst. Elder	J. A. Jackson	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	200	133	.
.	.	Francis Stringer	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	150	100	.
.	Overl. of Cloth	G. W. Browne	.	57	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	550	367	.
.	.	Thomas Brogden	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	550	367	.
.	M.clothdrawer	— Short	.	.	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	200	133	.
.	.	— Beard	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	133	.
.	.	— Wiltshire	43	61	18	200	133	.
.	.	— Hudden	25	43	18	200	133	.
.	.	— Wotherstone	25	43	18	200	133	.
.	.	— Baigent	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	133	.
.	.	— Gamman	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	66	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	133	.
.	.	— Dearch	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	133	.
.	.	— Wilkins	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	200	133	.
.	.	— Harrison	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	200	133	.
.	.	— Ruddick	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	200	133	.
.	Plainer of Clth	— Brown	.	.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	200	133	.
Co. Husbands	Co.'s Husband	Edward Leslie	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	753	.
.	Estab. Clerk	William Pearse	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	760	507	.
.	.	James A. Tabor	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	610	407	.
.	.	Francis T. Thompson	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	410	293	.
.	.	Thomas Brooke	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	710	473	.
.	.	William MacLagan	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	670	447	.
.	Elder	Amos Hayton	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	267	.
.	Asst. Elder	Francis Morton	.	.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	205	157	.
.	.	Michael Sloper	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	185	123	.
.	Book-keeper	William Hill	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	155	103	.
.	.	John Dunkin	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	152	101	.
.	.	William Owen	31	47	16	155	103	.
.	.	Alfred Cloake	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	155	103	.
.	Writer	William Ford	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	119	79	.
.	Book-keeper	John A. Hunt	29	37	8	155	.	60
.	Extra Clerk	William Pulkford	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	137	.	518
.	.	David Graham	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	.	411
M. Attendants	M. Attendant	John V. Baker	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	1200	800	.
.	Estab. Clerk	Charles Hebard	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	450	300	.
.	.	Archibald Bodick	21	39	18	370	247	.
.	Messenger	John Atcheson	.	.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	.	80
S. of Shipping	Surveyor	John Hillman	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	66	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	900	600	.
.	Assistant.	Samuel Ritherdon	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	425	283	.
Private Trade	Surveyor	Robert Burnside	.	.	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	190	127	.
.	.	George Baker	.	.	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	190	127	.
.	.	Thomas Workman	.	.	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	190	127	.
.	.	Samuel Cooper	.	.	23	140	93	.
.	.	William Poole	.	.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	190	.	570
.	.	William Lifford	.	.	9	140	.	560
.	.	Charles D. Mason	.	.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	.	420
.	.	Peter F. Moison	.	.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	.	280
.	.	William Evans	.	.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	.	280
.	.	William Newman	.	.	14	140	.	140

Office or Warehouse	Situation	Name	Years		Service	£		
			Age	Dis-charge		Emol.	Pen-sion	Gra-tuity
Private Trade	Surveyor	Thomas Muddell	.	.	9	190	.	760
		W. G. Westmoreland	.	.	9½	190	.	760
		William L. Freeman	.	.	6	140	.	420
		Thomas Rout	.	.	8	140	.	560
Baggage	Keeper	W. Babington	15½	42	26½	1010	673	.
		John Howie	34½	46	11½	150	100	.
		Extra Clerk	21½	57	35½	258	172	.
		Writer	27½	52	21½	117	98	.
		Elder	23½	56	32½	350	233	.
Tea	Writer	Robert C. Woods	29½	49	19½	350	233	.
		William Thom	.	.	37½	131	87	.
		John Hawkins	.	.	11½	89	59	.
		John Brett	.	.	11½	107	71	.
		William Norris	.	.	18½	119	79	.
Bengal	Clerk	Thomas Green	.	.	11½	90	60	.
		Charles Cullum	.	.	10½	96	61	.
		George Baker	.	.	25½	570	380	.
		Edward Wright	.	.	38	150	100	.
		Richard C. Jackson	.	.	32	149	99	.
		Isaac Prestage	.	.	37½	136	91	.
		John Brown	.	.	11½	105	70	.
		Francis Wickwar	.	.	18½	111	76	.
		Leonard Wigg	.	.	32½	660	410	.
		Francis Cooke	.	.	11½	102	68	.
Private Trade	Clerk	Henry Lindup	.	.	6½	89	.	267
		William J. Richards	.	.	18	130	287	.
		William Rustell	.	.	19½	159	106	.
		Alexander Smith	.	.	31	150	100	.
		Augustus Buckland	.	.	9½	07	.	388
Asst. P. Trade	Asst. Elder	Francis C. Martin	.	.	8½	89	.	356
		Felix W. Martin	.	.	7½	81	.	252
		John Thompson	.	.	11	136	91	.
		Thomas Livingstone	.	.	14	109	73	.
		Henry Dangerfield	.	.	12	109	73	.
Asst. P. Trade	Asst. Elder	William Mack	.	.	18	155	103	.
		James Hicks	.	.	17	167	112	.
		James Phillips	.	.	11	124	83	.
		James Heaton	.	.	12½	93	62	.
		John Munday	.	.	27	150	100	.
Pepper & Petre	Writer	Thomas Lewis	.	.	22	119	79	.
		Richard Woolcott	.	.	9½	87	.	348
		William Kirby	.	.	27	137	92	.
		John Veale	.	.	19	109	73	.
		Charles H. Pritchard	.	.	18½	430	287	.
River Thames	Hoymaster	Hugh S. Harrison	.	.	22	430	287	.
		John C. Barrett	23	37	34	230	153	.
		Charles Man	30½	61	33½	215	143	.
		Hugh Downing	35½	68	32½	215	143	.
		Joseph Abbott	27½	53	25½	215	143	.
		John Parsons	24½	43	18½	215	143	.
		John Golding	28½	47	18½	215	143	.
		Nicholas Wellen	28½	46	17½	215	143	.
		John S. Seabrook	29½	40	10½	215	143	.
		Thomas Webb	32½	40	7½	215	.	645
River Thames	Hoymen	Nicholas Jenkins	.	.	5½	215	.	615
		William Downing	.	.	38	30	30	.
		James W. Nugent	.	.	31	30	29	.
		Thomas J. Lloyd	.	.	30	30	29	.
		George Puplett	.	.	29½	30	27	.

Compensation of the Company's Servants.

Office or Warehouse	Situation	Name	Years		Service	Emolts.	£	
			Age				Pen-sion	Gra-tuity
			Entry	Dis-charge				
River Thames	Hoymen	Edward Elam	.	.	25	30	27	.
		Thomas Burrett	.	.	24	30	21	.
		Mark Hammond	.	.	23	30	21	.
		Henry Downing	.	.	23	30	21	.
		Richard Gray	.	.	23	30	21	.
		James Hampshire	.	.	21½	30	21	.
		Alexander J. Abbott	.	.	19	30	18	.
		William Mears	.	.	19	30	18	.
		Henry Clinn	.	.	19	30	18	.
		Seth C. Davey	.	.	18	30	18	.
		John Knight	.	.	15½	30	18	.
		Mathew Barrett	.	.	17	30	18	.
		Charles J. Abbott	.	.	13	30	16	.
		Thomas Turnbull	.	.	12	30	16	.
		Charles Q. Harston	.	.	10½	30	16	.
		John Abbott	.	.	10	30	16	.
		W. T. Bayley	.	.	9¾	30	.	50
		John Boulter	.	.	9	30	.	50
		John Hammond	.	.	8½	30	.	50
		Samuel C. Everett	.	.	7¾	30	.	50
		William Reid	.	.	7	30	.	50
		Thomas Witson	.	.	6	30	.	50
		James Miginnis	.	.	6¼	30	.	50
	Apprentice	Joseph Horlock	.	.	5½	15	.	30
		David A. Bower	.	.	5	15	.	30
		Samuel Terrier	.	.	4¾	15	.	30
P. S. Diligence Seaman		William Beals	.	.	10	30	6	.
		Robert Hill	.	.	10	30	6	.
		James Holden	.	.	10	30	6	.
		Thomas Slaughter	.	.	10	30	6	.
		Henry Briggs	.	.	10	30	6	.
		Henry White	.	.	10	30	6	.
		William Epsly	.	.	.	30	.	15
		John John	.	.	.	30	.	5
		Edward West	.	.	.	30	.	5
		John Atkins	.	.	.	30	.	2½
	Master	Jonathan West	.	.	26	245	163	.
		— Hatten	.	.	7½	110	.	330
	Mate	Thomas S. Crockford	28¾	47	18½	215	113	.
Richard Mays		24½	42	17½	215	143	.	
Chris. Milchard		52¾	63	10¼	215	143	.	
Thomas Simons		—	33	39	66	44	.	
John Webster		39	45	6	56	.	169	
W. R. Jarman		17	56	39	66	44	.	
Total - 210 persons						52,425	31,549	15,491
House - . . . 50						19,631	12,477	3,405
Warehouses - 102						23,286	16,783	9,830
River Thames - 58						4,508	2,289	2,256

The result of the several detached statements which we have endeavoured to understand and to exhibit seems to be that in the year 1834, two hundred and ten persons were discharged from the Company's Home Establishment; that their annual emoluments had been 52,425*l.*; in compensation of which they now receive

no less than 31,519*l.* per annum for life, exclusive of 15,491*l.* paid to them at once, and claims for widows, orphans, and other connections, even to nephews and nieces. Such is the extraordinary profusion with which the corruptionists on the Courts of Directors and Proprietors are lavishing the public money upon their creatures that the Company estimated that in the year ending on the 30th of April, 1835, the compensations under the Act of the 3d and 4th of William the Fourth, chapter 85, and the payments to owners of ships with unexpired contracts would amount to no less a sum than three hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling; to meet which, at the least, the sum of half a crore of rupees must be extorted by the army on India under the plea of selling salt, worshipping the Lord of the Universe or some other such honest device.

The Service abroad can now compare the compensation it receives with that which is received by the more favored Service at home, entered before twelve years of age, kept on the effective list sixty years, if the officer pleases, he frequently having a share in some other trading concern, besides holding a plurality of offices in the India House and a Commission in the Volunteers; not to speak of the facilities of obtaining bits of patronage in return for votes, intrigues, and other public and private services rendered to the gentlemen of the house list.

The Bengal pilot service and the uncovenanted service, throughout India, will here find data with which they may fairly compare their own compensation.

In the year 1802, after the Company's monopoly of shipping was denounced by the Nation and broken in upon by Parliament, Mr. Gunston entered the India House at the age of fourteen; and, at the age of forty-eight, he was in the receipt of no less a sum than 1,210*l.* per annum, as clerk to the committee of shipping; but, because the concern has become utterly odious and insupportable, he is reduced to the condition of a state pauper, with a pension for life, for doing nothing, to the tune of 807*l.* per annum. A good retaining fee to vote through thick and thin, for Mr. Serjeant Spankie, the next time he sets up for a metropolitan borough. In like manner, Mr. Hart entered the India House when twelve years and six months old, got 1,110*l.* per annum, and is compensated for his share of the suffering occasioned by the dissolution of the tea monopoly by a life pension of 740*l.*, drained from the soul of the people in India for an assistant to the clerk to the committee of buying and warehouses. The Company's husband espoused

the widow of many husbands, when he was but thirteen years and six months of age, drew 1,130*l.* per annum, and retires on 753*l.* a year for life. The master-attendant has had 1,200*l.* a year, until sixty years of age; therefore, as long as he lives he is to have 800*l.* a year, for doing nothing; unless he be pleased to feed the Directors now and then. The surveyor of shipping has had 900*l.* a year, and now because there is no shipping for him to survey he is to enjoy 800*l.* a year, for life. The durwan of the baggage warehouse has had 1,010*l.* a year, for doing something; therefore, he is to have 673*l.* a year, for doing nothing. The watermen who have had 215*l.* a year, each, are pensioned off on 143*l.* a year, for life: imagine a Calcutta *dingee-wallah* in the receipt of a salary of 200 sicca rupees per month; and, therefore, when not wanted, receiving a compensation of an hundred and fifty good old siccas, of the nineteenth sun of old Shah Allum, every month of his future life: ah! bah! Hurry, Mohun Doss, *dingee-wallah*, come to London and qualify as a voter under the Reform Act; then you may expect an increase of your authorised allowances and demand an equitable compensation for your public and secret services to the Company's Behauder, thumb-screws its ryots and massacres its sepoys, when they presume to ask for conveyance for their knapsacks, in lieu of a mock compensation. Surely the Company does not hold the balance of Justice with an equal hand!!!

The wicked injustice of this scale of compensation is best seen by comparing it with the pensions allowed to officers who have served the self same Company in India; for instance, after twenty years at Penang, superintending surgeons have 300*l.* per annum: assistant surgeons 91*l.* 5*s.*; after eighteen years in China a chaplain has 200*l.* per annum; after twenty-five years actual service in India a conductor of stores has 60*l.* per annum. Officers of the Indian Navy who have actually served twenty-two years in India are permitted to retire with annual pensions according to the rank they had attained to; for instance, first lieutenant, or, as the French call it, fighting captain, 180*l.*; commander, 270*l.*; first captain, 360*l.*; commodore, 450*l.* Now the Company compensates its Thames watermen and hoy-masters who have served ten years with 143*l.* a year for life. Elders or foremen lumpers with 267*l.*; overlookers of cloth, who have not served twenty years, with 367*l.*; and their master attendant on the Thames who has not served twenty years is compensated with 800*l.*, nearly double as much

as the commodore of the Indian navy is entitled to retire upon, 450*l.* per annum.

The Company is but the trustee for the people; but each Director avows that he acts as a proprietor of his share of patronage; he appoints his son to Canton, his nephew to Bengal, the son of his constituent to Madras, that of his neighbour to Bombay, of his tailor to be an established clerk, of his friseur to be an extra clerk, of his laundress to be a warehouse writer, whilst he pensions his valet, coachman and footmen, by appointing them to situations in the warehouses for which they are by no means qualified.

In spite of the limited duration of the Charter granted to the Company, of their expiration, and of the three years warning, they have persisted in making appointments up to the last day of their ignominious existence; and now they have the unblushing effrontery to compensate their creatures who they appointed to places, after the House of Commons had given them formal notice that the united Company had been weighed and found wanting, and therefore its days were numbered.

As in the case of Sarum, Gatton, and other such abominations, the Government has defied the people with old parchments; but there must speedily be an end to such infamy; it is intolerable.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STANLEY CLARKE,

THE PRESENT CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

We do not know when the subject of this memoir first embarked as a Guinea Pig; but we find, that, in the year 1791, Mr. W. S. Clarke was second mate of the ship *Europa*, on a voyage to the Coast and China: the next voyage of the *Europa* was to Bengal and Bencoolen, when Mr. Clarke was promoted to be chief mate; she returned home, at the close of 1795, Clarke obtained the command of the *True Briton*, and was sworn in, on the 27th of April 1786. He made a voyage to China, and returned in March 1798; remained at home, whilst the ship made her next voyage; a period of three years; then, in 1801, resumed the command and performed a voyage to the Coast and China; then, made another similar voyage, in the *Wexford*, a new ship of 1,200 tons; and, after that, a voyage to Bombay and China. The third voyage of the *Wexford* was to Madras, Ceylon, and Bombay; therefore, Captain Clarke returned to the command of his old ship, the *True Briton*, on her seventh.

voyage, which was to Bombay and China. On her return home, he left her; she went out for her eighth voyage and foundered, with all on board. In 1810, Captain Clarke resumed the command of the *Wexford*, on her fourth voyage; it was the most profitable voyage in the gift of the Court of Directors, that is, to Bombay and China.

In 1815, Mr. C. Mills, the Director, disqualified. We do not know, but we suspect that sometimes the term disqualified means that a Director has sold his seat in the Direction to a candidate for the arduous service. However, in the 9th of March, that pure and immaculate body, the General Court of the Proprietors of India Stock, elected Captain Clarke a Director. As a junior Director, he became a member of the committees of private-trade and shipping. In April 1817, he went out in rotation. The next year, he came in again, by re-election, as a matter of course; and he resumed his place in the subordinate class of committees. In 1821, he rose a step, into the second class of the committees, and got on those of accounts, buying and warehouses, house and military seminary. In 1823, he went out a second time by rotation; to forget a little of the knowledge he might have acquired in the Direction; but, as a matter of course, the next year he came in again; but the farce was cloaked under the forms of third election, just to comply with the Act of Parliament and bamboozle the public. In 1826, he got up into the first class of the committees, and thus became a member of the committees of correspondence, college, law-suits, military, and treasury. In 1828, he went out again by rotation. In 1829, he was again re-elected. In 1833, he went out again. In 1834, was re-elected. In 1834, the Court of Directors elected him Deputy to Mr. Tucker the Chairman. In 1835, they elected him to be their Chairman, or as they call it Chairman to the Company; just as if the Court of Directors was not a creature of the Company its creator. In April 1837, Mr. Clarke's term of four years will again expire, and, in April 1838, he will again be qualified to serve in the pure and arduous office of a Director of the East India Company, for the paltry sum of £300l. a year, and the range of the Company's big house, with the pickings up of patronage, and such small matters.

Mr. Clarke may have been born about the year 1770; hence he may be sixty-six years of age; he is a stout-set hale old boy; somewhat of a city beau; powdered head and buckskin breeches, and when in the Chair looks quite bang-up to the mark; just as

it on his own quarter-deck. However, after all he is but a rum kind of a fellow to govern India. His progeny seems to have found a nest in the factory at Canton and now to be quartered on the people of India. In the course of last year one of his daughters honored the Oriental Repository with a visit. Her gracious intention was announced to the assistant-librarian by messenger after messenger; and, in the course of the visit, messengers continued coming up stairs one after another with the Chairman's requests that whatever was curious might be shewn. Accordingly, the august visitor was shewn all the prettiest little butterflies in the collection, the Java sparrows, &c., &c.; but with that sterling good sense which marks all the connexions of the Company, they soon shut themselves up in the librarian's closet and regaled themselves with sipping infusions of the sweet herb of Cathai, and of the berry of Arabia, and with cracking some of Mrs. Roy's best biscuits, for which the Company pays her no less a sum than a guinea a day, out of the revenues of India. No wonder that young ladies tease their Pa's to get into the Direction; for then they have a *carte blanche* of admission to the Oriental Repository at the India House, which is maintained at the cost of more than a lac of rupees per annum. The greatest possible ornament to any Museum, is the lady who graces it with her presence: Miss Clarke will excuse our allusion to her visit; it was quite natural and perfectly correct in her to do all that she did, and to entertain her friends in the Company's library; but we cannot say that it is correct for the Company so to pervert the Oriental Repository from its legitimate purpose, and to aggravate the abuse by expelling all who behold it.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF INDIA.

The first acts of Lord William Bentinck on assuming the command of the army were taken with a view to reflect disgrace on the rule of his predecessor—and in pursuance of this system all descriptions of complaints were not only received, but fostered at head-quarters, squabbles, long set at rest, were carefully raked from their ashes—nourished into representation, enquiries, and courts-martial, and the curious observer will find, that a large majority of the causes submitted to the decision of the military tribunals, were manufactured out of disputes that occurred in the time of Sir Edward Barnes

During the eighteen months that Lord William Bentinck commanded the army, more Lieut.-colonels were brought to courts-martial than in the preceding portion of the present century; and it is somewhat singular that his Lordship should have failed, in every instance, of procuring a conviction, at the same time that it shows how little consideration the individual cases could have been subjected to, at head-quarters. The object, however, was to create an impression that his predecessor had left the army in a state of insubordination, and to accomplish this, "convictions" were unnecessary,—while, on the other hand, serious charges, involving not only the interests of individuals, but the character of the army, originating in the mis-management of his Lordship's advisers, or the unchecked violence of favored individuals, were either decided on with a celerity that necessarily entailed injustice, discarded without a hearing, left unanswered, or replied to with a brevity that not only disgusted but irritated the parties concerned. There was no medium observed by his Lordship, and the capricious manner in which appeals were decided upon, completely paralyzed the chief military authorities in command of divisions or stations; in no instance, however strictly they might be guided by the rules of the service, could they be sure of the approval of his Excellency; and at last to shield themselves from censure, they were necessitated to forward the most trivial cases to the head-quarters of the army. His Lordship loved to live in an atmosphere of complaints, and so long as he received a due quantity, considered that the army must be progressing to a state of improvement, without considering that in depriving the local authorities of the powers to which they were properly entitled, he sapped the very foundations of discipline, and rendered the Generals and Brigadiers little more than cyphers, authorised to draw a certain number of rupees per mensem. In some instances, officers knowing the facility with which appeals against the decisions of their superiors would be received, became reckless either as to the opinion or censure of those placed immediately above them, and the length of time that necessarily elapsed pending the reference to Calcutta, together with the uncertainty, whether the subject in dispute would even be noticed, served to cherish bad feelings, and continued litigation, where, had the proper authorities been sure of the support due to their high rank, the improper conduct of the individuals might have been checked at the first offset.

Whatever may have been the *intentions* of Lord William Bentinck, the practical results of his measures, whether as Governor-General or Commander-in-chief, invariably tended to degrade the superior in the estimation of the inferior, and the ill-advised encouragement given in all military cantonments to unfounded complaints against Europeans, when preferred by the lowest and most disreputable of the Natives, has worked a change in the minds of the sepoys, injurious in every respect to the main principle on which the Indian army is constituted. The high-caste soldier who sees his commanding officer brought before a Court of Requests by a sweeper, will feel his esteem for rank and character much shaken ; and the knowledge that any bazar-cooly may place his superior in a situation which he looks upon as disgraceful, however fine it may appear to the laws of theoretical justice, cannot but effect a serious revolution on a race of beings, whose respect is so dependant upon the possession of power. The excess to which Lord W. Bentinck carried the encouragement of complaints from the Natives, amounted almost to a *premium* on perjury, nor would he allow persons *convicted* of that detestable crime to be punished, " lest others should be deterred from seeking redress." Under such a system, can it for an instant be doubted that accusations the most frivolous were trumped up, where the plaintiff was sure of retiring from the contest with impunity. Here again, the local authorities were embarrassed by his Lordship's known predilections, they saw the right course, but dared not to pursue it ; or to take the necessary steps for maintaining the rank and respectability of those who looked to them for protection. Under such a system, theft and crime have grown up and flourished in cantonments, where placed beyond the control of the civil, the inhabitants felt themselves equally free from the exercise of any authority by the military. A bazar officer, superintending the details of a community amounting to, perhaps, 20,000 souls, entrusted with the power of ~~fining~~ ^{fining} to the extent of *one rupee* ! yet unaided by a police, has little chance of checking robberies committed by bands of professional depredators. In numerous instances, memorials were forwarded, not only by the commandants of the stations, but also by the civil power, recommending the appointment of magistrates invested with proper powers, to form and superintend the police of cantonments ; but Lord William Bentinck found his time too much occupied to pay attention to their proposition.

However trifling the theorist may consider the complaint,

relative to the lowering of the European character in the eyes of the Natives, there have been men somewhat celebrated for their knowledge of the habits of our Indian subjects, who have (*perhaps foolishly*) anticipated serious consequences whenever the Government should destroy those ties by which alone the attachment of an army of so singular a construction, (yet of such vital importance to the maintenance of the British power in India,) is secured to the State. The opinion of Sir John Malcolm is clear and explicit,—“ We must continue dependant on the fidelity and efficiency of our Native army for the preservation of India. The European officers *are the links by which we must preserve its attachment and maintain its reputation*. Their peculiar condition requires favor and support ; and it is not too much to affirm, that any means which have a tendency to depress this body of men, will be fatal to our best hopes of preserving our Indian Empire.” Far different was the view of the subject taken by Lord William Bentinck. From the ill-advised and obnoxious measures introduced by him on his arrival, as Governor-General of India, the feelings of the European officers were highly incensed, and thus his Lordship was led to regard them, not as the links by which our power in India was to be preserved, but as a faction possessing in themselves the materials for accelerating its dissolution. The fears of the Governor-General were much excited when he found the mischiefs he had committed, nor did he hesitate palming on the Court of Directors the opinion of some Madras Adjutant-General that the Bengal army were on the eve of rebellion, and that it was only by the wisdom of his own measures that the dreaded event was averted. In the minute of the 6th Sept. 1830, his Lordship says,—“ The Adjutant-General of the Madras army, who was at the time at Calcutta, described the angry feeling and language so loudly expressed here, and all the signs of the times, to be precisely similar to those which prevailed before the Madras mutiny, and he anticipated a similar explosion. Let it be remarked that the mutiny did take place at Madras,” and his Lordship might have continued—but was never dreamt of in Bengal, beyond the walls of Government House—not so, however, for he winds up his minute by saying, “ I apprehend the possibility of unmilitary and insubordinate language highly discreditable to the character of the army, which the Government could not overlook, and which might end in a conflict between the Government and its officers, that could not fail to be attended with the

greatest public inconveniences.” Without pausing to consider whether his Lordship evinced any great statesman-like qualities in risking a rebellion (for such a mutiny of the whole Bengal army would in point of fact have been, where the Government could not bring, as in Europe a *public* to oppose the army) for the sake of effecting a paltry saving, scarcely exceeding a lac of rupees. We proceed to the more important point as far as the army is concerned. We see, by the foregoing, his Lordship (although he puts the words in the mouth of a Madras officer,) really dreaded a mutiny of the Bengal army, consequent upon his own “infliction of (supposed) wrong and injustice”—he felt that if the measures he wished to pursue were persevered into the extent he contemplated, and a general feeling adverse to the Government obtained possession of the army, that the executive must always be obliged to concede, even should worse consequences be averted, for, in the words of Sir John Malcolm, “we can never expect active support in the hour of danger from the mass of the population of India.” A course, nevertheless, was open, by which the danger from the immediate cause might be diminished, viz., by subverting the efficiency of the Native army, and diminishing what he considered the active element of sedition, by sowing the seeds of discontent and mutual distrust between the officers and the men under their command. To preserve his own rule from the terrors which existed only in his own mind, he hesitated not to adopt a systematic degradation of the European character, to lessen the respect felt by the Natives towards their Officers, and to burst the bond which an Elphinstone, a Munro, and a Malcolm have declared to be the real tenure by which the British possessions in India are secured.

The sepoy of the Bengal army possesses in his character a large quantum of *esprit de corps*; he looks up to his Officers with respect, and feels a portion of their reputation reflected back upon himself; the records of the service afford thousands of anecdotes of the deep devotion they have shewn to the Government, when led by Officers with whom they were acquainted, and whom they regarded as their immediate benefactors; but the policy of Lord William Bentinck was to destroy the feeling of mutual confidence between the soldier and his officer, and to make the former transfer his gratitude to the State. To effect this the shortest way was to lower the character of the European Officer by every possible means, and by withdrawing from him all fictitious support, or the power of

protecting those who had hitherto considered themselves dependant on his good offices, show the sepoy how erroneously they worshipped King Log, when their devotions were properly due to King Stork. In loosening the community of interests by which the superior and inferior were bound to each other, Lord William hoped to render each party less dangerous to the State, forgetting that at the same time he abstracted that moral union which had enabled them to contend against the greatest privation in the field, and oppose the most obstinate valour to the enemies of British dominion in the East. Could we admit that his Lordship was sincere when he placed upon record that "the security of our possessions in India must chiefly depend on military power," and that "the improvement of our military system is our first and most important care !!" We should feel it, at the same time, our bounden duty to deprecate the unprincipled remissness shewn by him to this "first and most important duty," while holding the chief military situation in the Army.

Never was a theorist doomed to meet so many failures, as pursued the speculations of Lord William Bentinck, during the period of his sojourn in the East. The vast power he wielded enabled him to effect the partial destruction of the bonds of attachment which subsisted between the officers and men, but something more was requisite to obtain from the sepoy the transfer of that feeling to the immediate head of the army. Strongly imbued as the Native soldier is with a susceptibility of good or bad usage, he must always be immediately dependent on the kind conduct of his Commanding Officer, who has so many opportunities of affording indulgence in the minor details, while the parsimony of the Government withholds any of those major advantages that could work a serious feeling towards them, independent of "the combining link." The abolition of corporal punishment was passed by his Lordship, with a view of obtaining favor in the eyes of the Native soldiery, but we cannot discover that they considered it a blessing either to the well behaved or well feeling soldier : as a check they felt that the punishment was useful, and so long as it was confined to crimes of a disgraceful nature, (not the penalty of trifling omissions of duty,) they were perfectly indifferent as to whether the penalty remained in their military code or was erased. In the abolition, the army has been deprived of a most useful punishment, so long as confined to the peculiar descriptions of crimes to which it was restricted by Lord Combermere ; and there is now no

effectual method of restraining the depraved, or by a public example, curbing the bad passions of those men who have as yet foreborne to overstep the narrow boundary between temptation and commission. Doubtless his Lordship remembered the annual pilgrimages made by the old Madras sepoy to the pictures of Coote, Wallis, and Meadows, and in imagination contrasting their deeds in the field with his own philanthropic intentions, anticipated the day when a similar compliment would be paid to the great Equestrian statue (to be placed) in the Town-hall of Calcutta. Singular however, as it may appear, and unfortunate certainly for his Lordship's posthumous fame, the name of Bentinck is almost unknown to Natives of the army, unless as coupled with the reduction of the pay of their officers, and the breach of the long established rules of the pension establishment. •

His Lordship often reminds us of the story told somewhere or other of a person, who ambitious of a character for philanthropy, established an office for the redressing wrongs gratis ; “ but, unfortunately, the individual sustaining the injuries, brought complaints against the individual redressing the injuries, for injuries sustained by the redress.” So was it in the case of the pension list, some persons complained of the injuries sustained by being invalided, when they considered themselves as still fit for duty ; on examination it turned out as they asserted that they were not *completely* worn out, and they were ordered to rejoin their corps, but, at the same time, his Lordship issued an order to the paymasters of native pensions, desiring that whenever he considered a pensioner capable of performing regimental duty, they should return the man whether he liked it or not to the service. The moral effect that this last order has had on many old soldiers, is likely to work at no very distant period, an extreme change in the constitution of the service, and fill the ranks with mere hangers on, instead of a class willing to pass a large portion of their lives in the service. The Native soldier is in ninety cases out of a hundred a small landholder, and looks forward to that period when he will be able to return on a pension to his native village, and close his career amongst his friends and kindred—some there are who enlist for the sake of saving a few rupees by service, and then obtain their discharge ; and to increase this last class the new order interfering with the pension establishment, tends. Such a principle if once established in the minds of those classes who have hitherto recruited our ranks, will be destruc-

tive of that stability on which our military power is based, and the frequent desertions at one period in the Bombay service, fully proves how severely the want of those examples of comfortable retirement were felt, and may be substantiated by the relation of the fact, that between the years 1803 and 1805, the desertions at that presidency equalled the *numerical strength of the Army*—that they afterwards averaged 2,500 men a-year, but that on the introduction of a more liberal system, the disgraceful practice was so far checked, that the entire annual amount did not reach 300. In the instance of returning men to the service, who had every right to consider themselves clear and their pensions as a reward for foregone services, there was absolute injustice—that cannot be defended; the state in no way required them further than to effect a paltry saving, of which Lord William Bentinck should have been ashamed, and we can only attribute his conduct to a desire of emulating the Bombay Government in that process from which, as Colonel Aitchison (with any thing but the *good* feeling of a soldier) remarks, by a peculiar screwing “we then get ten years more service *out of him* for local duty.”

It is improbable that his Lordship was led to adopt a pernicious interference with the Indian pension list, in imitation of the reorganization of certain British pensioners into veteran battalions during the Irish agitation of 1821-22; however mean an opinion we may have of his Lordship's abilities, we can hardly suppose him so absolutely incapable of an induction, as to have attempted a parallel between the two cases. In England the military pensioners are divided into two classes—“The Chelsea In-pensioners,” and the “Chelsea Out-pensioners,” the latter *liable* to be recalled to serve the State; and from this class was it, that the veteran battalions were formed. The in-pensioners have never been interfered with by the Government.*

With a man so singularly lauded for benevolence and humanity as Lord William Bentinck was, it is extraordinary how many acts we find that would lead the *casual observer* to a belief that his Lordship was swayed by a selfish disregard of every one but himself or his immediate parasites; and the occasional gratuitous infliction, of what the unregenerate looked on as a criminal deprivation of those important requisites absolutely necessary to the climate, would almost induce succeeding ages

* The in-pensioners are not resident within the walls of Chelsea Hospital, but are only borne on the books under that designation

to a belief that his Lordship's character had not been impugned without a sufficient cause. Amongst those actions which may throw a doubtful shade over his Lordship's fame, we may instance the sacrifice of the health of a large number of his countrymen, by either the total deprivation of a supply of useful medicines, or the authorising the issue of drugs of an inferior quality, notwithstanding the remonstrance of several members of the medical profession. Ill-natured persons may indeed assert that his Excellency removed two Surgeons from their charge for presuming to bring to notice the inefficient state of their dispensary—but the cordial enquirer, unbiassed by a feeling inimical to his Lordship, will find that the persons in question were removed "*for differing in opinion with the Medical Board.*" The malevolent or the scurrilous may be tempted to adduce proof that his Lordship did not profess feelings of common humanity. His uncalled-for order, prohibiting officers from resorting to the hills, unless on medical certificate, thus depriving those whose constitutions were breaking, from the power of renovation, before they become absolutely worn out by disease. This, however, would be an uncandid appreciation of a Commander-in-chief, who bore *in himself*, a strong evidence of the benefit consequent on a residence in the hills, and whose generous disregard of the exigencies of the public service, in comparison *with his own health*, involved the Government of India in a series of illegalities requiring an act of indemnity from the British Parliament. Those who would detract from the reputation of the great Philhellene and Suttee abolisher, overthrowing, in paradoxical confusion, the slender distinctions between speculative virtue and practical vice, may attempt to destroy the barrier of the former, by relating the fact of his Lordship permitting three thousand rupees to be *cut* from a medical gentleman for obeying the dictates of humanity, and affording the advantage of his professional skill to some hundred invalids. Should they adduce this story as an example of his Lordship's want of FEELING, or inattention to the claims of a Surgeon, for a just remuneration from the State, on account of services performed—the following order must shew how erroneously they have judged, and how capable his Lordship was of estimating the value of service performed for his *individual benefit*.

" Medical officers, a fee of 800 sicca rupees, authorised to be passed to the Surgeon of H. M.'s S. Curacoa, for professional

attendance on Lord W. Bentinck, during the indisposition of his Excellency's Surgeon."

We must own we do not see why his Lordship, considering the amount of his salary, might not have paid the fee out of his own pocket, or obliged his *own Surgeon* to do as any other medical man would have been obliged to do, viz., pay the substitute.

Not contented with this interference with every privilege possessed by the officers of the Bengal army in India we find his Excellency a strenuous advocate with the Court of Directors for the curtailment of those advantages, possessed in a return to Europe, on furlough, and the order preventing officers from visiting the hills, was closely connected with his Lordship's recommendation to the home authorities, that persons who visited England on sick certificate should be deprived of the power of taking a furlough when entitled thereto, for Lord William hoped that by forcing a greater number of sick officers than usual to visit Europe, that the Court would be induced to accede to his views, and in the same way we find, that after he had encouraged the disputes between the first and second Lieut.-Colonels of King's corps here commended the juniors being reduced, as there was not an instance of a regiment, where both those Officers were present, in which they were not engaged in the most unseemly quarrels. We are at a loss to conceive on what principle his Lordship could have recommended the depriving sick Officers of the subsequent advantage of their furlough, considering that that portion of an Officer's residence in Europe, is as much a recognised part of the contract with his Honorable Masters, as that he should be entitled to retire on a pension after 22 years actual service. It was this bond of good faith on the part of Lord William Bentinck, the duplicity with which he tried to circumvent the Officers, and the recklessness with which he would have burst every pledge, and broken every bond by which the master was engaged to the servant, that kept the army in a constant state of agitation while under his command, will mark his name with odium so long as the Bengal army exists.

The arbitrary removal of officers high in character, and whose lives had been passed in a zealous fulfilment of their duties, has been entered on at full length else where, but we cannot permit the present opportunity to pass, of placing on record the admission of an Adjutant General, that the Commander-in-Chief had decided on one of those cases, without taking the trouble

of reading the papers, and that after the issue of the order removing one Officer, and censuring an old field Officer in no measured terms: the same Adjutant General continued to serve on his Excellency's Staff. How many instances have there been in Europe, of Officers refusing to serve under Generals, who would have made them instruments of injustice, or who, at the same time that they performed the painful duty imposed on them by the rules of the service, have by tendering their resignation of staff employ, performed the duty due to themselves, as gentlemen and members of an honorable profession.

The extent to which Lord William Bentinck carried the reduction of the Bengal army, is greater than could have been practicable by any person possessed of a knowledge of our position in India. On the termination of the Burmese war, the Bengal army was reduced by the amount of 20,000 Native troops, yet between the advent of Lord William in 1828, and the year 1832, further reductions were carried into effect, to the extent of *eighty thousand* men, and near 400 officers, leaving the entire force of this Presidency under 90,000 men, of whom about 15,000, are Europeans. His Excellency, however, considered this force too numerous for the *trifling* duties to be performed, and by the late accounts from England it would appear, had recommended a further reduction of 29 regiments, or about 20,000 men. Had such an improvident measure been sanctioned, the entire defence of this vast Empire would have been entrusted to 35,000 Europeans, and 125,000 Natives; although the Government in the year 1826, did not find themselves encumbered with too many troops when the joint armies of the Presidencies amounted to 300,000. It requires no great knowledge of our political relations to understand how practicably impossible it is, that the posture of affairs could have been so changed, as to permit the reduction of the army from 300,000 to 150,000 men. In the year 1880, Sir John Malcolm called Lord William's attention to the necessity which existed of strengthening the line of frontier from Delhi by Ajmere, and Sehore and Deesa, not solely with a view to prevent the speculative event of an invasion, but to guard against the more proximate danger to be apprehended from internal disturbance along that line. That the view taken by the Governor of Bombay of our situation was correct, the late occurrences have clearly demonstrated, and there can scarcely be a man in India, whose intellect is of sufficient strength to enable him to arrive

at the conclusion, that two and two make four, who will not agree with Sir John Malcolm—that “ the Chiefs under our direct rule, as well as those subject to our controlling management throughout our north-western frontier, are neither in a settled or contented state.” There may be no immediate proofs of existing danger, but there is a part of our territories in which a flame once raised, would be likely to spread, and not easily extinguished.” The petty pilfering of the salt-lake, in which his Lordship’s *great* Joudpore expectation terminated, has done much to raise that flame, while the petty trafficking carried on in the camp at Gwalior, has not encreased the respect previously entertained for the British name. We asked a vakeel (from one of the Seik chiefs,) who was in attendance on the Governor-General, at the great camp at Gwalior, if he had any difficulty in procuring provision. “ Not the least,” was the reply, “ I had only to send a rupee to the Governor-General, and obtained fowls, eggs, or whatever was required—he sold every thing.” We enquired further, and found that the usual *nuzzer*, sent into camp, for the subsistence of the troops, was regularly sold by direction of the Governor-General, under the superintendence of Government house servants in the royal livery. We explained that the amount so obtained would be credited to the Government, but our friend only laughed at the simplicity of such a supposition, constantly repeating—“ Lord William is very fond of rupees—Lord William loves the rupees.” So much for the impression he left on the Natives’ minds.

We may as well, here, mention an interview which his Lordship, granted (about the time alluded to in the foregoing) to an officer, in illustration of the character of the Ruler over India. Captain P——— waited on his Lordship, to complain against some deductions made from his pay, by the Auditor General: the case was a *very* straight forward one, he had been employed for eighteen months as executive officer, and drew the salary accordingly, but, on his removal, the staff pay had been re-audited, and was placed under stoppages until the entire sum was repaid: in this consisted his grievance. His Lordship heard the complaint with the greatest attention, until it was concluded, when stretching across the table, placed between him and Captain P———, he said, with a good deal of earnestness,—“ Did you repay the money?”—“ Yes, my Lord,” said Captain P———, “ they have stopt it out of my pay.” His Lordship, apparently, did not quite understand the

answer, for again, with increased earnestness, he enquired,—
“ Do you mean to say they are actually in possession of the money, that the Auditor General has recovered the whole amount from you ? ”—“ Yes, my Lord,” again answered Capt. P———, “ they have every penny of it.”—“ Then, Sir, depend upon it—upon it, they will keep it, ha ! ha ! ha ! Good morning, Captain P——— ho ! ho ! h——— And thus ended an appeal to the Governor-General for redress.

Whatever may have been the danger to be apprehended on the north-western frontier five years ago, certain it is that circumstances have not contributed to diminish its extent, and the interference as disgraceful as it was anti-British, by which Scindia's family were ruined, (and Mr. Cavendish aggrandized) the re-acting on a small scale the same game at Indore, and the capricious support afforded to Jhota Ram, have raised up a feeling in the protected states peculiarly inimical to the British Government.

In the revision of the canteen regulations, we find the only measure for which his Lordship is justly entitled to praise—the placing the management of the funds under a committee, and removing from Quarter Masters the controlling power they previously exercised in the purchase of wines, spirits and beer, has been felt by the European soldiers as a relief. Far be it from us to say, that these purchases were made without a due regard to economy and the wishes of the soldiers, but it is natural that the men should feel better satisfied at having the disposal of their own funds, besides it a profit was not made out of the purveying, why was any anxiety shewn to retain what could only have been at best a disagreeable office ? It is only to be regretted that his Lordship did not carry the principle into effect, in the conduct of regimental bazars attached to European corps, which are still susceptible of great improvement, and imperatively require an active supervision.

The baneful influence exercised by Lord William Bentinck, over the Bengal army, was more felt in its consequences than obvious from any peculiar orders that he issued, nor was his character as a Commander-in-chief fully developed until after the Charter atrocity was perpetrated. Some few arbitrary indications had raised the suspicions of those who look below the surface, as to the real principles of the great liberal, but the military in general hailed with pleasure the nomination of his Excellency to the command of the army, and anticipated that the horrible system of *exparte* adjudication was to give place to an equita-

ble adjustment, by hearing both sides of the case; while many looked forward to the glorious privilege of appeal to the new chartered Governor General of all India. Woefully were they disappointed. Not a few instances are on record of the positive injustice perpetrated by his Lordship's refusal, to hear the defence of the accused; and a striking illustration of *benefit* (!) derived from an appeal, may be found in the case of Capt. Mackinlay, who was deprived of his appointment by Lord W. Bentinck, Governor General in Council, for disrespect to Lord W. Bentinck, Commander-in-Chief, (virtually for not giving up a contract, for the benefit of a broken down *roue*, whom his Lordship wished to provide for,) yet this was the just, beneficial, and philanthropic regenerator of British India, who while promulgating in clap-trap ukases, that stripes should no longer be inflicted on the British sepoy and that the Native Indian army is open to all castes, from the Brahmin to the *Sang Melee*, was depriving the European Officers of the right to be heard in their defence, and in reality placing them beyond the pale of military law.

We should designate as oppressive and tyrannical, the reckless disregard of the customs and usages of this Army, as evinced in the summary punishment which marked the departure of the liberal despot, did we not feel convinced that illness of a distressing nature had impaired his faculties and affected his judgment; but what excuse can be offered by the military advisers of the unhappy and afflicted man, who perceiving his incapacity to form correct conclusions—usurped the functions of Commander-in-Chief, and instead of soothing the morbid excitement of a disappointed political visionary, urged him on to commit injustice to old Officers.

Many of his Lordship's faults may be traced to that blind reliance on his *own* perception of character, of which he was ever misjudging, and from that failing he was constantly a TOOL in the hands of a set of irresponsible advisers (to say nothing of his bad selection of the responsible ones) specious pretenders and gross flatterers. His Lordship courted the reputation of a philanthropist, and obtained that of Moliere's *George Dandin*—he aimed at the renown of a regenerator, and succeeded in gaining the ephemeral notoriety of a PAUL PRY.

The misjudging political speculator would have theorised with the Army as he did with the country at large, had his heated imagination (perpetually haunted with chimeras of a universal language, a universal law, and a universal religion) afforded him spare time to introduce his "scheme of a system;"

--as it was, the Bengal Army became a mere auxiliary to his Lordship's love of petty intrigue, his views on the gullability of the English public, and a rich source from whence the profligate expenditure of the Court of Directors, and the salaries of the higher functionaries of the state might be saved.

In every sense of the word, Lord William Bentinck was from first to last an Army oppressor, nor can any one act be produced by which he has benefitted the Native Army. While his gross misrepresentation of the feelings and spirit of that Army at the time of enquiry (before the charter was granted) gave a colouring to the calumny set forth by Sir E. Paget. In health or sickness his Lordship shewed himself the enemy of the European Officers of the service, and while putting the country to an enormous expense on account of his own useless peregrinations through the country, sheltering himself at Simlah or the Neelgherries from the bad effects of climate, and promulgating orders not less uncalled for than unjust, not less oppressive than despotic; we find him depriving his fellow countrymen (we cannot say fellow soldiers) of those few relaxations they were permitted to enjoy; of the portion of their pittance, which enabled them to provide against sickness or unforeseen distress; of their character for fidelity to their employers, on which their honor as soldiers so materially rested, and of that esteem and respect paid to them as men of education and gentlemen. While amassing in his own coffers a sum equal to one hundred thousand pounds sterling, he has deprived those on whom the attainment, preservation, and defence of the empire has been dependent, of the hope of a return to their Native land;--begged in health and in purse, *but*, in spite of his Lordship--preserving unblemished *their* reputation--he has left them to mourn the day Lord William Bentinck arrived in India; he has left them poor even in hate--but still they hate him.--*Meerut Magazine.*

NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

On the 2d September, 1835, the secretary of the treasury informed the House of Commons, that no account of the receipts and expenditure of the Colony at Swan River in Western Australia, for the year 1833, had been received; and he laid before the House an abstract of the accounts of the Local Governments of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, for 1833, which gives the following items in pounds sterling.

	N. S. Wales £	V.D.'s Land. £	Both. £
Taxes, duties, and fees	135,183	75,446	210,929
Territorial - - -	26,272	7,139	33,411
Miscellaneous - - -	3,714	3,536	7,251
Total revenue	£165,470	£86,121	£251,591
Government - - -	19,951	20,298	40,249
Revenue - - -	12,307	6,926	19,233
Judicial - - -	30,320	13,250	43,570
Ecclesiastical - - -	16,810	8,051	24,861
Works - - -	26,803	18,413	45,216
Pensions - - -	1,890	1,445	3,335
Emigration, &c. - -	14,921	16,355	31,276
Civil - - -	123,002	81,738	207,740
Military - - -	575	603	1,178
Current expenditure	£123,577	£85,340	£208,918

Hence, it appears, that the Local Governments collected 251,591*l.*, and expended only 208,918*l.*; however, their total receipts and payments were as follows:—

Revenues 251,591	} 264,560	{ 208,918 Expenditure
Loans - 12,969		
		10,175 Liquidation
		5,077 Advances
		40,391 Balances

This expenditure of the Local Governments is to be augmented by that of the Home Government; then the statement stands as follows:—

	Civil	Military	Naval	Total
Local - - -	207,740	1,178	nil	208,918
Home - - -	311,418	92,321	nil	403,739
Both - - -	£519,158	£93,499	nil	£612,657

However, a memorandum of the aggregate expenditure from British and Colonial funds for the Civil establishments and services in these two Colonies, states it at 530,569*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.*

The Home expenditure incurred on account of Western Australia makes the account stand thus:—

	Civil	Military	Total
N. S. Wales and V.D.'s Land	311,418	92,321	403,739
Western Australia - - -	19,082	5,372	24,454
Home expenditure - - -	330,500	97,693	428,193
Local expenditure - - -	207,740	1,178	208,918
Total - - -	£538,240	£98,871	£637,111

Hence, as far as can be ascertained, the revenue of these three Colonies is 251,591*l.*, and their expenditure is 637,111*l.*; leaving a burthen of 385,520*l.* on the mother country, to which must

be added a proportion of the civil and martial charges of the empire, and compound interest upon the sums already sunk upon the settlement and maintenance of these Colonies.

To transport the criminals of the metropolis to a weak dependency, is a most monstrous abuse of power over a Colony; for it is as if the legislators cared only about the safety of their own pockets, and sent depredators to Australia out of their own way; but attempt to make the Colonists pay for keeping the rogues of London is a novel abomination. It is the interest of the Colonists of Australia to have honest and industrious neighbours; not to have the felons of London sent to range the bush of Australia, and thus to scare away Colonists from the neighbourhood of each settlement.

Self-government is the only economical government; and the only honest intentioned government; therefore the people who submit to any other mode of government well deserve what they are sure to meet with; that is, misrule, and to pay dearly for it.

Britain may calculate the cost of cultivating every acre of Australia by enquiring how many millions sterling she has already paid for cultivating a few thousand acres of the land of that very uninviting world.

SOCIETY AT MAURITIUS.

Society, at Mauritius, is divided. The influence of party-spirit, has tainted the stream of social enjoyment in its very source, and every inhabitant of Port Louis is only considered in the light of a *Jeremist* or a *Depiniest*. Needless is it to inquire after the political creed of your neighbours at a dinner party, or in a ball-room;—only observe with whom he associates—whom he spurns or flatters, and your opinion once expressed on that mock Guelph-and-Ghibeline affair, will stamp you in his eyes with an indelible *Theta*, or raise you to a state of considerable estimation. The mere traveller is thus forced, *nolens volens*, to become a party-man; his friend or host is unavoidably such; and the bare fact of his residing with a person of any political bias is enough to turn the “sandal shoon” of the harmless viator into the sword of Robin Hood or the dagger of Cataline.

If you can steer your course safe between Scylla and Charybdis, (an unheard of good fortune in these disputation days,) you may enjoy at Mauritius the most refined social

intercourse, and think yourself for a time in the civilized circles of London or Paris. The demeanour of the Mauritius native, of English, or French extraction is characteristically frank and pleasing. The female sex, however, is generally timid and reserved; and a young girl will look a hundred times at her mamma before she dares to answer the simplest question. This, no doubt, may be preferable to the garrulity of other dames, but it has nothing to do with the pleasures and comforts of a lean, sun-scorched East Indian, who repairs to the Isle of France for the recovery of his health or for mental relaxation.

If you are a pedestrian, I would advise you to make a tour round the island, and experience proverbial hospitality of the planters. True it is that the march of intellect has rendered them solicitous about the state of their purse as other men, and that the doctrines of the *bon vieux temps* are in part obliterated; but still enough remains to create a cheerful contrast with the inhabitants of other countries.

Public sports are of very rare occurrence in that colony. They had once a theatre, and a capital society of artistes; but from mismanagement, or public versatility, they were forced to return to Europe. We hear of a new theatrical enterprise, but have reason to believe that it is nothing but the "baseless fabric of a vision." The will, the supreme will, of the next Procureur General may lay prostrate all the infant hopes, of their Thalia, for the grand reason that his predecessors, the present Procureur, delighted in displaying in his privileged Box the beauties of his young and amiable Lady —. They are fond of concerts, balls, suppers, and every species of amusement; and instances are known of needy families who prefer the curtailment of even the necessities of life to the irretrievable misfortune of missing Madame or Monsieur at such a one's dancing party! Dress is expensive, and the subject of "needles and pins" preys often very mournfully on the thoughts and purses of their uxorious husbands.

The natives of France are comparatively cool headed people. The Creole of Mauritius is brave to rashness! Duels are not unfrequent. When La Bourdennais took Madras, it is historically recorded that his daring attempt would have failed of success had it not been for the headlong impetuosity of the Creoles. But on the other hand their character is stained with indolence and pride, which are respectively ascribable to the genial heat of the climate, and the habit of domineering over slaves, from the earliest infancy. It is not uncommon to see a

little white urchin strike with a rod, or a shoe, a black boy, who has been given to him as a play thing.

I must not forget to notice the manners of the *people of colour* specifically so called. Their lower orders resemble very closely the Indian Portuguese, and stand midway between the blacks and the whites, combining the defects and qualities of both. This is a nondescript genus. They are chiefly remarkable for dulness of understanding, in which passive quality they stand, perhaps unrivalled, owing, no doubt, to the Christian influence of an admixture of African blood. Yet, they may justly boast of a great philosopher, Lislet Geoffroy (a name for a black individual, which, by the way, singularly coincides with others), the author of the best Statistical Reports on Mauritius, and, withal, a *Member of the Board of Longitudes of London!* The free-colour women are renowned for personal beauty—and justly so. Some of them are absolutely undistinguishable from any European; so white is their skin, so symmetrical their features, so engaging their manners. To them especially is due the fame of the Isle of France among the naval people of Great Britain, who (rather quizzically) proclaim this island the modern *El dorado*. There is little more to say on this slippery subject, and much more to think, when the voyager paces a solitary deck, by moonshine, while the gallant ship at the end of a tedious, cheerless, passage, nears the base of the cloud-topped mountain of the *Pouce!*

Something must be said of the *blacks*, as a finish to this hasty sketch. This ill-fated race is divided into those of the African coast—a hardy set for men—those of the Island of Madagascar peculiarly distinguished of their inactivity, their athletic forms and Grecian proportion of limbs—and lastly, those imported from India and the Malay Islands. These people are universally cheerful. Every Saturday is to them a day of dancing and rejoicing; their weekly labours are over; and then you hear in the stillness of night their drums and choral songs, all over the Island. As to their manners, they are dissolute in the extreme, and varied according to their different native countries. But, at Port Louis, (for here I have been hitherto only alluding to the plantation slaves, by far the most numerous,) they affect all the gentility of their masters—give balls and suppers—dance quadrilles admirably well—dress like Europeans—bow to each other as well as we do, whilst their *exquisites* shake hands with nearly the same punctillio as the dandies of Bond-street; and the whole scene presents such a ludicrously motley picture as

would have convulsed a Hogarth with laughter, and forced him instinctively to seize his inimitably graphic pencil. Some of those slaves have given instances of the most affecting fidelity—of the most praiseworthy disinterestedness. But on the whole, they are—what all slaves must be—sunk to the lowest degree of wretchedness and degeneracy.

By a summary of the preceding observations, the reader may easily arrive at an accurate conclusion respecting the three-fold nature of Society at Mauritius, taken in its widest signification. Time, the great leveller, will gradually commingle the discrepant elements of that heterogeneous people; and the day is not far distant, methinks, when enlightened by civilization, and participating in the glorious rights of British citizens, they will form a harmonious whole, and like the stones thrown aloft by Deucalion and Pyrrha, after the pagan deluge, present the heart-stirring spectacle of a social metamorphosis.—H. G——y.—*Cal. Lit. Gaz.*

THE WANT OF ROADS

IN THE PRESIDENCY OF AGRA.

Mr Trevelyan says,—another most important point, required, for facilitating, the commerce of Bengal, is the construction of roads; but, I shall not presume to enter upon this subject, except to remark, that if a few good roads were made on the principal routes of trade, across the frontier, an increase would take place, in the custom revenue, far exceeding the sum laid out upon them; for, not only is trade greatly facilitated, by these means; but smuggling is discouraged: a good road is a premium offered to the fair trader; and, the smuggler, who is obliged to betake himself to circuitous routes, loses the advantage of it; and is, thereby, deprived of two or three per cent., or more, of the profits he would otherwise make.

The lines on which I should recommend that roads should first be constructed, are, from Allahabad to Rewah, which will connect Oude and the lower Doab with the new Saugor road; from Banda to Chillatara ghaut, on the Jumna; from Culpee to Cawnpore; from Agra to Gwalior, (a work in which the Dholepore and Gwalior states should be invited to join;) from Rewaree to the Ghaut on the Jumna, opposite Pulwul; from Rewaree to Delhi; from Bowannee to Delhi; from Bowannee to Shambe; and, from Seharunpoor to Juggadre, Umballa, and Loodiana.

The increase of revenue which has taken place at Mirzapoor, upon the trade carried on by the new road from that entrepot to Saugor, adds confirmation, if any were wanting to the soundness of this policy. Good roads are of equal advantage every where, in drawing forth the resources of the country ; but, if constructed on the great routes of trade, across the frontier, they would yield an immediate profit to Government.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT MADRAS.

——“ 'Tis the curse of service ;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not by the old gradation, where each second
Stood heir to the first.—*Shakspeare.*

To the Right Honorable the Governor.—Though, Excellent Sir, your professions move at a hard gallop, and your performances lag after them at a slow walk,—I cannot help believing that an officer whose name stands second as yours does in the Waterloo Dispatch, and who have fairly and undeniably earned at the head of soldiery a very high character for gallantry and conduct in the field, must have a real regard for all shades of your cloth ; and entertain an interest in the welfare and respectability of every grade of your proper vocation—if you desire to evince the honorable spirit for which I give you credit, you will, Excellent Sir, right speedily use *all* your power and interest to annul the Order transferring the public Quarters of the Commandants of Arcot and Poonamallee to the Collectors of the Districts in which they are respectively situated ;* the value in money of the accommodation in question is not worth writing about, but not so the moral consequences—

——“ Rightly to be great
Is not to stir without great argument ;
But greatly to find quarrel in a straw ;
When honor's at the stake.”

A body of officers and soldiers would suffer nothing physically if their Commandant was publicly kicked and spit upon ; and if the kicking was mercifully inflicted with square toed shoes, no great personal damage would be done to the Commandant himself ; but, Excellent Sir, what opinion would you hold of troops who could look with unconcern upon such an affront offered to their head?—When troops see their Commandant turned out of the best house in a MILITARY STA-

* You can send the former Collector back to Chittoor to chum with his and your friend the Zillah Judge there.

TION to make room for a Civilian, who steps into it in his stead, they cannot avoid regarding such a treatment as virtually a personal degradation—little hurts sometimes fester into mortal wounds, and in these times of pinching misery, it surely cannot be politic further to impair the loyalty of the Army by offering unprofitable violence to its becoming pride—I am aware that the obnoxious Order did not originate with yourself, but with the Home Authorities; if then it be annulled through your means, the merit of such annulment will rest entirely with yourself. You will have the satisfaction of removing the cause for very many honest “curses not loud but deep,” and gain some reputation for vigour in Council upon the right side of a question.

I had written thus far, when the strange news reached me of your resolution to appoint Captain Fryer, Deputy Military Secretary to Government, with the rank of Major—Mr. Lushington, the last Governor, cannot be said to have been politically honest; but as a set-off, he was wise—had knowledge of human nature, and, in the distribution of his military patronage the tact to avoid what was *very* unfitting.—I cannot call to my remembrance his nomination of any officer to a high situation, so offensive to the army as the appointment of Captain Fryer.—He gave, indeed, the Residency of Tanjore to an unmeritorious relative,—but as you, Excellent Sir, have bestowed it upon a corresponding, though more ancient worthy, little need be said upon this point; more especially, after your “seizin,” as Jurists call it, of the said office; a seizin with the full sanction of law, absolute law,—right mixed with and merged in might.

Au reste, the Residency of Tanjore is a purely civil office, and the army would not grumble much if you put into such a perfect sinecure, the commissariat-toty, for whose reduction so hard a battle is said to have been fought with Captain Doveton.

Captain Fryer elevated by your fiat, (which I yet trust, will, in justice to the Madras army, be rendered of no avail by the Supreme Government,) though I will not say below par, most certainly is not above it; probably, no two men in the Presidency would deny this, except yourself and Captain Fryer—the latter of whom, I doubt not, would loudly support your Excellency’s opinion. Are you aware of the reason of the appointment of Captain Fryer to the situation which he at present holds? Have you enquired whether it was the reward for military service, or, the result of feminine supplication? Has no

one told you that the appointment was promised to Captain Eastment, by the late Governor, and that the promise was broken, and he was superseded by Captain Fryer?—most assuredly, not upon account of the *superior* merit of the latter.—Has no one intimated to you the channel of Captain Fryer's interest upon that occasion, and the direct applicant upon his behalf?

The appointment of Captain F. cannot be justified upon the ground of a lack of officers of merit, with ability for the performance of the office. You might have found, close at hand, an unfortunate officer of twenty-six years' standing in the 30th regt. N. I., of the best general character, and whose reputation, as a man of business, is stamped by experience; if the staff regulations forbid his permanent employment, he might have been nominated to act whilst his corps remains at Madras—amongst the list of unfortunates you might have found in the 24th regt. N. I., a junior Captain with first-rate qualifications; nay, you have upon your list, an old officer, who is talented, diligent in business, and an accomplished scholar: why not nominate him? Your appointment of him to an acting situation, above 300 miles away, looks as if you were desirous to secure yourself from approach by him. But, perhaps, he would not hunt in a pack,—an essential qualification for advancement in the present times.

Many, many more unfortunate and deserving officers might be named, who would do credit to your patronage; but, enough have been specified to prove that there was no necessity for the appointment of Captain Fryer; in truth, the nomination of Captain Fryer, looks as if you wanted his present situation for Captain Thorpe, and Captain Thorpe's for Lieutenant Snow,—waugh! waugh!

In conclusion, I trust that the Supreme Government will not allow a Cadet of 1818, of mediocre qualifications, whose service in the field has been limited to a few months' contention with the climate of Arracan, to be put over the heads of all the Captains of the army.

I now, Excellent Sir, bid you, for the present, farewell,—most sincerely wishing you a pleasant journey to the Neilgherries, the complete restoration of your health, and the forfeiture of one-half of your allowances, during your absence from Madras.—I remain, with all the respect due to your official situation, your Anonymous Servant,—MANLY SAFEGUARD.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.—Sir,—I found the enclosed on my table, whether by mistake or not, I do not know,—but, as it concerns a point, one party has made of public discussion, and, as I am acquainted with the writer, and the party addressed, and, as I agree with the former, that families, and ladies in particular, should be held sacred in matters of public party feeling,—moreover, as I know that the Governor, in the instance in question, was never applied to by Captain Fryer, and, as the appointment was offered to him by the Governor without the slightest *personal interest* on the part of Captain Fryer, as much to that officer's surprise as it was unsolicited by him, there can be no harm in the publication of it in your columns—on the contrary, it may do much good. I am also sensible that neither party will find fault with its publication—nor will society be displeased.—Yours, Mr. Editor.

Madras, 26th Nov., 1835.

VINDEX.

Madras, 26th Nov., 1835.

To Major George Fryer.—My dear Fryer,—Have you seen the *lying blackguardly* production in the *Standard* of to-day, “to the Right Honorable the Governor?” What a tissue of *lies* it conveys, you are sensible I am most fully aware of. I send you the paper if you have not read it. This walking into one's private family to shape malignity, and thus to make it doubly malign, is the handy-work only of a *very demon*. If John Smith of the Cavalry, is the author of these letters, as all the world asserts he is, what a matchless scoundrel he must be to take this mode of venting his venom upon you, because Sir George Walker thought you a better man of business than he is; and appointed you to supersede him as President of the Prize Committee, when he would fain have remained at Madras so far back as 1831!

You will treat *the thing*, of course with contempt, particularly, as the whole world is fully sensible that the late letters of “*Old Cocker*,” of “*Straight Forward*,” in the “*Standard*,” and now, of “*Manly Safeguard*,” (a happy signature for a *lying scoundrel*, who stabs in the dark, right and left,) are the ebullitions of an angry mind,—the outpourings of envy, hatred, and malice, and of disappointed hope! For the sake of the soldier's mantle—for the sake of the heart which alone should beat in a soldier's breast, I hope the party I have named, does not deserve the disgraceful cap the world has generally fitted on him.—Yours ever,

C. TAYLOR.

I am surprised at the *Standard* opening its columns to the angry ebullitions of such evident personal spirit, as it has done under the above named signatures.

O. T.

Times, Nov. 28

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.—Sir,—Having seen the publication, in yesterday's "*Times*" of a private note, purporting to be addressed to me by Captain C. Taylor, I naturally expected that I should have been called upon by Captain Smith to say what participation I had in that publication, but not having heard from Captain Smith, I deem it due to myself publicly to state what I have already expressed to my private friends, viz., that I distinctly and unequivocally deny any participation in, or knowledge of, directly or indirectly, the letter signed *Vindex*, or of the intention to publish it, or the private note which accompanied it, until I saw it in the "*Times*," newspaper.—I remain, your obedient servant,
Sunday, November 29, 1835. G. FRYER.

[*Madras Courier*, Nov. 30.]

Manly Safeguard in reply to Captain C. Taylor.—Sir,—I respect the public, and have, therefore, in my few writings, uniformly addressed myself to its common sense—this being the chief feature of their character; giving you, Sir, every credit for that honesty of hatred to my writings which you profess; and for the determination that any production of yours should be as unlike to them as possible, it is not strange that you have attempted to avoid all similitude to the principal aim of my letters; and that you should have attacked me with the gallant unreflecting spirit of a soldier, without the loss of a moment in consulting your understanding. If you think (pardon the expression) that you can destroy my influence by bespattering me with dirt, by calling me "a liar,"—"a blackguard,"—"a demon," and "a scoundrel," do so, and welcome. I shall still confine myself to fact and argument, you are secure gallant Grenadier, from even the thought of an approach on my part to the style and taste your authorship has manifested—considering your love of decorum, some have thought the choice terms quoted by me not quite suitable to it—but let that pass.

After reading your letter, I am not surprised that you consider me as having made an attack upon the character of Major Fryer, yet the thought of doing so never crossed my mind. Major Fryer, though he has always behaved well in the little service he has seen, is not an officer of experience nor a man of

talent—but he is a gentleman; and I hesitate not to say it is most unjustifiable in you, gallant Grenadier, to attempt the injury of his reputation by the spontaneous advocacy of his cause.

As for forcing me from my anonyne, you will not succeed; even with the aid of your constant companion the Man in Armour;—I do not acknowledge any identity with “OLD COCKER” or “STRAIGHT FORWARD”—though we all pursue one common end—the prevention and correction of abuses.

Truth, gallant Grenadier, compels me to say that your letter displays all the extravagance of Don Quixote without his chivalry:—he procured double punishment for the boy whose wrongs he sought to redress, and you have done much the same thing by your friends—but here the likeness between your character ends—for Don Quixote was the champion of the poor and distressed—you for men in power and place; and, however wild his actions were, the judgment of Cervantes kept him always respectable: to be sure the Don bullied a good deal, but he never bullied for those who could assist him by their patronage.

In conclusion, as from the whole composition of your letter, I cannot help suspecting that there has been in your case a reversal of the usual course of education, and that you were taught writing before reading—I hope you will excuse a friendly suggestion that you should read and reflect upon some of the better elementary works before you again appear as the inditer of a printed letter. With this advice, which I trust will be taken as it is intended, in good part. I remain, gallant Grenadier, your obedient Servant,

Nov. 30, 1835.

MANLY SAFEGUARD.*

[*Standard*, December 1.]

HOPES AND JOYS.

Who says our joys are born to die?
That hearts, the fondest, best, must sever,
That all our hopes, like stars on high,
Seem brightest, as they fall for ever?
Believe them not—the brow of care,
Is oftentimes wreath'd with summer roses;
The deepest grief is not despair—
And hope, at least, life's vision closes!

The saddest soul has gleams of light,
The sinking ship, has bright foam near it,
The darkest cloud in heaven's sky,
May still have some small star, to cheer it!
Then who would ever feel despair?
Or say, that death our being closes,—
Since o'er the darken'd brow of care,
Hope can twine her brightest roses.

A. M. M.

Cannepore, 1832—*Cal. Lit. Gaz.*

* A duel has been the result of this correspondence between Capt. John Smith and Capt. C. Taylor; the details of which will be found at page 377 of our present number.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT, Oct. 23, 1835.

William Richards v. the Bank of Bengal, and George Udny.—In 1820, Colonel Richards, of the Company's service, authorised his agents, Palmer and Co., to purchase for him two shares in the Bank of Bengal, which they accordingly did, on his account and as his sole property, in the name of the firm, but as his trustees. The shares were transferred and registered in the name of the firm, and they possessed themselves of the certificates, receiving the dividends accruing due to the date of their failure, in 1830, as agents, not otherwise, and carrying the same regularly to Colonel Richards's credit. After the failure of Palmer and Co., Colonel Richards applied to the Bank of Bengal, through their Secretary, Mr. Udny, a defendant in this suit, to have the two shares registered and transferred into his own name. Palmer and Co., and their assignees, having duly endorsed the certificates. The Bank refused to complete the transfer, and Colonel Richards, in 1832, exhibited his bill of complaint in the Supreme Court, praying (amongst other things) that the Bank might be decreed to authorise the defendant Udny to make the usual transfer, and that the complainant might be decreed to be entitled to the dividends arising from the shares since the date of the failure of Palmer and Co., and that an account might be taken of the same. To this bill defendants put in their answer, admitting the purchase of the shares by Palmer and Co., but denying that they had any knowledge that the shares were so purchased by the firm as trustees or agents of the complainant, except from the bill of complaint. Defendants said, they did not pretend that complainant was not the owner of the two shares as far as their having been purchased, without their knowledge, out of his funds, but they stated that Palmer and Co., in whose name the shares were registered, were, at the time of the failure, largely indebted to them, and that, therefore, they were entitled to refuse the transfer of the shares, and to apply the dividends thereof to a liquidation of the debt, under a provision in the 21st section of their charter, which sets forth (in substance) that if any shareholder shall have become indebted to the Bank, in default of payment it shall be lawful for the directors to appropriate to the payment

of the debt any dividends that may be due or become due. The answer further stated, that although it was, by the 15th section of the charter, provided, that no loans should be made on the security of any shares of the Bank, yet by their constitution and provisions in the charter, capital stock of the Bank could be held by the Bank, and the dividends thereof, might be received by them as security for and repayment of loans, due to them from any proprietor of capital stock, registered as such in his own name in the books of the Bank. Defendants also claimed to have, as Bankers a general lien on the two shares for the general balance of the debt due to them by Palmer and Co. The cause came on to be heard before Mr. Justice Franks and Mr. Justice Grant, on the 27th February, 1834. Their Lordships differed, but Mr. Justice Franks, then acting Chief Justice, gave a decree declaring it lawful for the Bank to hold the shares and to appropriate the dividends until the debt due from Palmer and Co. was liquidated. Complainant obtained an order for a rehearing during third term of 1834, but, in consequence of the Court not being full, the argument has been postponed, from time to time, until this day, when their Lordships, after hearing counsel, reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Franks. The court were clearly of opinion that there is nothing in the Bank charter to prevent a debtor to the Bank transferring his share to another person; on the contrary, the Bank have no option, but must register the endorsement of transfer, if *bona fide* made, upon notice given for that purpose, and if any dividends have accrued due on the shares at the time of such transfer, the Bank, under the 21st clause of their charter, are entitled to appropriate them in liquidation of the debt. The Bank cannot, however, refuse to transfer so as to appropriate dividends thereafter to accrue due for an indefinite period. Costs of complaint against the Bank of Bengal; Mr. Udny to bear his own cost; and complainant, as against Mr Udny to do the same.—October 26.

October 30.—(Appeal.)

In the Matter of the Petition of Jas. Young and Others.—Petition filed by William Cobb Hurry and Another.—This is an appeal from a decision pronounced by Mr. Justice Grant in the Insolvent Court, restraining the assignees from executing conveyance or proceed-

ing further in the sales of the factories of Neschunderpore and Autpara, until after the same be put up by public auction; ordering the factories to be put up for sale; and that no part of the expense of the proceedings on the petition of Alfred Bingham be paid out of the estate of Alexander and Co. The appeal came on to be heard on Tuesday last, and the argument did not terminate until yesterday afternoon. Of course we can but give a brief notice of the proceedings, and it is the less necessary to expand the report since all the facts of the case have been already most fully reported, together with the arguments of counsel in the Insolvent Court in all the presidency papers, and during the hearing no new ground having been taken up or new fact developed. But it is proper to state that at an early stage of the appeal, Sir John Grant, who made the order in the Insolvent Court, thought it right to state that his impression in making that order was, that Mr. Hurry and Mr. Burkinyoung had failed in their duty as trustees, and that the court could not otherwise visit such failure than with a mark of signal disapprobation. He, however, wished it to be understood, that he attributed their misconduct to no improper motive or dishonest feeling, but to a gross neglect and want of consideration of their proper duty. Mr. Turton, with whom was Mr. Cochrane, for the appellants, urged that, by the evidence taken before the Insolvent Court, it appeared four persons, namely, Francois Saupin, Francois Albert, Alexander Terraneau, and Richard Clark Bell are respectively interested, the three former as joint proprietors, and the latter as a purchaser of one of the factories which were the subject of the application, and were not before the court or subject to its order, and that the three former, not being British subjects, are not subject to the court's jurisdiction. That the order of the court proceeded chiefly on the ground that Saupin was the agent for the appellants, whereas it appears by the evidence that he was a mere purchaser on his own account with liberty to transfer his purchase to any third party; and that an agent must be authorized to treat with another, that is, to buy, not on his own account, but on account of those by whom he is employed, and that Saupin purchased for himself only, without secrecy or concealment—that the order interferes with the sale and management by assignees of an insolvent's estate in a manner unusual if not unprecedented in English courts of justice, and is calculated to encourage

litigation from mere personal and vindictive motives to the detriment of the estate. Mr. Advocate General with whom was Mr. Prinsep, urged three things:—first, a great degree of neglect on the part of the assignees—secondly, that Saupin is an agent and sold to himself—and thirdly, that there were frauds in the transaction which would vitiate the sale. With regard to the first point, the assignees are bound to take as much care of the property as they would if it were their own. But what had been their conduct? The sale to Saupin took place in August, 1834, Mr. Alexander swears the factories were advertized for sale, from time to time, up to Oct. 1833, but from that period up to the time of sale, there had been no advertisements or endeavour to sell, notwithstanding the pressure of the izaarh, and the previous offer of Greig and Donaldson to the Bank of Bengal. As to the second point, that Saupin was the agent of the assignees is beyond the possibility of doubt, from the evidence and letters of Mr. Alexander; and that Saupin was guilty of legal fraud is equally clear, since, though aware that Greig was anxious to purchase the factory he neglected to inform the assignees of that circumstance, and purchased in a fictitious name, for himself, though he knew both Rogers and Storm were in the market, the latter of whom has sworn that he was anxious to purchase and had offered Rs. 5,300 for what Saupin had paid Rs. 5,300 only. With regard to the power of the Insolvent Court, the 49th section of the act confers full power and authority to make such order to delay the sale as to it should seem meet. Mr. Turton closed his argument yesterday at 3 o'clock, and their Lordship's took time to consider.—Oct. 31.

Nov. 3, 1835.

Johannes Stephanos versus Edward Kent Hume.—This cause, which came on upon a rehearing and had been reserved for argument before a full bench, was partially heard on the 30th and 31st ultimo, and, to-day, Mr. Turton was heard for the defendant. We give a summary of the case, and an abstract of the arguments raised on either side. This is a case, the decision of which involves a question of very considerable importance, and very necessary to be set at rest. That question is, whether an Armenian woman, a Christian, who is possessed of lands in the Mofussil, in her own sole right, and who marries a subject of Great Britain, can make an effectual devise by her will, of such real property so situate. The argument

which on the two previous days had been gone into at great length, and in a manner somewhat desultory, we shall endeavour to condense, concisely stating the grounds and reasoning upon which the opposite parties endeavoured to sustain their several cases. Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Cochrane appeared for the complainant. Mr. Turlon and Mr. Clarke for the defendant. The grounds upon which the plaintiff's counsel chiefly relied, were—That the Armenian people had settled within the British territories in India, upon the faith of a treaty or compact entered into above a century and a half ago between that nation and the then representatives of the British Government in the East. That a negotiation was opened, and a treaty, contract, or compact, was effected between the above-named parties, Sir J. Childs acting in that transaction as the representative of the East India Company. That, by that treaty, it was stipulated that there should be mutual amity and concord between the contracting parties, for the mutual advantage of trade and commerce, and, that the Armenians should be admitted to all and every, the rights, privileges, and protection enjoyed by British subjects. That they should have liberty to live in any garrison, to buy and to sell, and merchandize in the same manner as an Englishman born. That, under the faith of this treaty Armenians have for very many years been settled at Dacca, where they have long been holders of large zemindaries. That, no Armenian law of inheritance has been produced shewing that this estate should or could be devised by the wife. That, the case of *Emin versus Emin*, determined in this court, was decisive of the case; that then, an Armenian widow was decreed her dower out of Mofussil lands, which decision clearly recognized the application of British law. That, unless English law were to prevail, there was no law existing that could be applicable. That, the only laws recognised in the Mofussil are the Mahomedan and Hindu, neither of which could be applicable here; that it was true there was a solitary case reported in Mr. Macnaghten's *Sudder Dewanee* reports, where in the case of an Armenian, a reference was made to the Armenian Bishop, for the information of the *Sudder* as to Armenian law, but that it distinctly appears from the learned editor's note that the case in question was not determined upon any application of Armenian law, but on an admission of one of the parties. That this case, there-

fore afforded no precedent,—that a decision opposed to that sought by the complainants, would lead to great uncertainty of title, and would shake the tenures of a large proportion of property in the East. That the case of *Gardiner versus Fell*, reported in 1st Jacob and Walker, was conclusive. Here are the principal grounds upon which the claim of the complainant was sought to be established; on the other hand it was argued that if the complainant's claim was as brother and heir-at-law of the deceased possessor of this land in his own sole right, it must be shewn clearly that not only that his right was recognised by English law but that English law was applicable to the lands in question. That the law of England recognises the right of a married woman to act as *feme sole*, wherever and in all cases when the necessity of the thing requires it. This is clearly established, and the principal cases laid down in Coke, Littleton 132, 133, in the case of the Countess of Portland *versus* Podger, there, the capacity of a married woman whose husband was out of the kingdom was recognised in the execution of deeds—so, in the case of the wife of Sir R. Belknap, who was in exile, and still alive. Many other cases were cited to establish this point of law, which, in its application, on the ground of necessity, had effect in the case in question; for it was clear that, during the life of Mrs. Hume, her husband was, as regarded these lands and all conveyances that could be made of them, as utterly without authority or power as a husband *etviliiter mortuus* by the law of England. She had the power to transfer, to convey by deed, in short, the whole and entire control over these lands whilst alive, in which mode of transfer he could not even join; now, by every legal analogy where the power of conveying by deed is possessed, the power of divining by will is recognised as equally inherent in the proprietor of real property. That, if every right of a *feme sole* be recognised and admitted to have been in Mrs. Hume—as is admitted—why should the making of a will be a method of disposing of her sole and separate estate which alone is not recognised? That, great stress has been laid upon Mr. Macnaghten's note, in the case reported from the *Sudder*; but the truth was, that, in either way, that case, and the dictum of the annotation, was strongly in favor of the defendant, inasmuch as it recognises the Armenian law affecting contracts made by an Armenian woman whilst under coverture. That, the English

laws, regulating the transfer of real estate, founded upon the doctrine of feudal tenures, has never been introduced into the Mofussil; that, when we conquered, or acquired the country, we found not the Hindus, but the Mahomedans administering the law of the land, and in such manner that their own laws should be administered to every different class of inhabitants. That, the counsel for the complainant had represented the words "British subjects," as used in Mr. Fergusson's act, (the act making real estates of British subjects, assets for debts, in the hands of executors) as bearing a general construction, and comprehending the subjects of the Crown of England, without limitation or restriction contrary to the construction put upon the words by this court hitherto. That the case of *Gardiner versus Fell*, was the case of, or belonging to, a British subject, and which it appears clear the Master of the Rolls considered to be within the limits and jurisdiction of Calcutta. That supposing the deviser had been a Mahomedan woman, instead of an Armenian, it would not be contended for a moment that this court would interfere with her right to alienate or dispose of Mofussil lands according to the law Mahomedan; and that, unless some regulation of the Company's Government can be produced affecting the lands in question, the Sudder Dewannee would recognise the right of Armenians, possessing property in the Mofussil, to dispose of their property according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Armenians. These were the principal arguments advanced upon the point of law. There was also a discussion at some length, involving a technical question, as to whether the complainant had applied to the proper side of the court, and whether, if instead of seeking relief by bill in equity, he should not have had recourse to the common law jurisdiction of the court, and sought his remedy by ejectment; this discussion, however, not going to the merits of the case, and being of little interest to our readers in general, we omit. The court took time to consider its decision.

SUMMARY.

In the Insolvent Court on 7th Nov. there occurred nothing of much interest. No decision has yet been given upon the question, whether the deduction of one-third from the salary of an insolvent in the service of Government, is to cease on his obtaining a final release from his creditors. In the matter of Palmer and

Cc. upon the report of the Examiner, the heirs of Ramchunder Mitter were allowed to prove a claim not in the schedule amounting to Rs. 78,390-9, which on that account had been disputed by the Assignees—also in the matter of Connyloll and Burraul, the Examiner's report was confirmed, and permission given to amend the schedule.

Lucknow.—His capricious Majesty has just degraded his chief favorite—the Sejanus of Lucknow, the Maharaja Dursung Sing, the barber, who has been put in chains, his food defiled, and his turban removed and kicked by Mehturs. His relations and followers have all likewise been disgraced, and new darogahs appointed to his numerous offices. The prime Minister, his bitterest enemy, is living in one of the apartments of the palace, to be in immediate attendance on the King, and every moment dreading a similar ebullition of wrath from his royal master. This state of things arises, it is supposed, from an intrigue with the exiled Queen mother. Riot and reveling are all the order of the day. The King's present barber *Drossette* has got the contract for the public breakfasts, and they are now superb. His Majesty is too more disposed to partake of pleasure, from observing that the tail of the comet points to Lahore. This gives an opportunity to his Councillors to predict a long and auspicious reign, but those who have a better guide than the comet's tail, look with confidence to the entire dissolution of the present ministry and state of things; and to the return of the Hakeem Mehnade and his party to power. Sooner or later some such measure will be forced on his Majesty, whose financial embarrassments are rapidly increasing. He lately promised the Resident to make a road to the cantonments, but from his straitened means or revenge, he refuses to fulfil his engagement. The barber *Drossette* is preparing to retire from the duties of his laborious office of wine taster to the King, in addition to which, it is surmised that our Strap has a few other duties of a more personal nature to undergo. Grain is exorbitantly dear, but the late crops of Jawar and Bajra are the most abundant seen during many years.

The Civil Fund meeting, on 26th Oct., attracted the very unusual attendance of thirty subscribers. Mr. Tulloh occupied the chair. In the midst of a great deal of desultory conversation, the following matters were disposed of:—Proposed by Mr. Ruttray, and seconded by Mr. Morley, that Mrs. Clarke and family be admitted to the benefits of the fund.—Amendment

proposed by Mr. J. P. Grant, and seconded by Mr. J. R. Colvin, that the question of the admission of Mrs. Clarke and family be referred to the service at large. The amendment was lost, and the original motion carried by a large majority.—Mrs. Shakespear's admission to the fund was unanimously approved of; also, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. G. M. Bird, and Mrs. W. T. Robertson.—Proposed by Mr. Colvin, and seconded by Mr. Rattray, that for the present the sub-treasurer receive subscriptions in Company's rupees equivalent to the value of the number of sicca rupees fixed in article VII. of the rules, at the rate of conversion specified in Act XVII. of 1835, the question of the permanent rate of subscription and conversion being referred for the final decision of the service at large. Amendment proposed by Mr. Tulloh, and seconded by Mr. William Young—That Company's rupees be substituted throughout the rules for sicca rupees, and the contributions to the fund be levied at the existing rate for the present. The amendment had only three votes: for the original proposition fourteen hands being held up, it was declared to be carried. The following gentlemen were elected managers for the current year: Mr. Dorin, Mr. D. C. Smith, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. Walker, and Mr. J. R. Colvin, leaving the sixth vacancy for the Chief Secretary a subject of reference to government, as that office has been abolished. Mr. J. P. Grant gave notice that, at the next quarterly meeting, he should move the reversal of the present decision on the first resolution above quoted. Mr. Rattray questioned the right to do so, believing the present meeting to be competent to determine the matter finally, which seemed to be the general opinion. The numbers for Mr. Grant's amendment were 8 and against it 13. The question regarding the rate of exchange arose out of a letter addressed to the managers by the sub-treasurer, who desired instructions for his guidance. The effect of Mr. Tulloh's amendment would have been to increase the immediate subscriptions of all persons receiving salary in even thousands of siccas; but as, on every change of appointment, the excess in sonats now given to the incumbents is to be cut off the subscriptions of future incumbents, as well as of all those now receiving sums of less than one or more thousand siccas per month, would be reduced about 6½ per cent. It is understood that, at the meeting to take place on the 14th proximo, the whole question of the rates of subscription and allowances to widows,

&c. prospectively will be considered. Mr. Rattray read a letter from Mr. Chas. Barwell, in which the writer endeavoured to shew that Mr. Curnin, when he asserted the fund to be five lacs deficient in the value of its assets compared with its liabilities, had overlooked the value of its current income from subscriptions amounting to about 13,000 rupees per month, which was equal to a capital of 30 lakhs, and this added to its actual capital of 13 lakhs, made the assets amount to 43 lakhs. Nevertheless Mr. Barwell suggested that they should increase their subscriptions 5,000 rupees per month, in consequence of the additional claims that had occurred. Few of our readers will fail to observe, that Mr. Curnin set the current income against the current prospective claims; whether it will suffice to cover them, or leave an excess thereon, he probably did not think a question within the power of calculation, except so far as past experience seemed to deny the hope of a surplus. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. J. P. Grant read a string of propositions, which he intended to bring forward at the next meeting, and moved that they should be published in the meantime for the general information of the service. This was objected to by some gentlemen on the ground of expense, and it was observed that the printing and circulating the correspondence relative to Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Elliott had cost some hundred rupees. As, however, the matter must be interesting to our readers in the Civil Service, we subjoin a copy of Mr. Grant's propositions. On the motion of Mr. Millett, seconded by Mr. Colvin, it was resolved that the consideration of them be postponed till the next quarterly meeting, which resolution was carried unanimously.—*Mr. J. P. Grant's propositions:*—1st. That gentlemen, who have been admitted, or who may hereafter be admitted into the Bengal Civil Service, with permission to take rank in that service above any person that has been a subscriber to this fund, for a longer period than one year, are not entitled to become subscribers to this fund of right.—2d. That no unmarried man so circumstanced shall hereafter be admitted to become a member of this fund, except upon condition of his paying to the treasurer, on his entrance, a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the members, in what year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; and a further sum equal to his proportion of

the profit which the fund may have derived, up to the date of his entrance, from the subscriptions of all the former members of the same year as that in which he may rank, whose interests may have lapsed without loss to the fund, the same to be calculated at compound interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The object of this rule being to require such applicant to pay as much as the generality of his living contemporaries may have paid, and to make good to the fund the value of the risk which he has escaped by not having joined it at the same time with them.—3d. That no married man so circumstanced shall hereafter be admitted to become a member of this fund, except upon condition of his paying to the treasurer on his entrance, in addition to the sums that would be required from him, if unmarried a bonus of ———, if he be under 21 years of age, to which shall be added ——— for every year which his age may exceed 20.—4th. That an applicant giving to the secretary to the fund a written authority for the deduction of 10 per cent. from his future monthly allowances, until the sums due from him under the above rules, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, be paid up, be considered as having fulfilled the conditions required of him, provided always that his family shall not benefit from the fund, if he go to England before paying up the whole amount due from him.—5th. That, under the above rules, the managers be authorized to admit applicants, under the circumstances mentioned in the first resolution, whenever they may consider it not manifestly to the disadvantage of the Fund to do so.—6th. That, the admissions of those gentlemen of the Hon. Company's late Canton Establishment, which have already been made under the approval of the managers or of one general meeting, be confirmed by this meeting in regard to such of them as may, within six months, fulfil the conditions required of an unmarried applicant. Otherwise, that the admissions of those gentlemen be cancelled by this meeting, under Article XXX.

The Civil Fund.—To R. B. Fitzgerald, Esq., Secretary, Civil Fund.—Sir,—Since the despatch of our letter, dated the 6th instant, to your address, lithographed copies of the correspondence that passed in 1833, relative to the admission of Mr. C. B. Elliott to the benefits of the Civil Fund, have been circulated for the information of the service, and as the question is one on which the managers have, in our opinion,

decided erroneously, and in which, under Article XVI., their decision is subject to revision, we beg to offer the following remarks for the consideration of the general meeting of the subscribers, advertised for the 14th proximo:—2d.—The case of Mr. Elliott appears to us entirely unprovided for by the existing rules of the Fund, or, in other words, there is in the rules of the Fund no one which warrants his admission on the footing on which the managers have received him. 3d.—We find the facts to be, that Mr. C. B. Elliott left India in the end of the year 1827, on sick leave. Subsequently, it would appear, he married, and has since, it would seem, entered the church. 4th.—On the 20th of April 1833, (5½ years after he had quitted India) the managers in Fort William received an application from Mr. Elliott, to be allowed to pay up the difference between the sum subscribed by him and 5,000 rupees, which application the managers, after some debate, complied with, stating their compliance to be unavoidable, under Article XXXV., of the rules. 5th.—Article XXXV., then ought to have run thus,—“That, a gentleman after, however, short a period of service, having been five years absent from India, after having ceased to subscribe, and, thereby, abandoned his connection with the Fund, and after having resolved to push his fortune in a totally different line of life, may, at any time, by a payment of the amount by which his subscription shall have fallen short of 5,000 rupees, obtain the full advantage of the mutual assurance Fund of the service.” But the Article, in question, conveys no such meaning. 6th.—It seems to us that the two expressions in Article XXXV., viz., “retiring from the service to return to Europe,” and “on quitting the service,” were meant to be perfectly tautologous. We judge that the intent of the rule was that a person who should have already subscribed 5,000 rupees, before leaving India to retire, should continue entitled to the benefits of the Fund for his family, in case of necessity, though his death should occur when he had long quitted India; and, that one, who, not having paid to the amount of 5,000 rupees, should, to secure himself against the vicissitudes of human affairs, pay up the difference previous to quitting India to retire, should possess the same advantage. 7th.—We consider ourselves borne out in this interpretation by the fact, that, in this case only, contrary to every other, there is no provision for demanding interest, on a deferred payment, evi-

dently because a present payment was intended. Under any other interpretation, a man might retire on a fortune without having made up his subscription, might lose, or waste, or even gamble away his means, and, finally, when death stared him in the face, might saddle the Fund, with his whole family, by payment of some two or three hundred pounds. 8th.—We understand, that an absence of five years from India, is a virtual resignation of the service. If so, by what rule could the managers comply with Mr. Elliott's application six months after the lapse of that term? If Mr. Elliott quitted India intending to retire, he should, in our opinion, have paid up his quota before he left; if not, and he desired to continue a member of the mutual assurance Fund of the service, he should have returned. 9th.—Two classes of cases only would seem to be provided for in the rules; viz., the case of those who quit to retire, and the case of those who quit to return. Mr. Elliott's case is neither the one nor the other—he has, by his own voluntary act separated himself from both, and he cannot at the same time abandon his position and retain its advantages. 10th.—We, therefore, conclude that the managers' order should be reversed, as provided for by rule XVI., and Mr. Elliott's deposit returned to him. 11th.—We desire to take this opportunity of offering a few remarks on the present condition of the Fund, which you are requested to submit for the consideration of the meeting. 12.—The alarm caused by Mr. Curnin's calculation appears to have produced an inundation of crude, incompatible, and hasty schemes; some anonymously put forth in the newspapers, others coming under the sanction of highly respectable names, but all of them wanting in this highly important point, that they are not based on any ascertained general feeling of the service. We observe that a meeting is actually called for the purpose of deciding on one proposed by Mr. Tulloh. We feel no doubt that if the service be satisfied by a clear exposition of the necessity for their acting, and if reasonable propositions are put before them, they will cheerfully come forward to support their own Fund. 13th.—In our opinion then, what is first wanted is no specific proposition, but the appointment of a committee to prepare statements of facts, and obtain from competent persons calculations on the data which they may obtain. On these data and calculations, propositions may be formed and circulated, and the general

sense of the service obtained, on the three only courses which (if the asserted deficiency of funds to meet future exigencies be true) are open for adoption, viz., increased subscriptions, reduced allowances, or different rates of subscription and allowance. One proposition, however, occurs to us, which, as an *ad interim* measure, appears worthy of immediate adoption. It is—That any subscriber should be at liberty to insure his life for the benefit of his family without forfeiting his right to the allowance, whatever it may be provided by the Fund. This measure could, of course, induce no loss to the Fund, and it would enable all whose minds are anxious on the subject, to secure themselves, and those dear to them, until the question touching the future prospects and arrangements of the Fund should be definitively settled. 14th.—We will further add, that, should a committee be appointed to ascertain the condition and prospects of the Fund, and draw up proposals, it should be also empowered to make a complete revision of existing rules, so as to make the regulations suit the altered circumstances of the times, and leave no opening for any of the abuses which have lately crept in. We are, Sir, your most obedient servants, &c., &c.—Allahabad, Oct. 6th, 1835.

Civil Annuity Fund.—[Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors in the Financial Department, dated the 27th May, 1835.]—Paragraph 1. Our attention has lately been given to memorials from the members of the Civil Service upon the Bengal and Bombay establishments, praying that such modifications may be made in the regulations of the Annuity Fund, as will enable it to apply unappropriated annuities.—2. Towards the accomplishment of that object we are prepared to suspend for the present any deduction from our contribution or from the rate of interest allowed on the accumulations of the fund, for which provision is made in the 62d paragraph of our letter in the Public Department of 8th Dec. 1821, and to sanction the following arrangements. The funds may grant at half their value, pensions to civil servants, who, after a residence in India of not less than 10 years, shall, previously to completing the prescribed term of 22 years' residence, be compelled, by illness, to leave India with the intention of quitting the service, such illness to be certified by the medical attendant of the subscriber, and countersigned by a member of the medical board in all cases occurring after the receipt of this dispatch,

and confirmed in each instance of retirement by our examining physician, after the individual shall have completed a subsequent residence in this country of at least twelve months. It occurs to us that the following would be a suitable scale for such cases. After a residence of 15 years and upwards, £500 a-year—ditto of 10 years, and less than 15 years, £250 a-year. These pensions are to be of course granted only in case of an equivalent amount of the larger annuities, within the limit prescribed by us, remaining unappropriated.—3. The case of servants, compelled by sickness to quit India previously to having completed ten years' residence, would, we think, be properly met upon the production of the certificates above required by the grant from the unappropriated funds of a donation of £500.—4. In considering what further measures can be taken upon this subject, we have adverted to our dispatch, dated the 5th of March, 1828, and we now authorize the payment in India of the annuities to civil servants, who after becoming annuitants, may wish to reside there; such payment to be made in cash in India at the rate fixed by the regulations of the fund.—5. We shall also be prepared to acquiesce in a regulation to the following effect if adopted by the subscribers; viz.—That at the close of every year, the number of unaccepted annuities be publicly declared; and that two-thirds of them be appropriate to subscribers duly qualified in the order of seniority as respects the applicants within the period of three months from the time of the surplus being declared, and as respects other applicants in the order in which they may apply for annuities, upon payment of one-fourth, instead of one-half of the value of the annuity, and that in the event of the accumulated subscriptions, with interest exceeding the said one-fourth, the balance with interest be returned to the subscriber; that the remaining one-third of annuities, together with such of the two-thirds as shall not be claimed within the period of three years from the time of declaring the surplus, shall lapse to the fund.—6. The regulation last authorized is to be continued in force for such limited period as will afford a fair trial of its effects. We are disposed to consider three years, after the 30th April next, as a suitable time; and we desire that 12 months before the expiration of the period so fixed there may be transmitted to us particular information of the state of the Civil Annuity Funds at that date, and of the effects produced by the modifica-

tion of the conditions of the Funds to which we now refer, in order that we may determine upon the propriety of its continuance or otherwise.—7. It is proposed by the subscribers that the annuities shall be paid quarterly and up to the period of decease. To this arrangement we have no objection, provided the sum paid to the fund by the subscriber, upon becoming an annuitant, be proportionately increased. Unless this be done, the calculations upon which the fund is based will be deranged. We must further observe upon this part of the subject that the payment by the subscriber, must be the whole, and not (as the subscribers have assumed) the half of the value of the increased advantage.—8. With this modification we sanction the proposed arrangement, and shall not object to give the benefit of it to such of the present annuitants as shall apply for it, and pay the required sum into our treasury. (A true extract) (Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

We apprehend the nomination of Mr. Henry Shakespear to the Council of India is an appointment that must be gratifying to the Civil Service. We believe it is a recognition of Service notwithstanding the late Governor-General's courteous urbanity towards Mr. Henry Shakespear, when his Lordship was framing a Secretariat on his own model; he was perhaps incautiously though independently informed his proposed system would not work. The offence committed, we understand, was not to be pardoned though we believe advantage was taken of the information and suggestions afforded to remodel the scheme, by the Governor General. The Service have then in the appointment of Mr. Shakespear an assurance that their individual merits are canvassed and decided on in England, and not dependent on the caprice, ill humour, or prejudice of a Governor General, and in so much there is cause for gratulation.

Jeyapore.—We now hear and believe, that the instigation of the attack upon Major Alves, on the 4th of June last, has been most fully brought home to the Suraokees against whom suspicion attached in the opinion of the Major, from the very commencement—so that, we fear, we have been doing injustice to Major Alves, who, it would seem, has been on the right scent from the very beginning, but want of space prevents our saying more this week.—*Delhi Gaz.*

The public sale of the Company's Silk Factories took place on Nov. 2; the following were sold; for the rest there were

no biddings:—Jungypore, Rs. 50,100; Balludgatchy, Rs. 7,000; Boorsoot, Rs. 6,100; Khadnahcool, 1,250; Dumiacolly, Rs. 2,550; Omptah, Rs. 4,050.

We learn that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has sanctioned the appropriation of Rs. 50,000 towards the erection of a suitable Building for the School and Mission in Calcutta.

Shumsooden Khan.—There are rumours abroad that the relations of the late Shumshooden Khan intend to prosecute Government, and the Officers connected in the bringing to trial and conviction that monstrous criminal, and—will it be credited?—it is further related that some *Christians*, whether Europeans East Indians, or Portuguese, are secretly urging on and instigating the family of the murderer to undertake such a prosecution, as the only means left to avenge themselves! Now, whether this is true or not, it is certain that some damnable intrigue is set on foot, by some individuals, whose income is, probably, either curtailed by the sequestration of the Ferozepore Jagheer, or whose chances of gain, or hopes of further emoluments, derivable from schemes of dishonesty and corruption have been annihilated by the retribution with which that criminal has so justly been visited.

Her Highness Begum Sumroo is very unwell.

A very creditable monthly periodical has made its appearance in Calcutta, called "The Hindu Pioneer," edited by Baboo Kylaschunder Dutt and Bhobun Mohun Mitter, with the aid of the young men who have received or are receiving education at the Hindoo College. Literature is the professed object to which it is to be devoted.

Runjeet Singh had wonderfully recovered, from the last accounts, and had on the grand day of the Dusserah, held a court where nearly 50,000 chiefs and soldiers were present. After receiving the gifts they presented to him, he honored several of them with dresses of distinction. We doubt much, however, whether his recovery can be reckoned on as an entire restoration to health. We find that he and the Shah of Persia have been elected members of the Royal Asiatic Society! Who will they have next?

Begum Sumroo has, we learn, invested the following sums in trust for religious purposes:—100,000 rupees for the support of the Cathedral at Sirdhanah (her own church); 50,000 rupees for the poor of Sirdhanah; 100,000 rupees for the

endowment of a Roman Catholic college; and 12,000 rupees for the support of her Highness's chapel at Meerut!! Princely munificence! Where do we find any thing in India that comes up to this!! How glorious would it be, if her example called out the energies of others, richer than herself, towards purposes noble and so exalted.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Oct. 26, Mr. H. T. Prinsep to be Secy. to the Govt. of India and Bengal in the General Department—Lieut. Montgomery of the Madras Horse Art. is appointed to officiate as an Asst. to the Commissioner for the Govt. of the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore—Mr. H. C. Hamilton to officiate as Head Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, during the absence of Mr. E. V. Irwin or until further orders—27, Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 18th or Jessore division; Mr. Taylor has been authorized to officiate until further orders as dep. Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut and Preparer of Reports in the room of Mr. Donnelly—Mr. R. W. Maxwell to officiate until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Backergunge on Mr. Cardew's departure—Mr. J. Knott to officiate as dep. Collector in Zillah Backergunge—Mr. O. W. Mallet to exercise the powers of a joint Magistrate in Zillah Midnapore, during the time that Mr. D. J. Money may be employed in the interior—31, Mr. F. Gouldsbury to officiate until further orders as additional Judge of Zillah Behar—Mr. F. E. Read to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah in the room of Mr. Gouldsbury—Nov. 6, Mr. H. C. Bagge to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 12th or Bhaugulpore div.—Mr. Loch to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca division.

** CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT. OF AGRA.*—Oct. 12, Mr. Stainforth to officiate as dep. Collector of South Moradabad for the purpose of making the revised settlement in that district under the provisions of Reg. 9, 1833—14, the services of Mr. R. N. Farquharson are placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal—19, Mr. A. W. Begbie to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Etawah—Mr. S. Fraser to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Bundelkund, and to officiate as Agent to the Governor in Bundelkund until further orders—Mr. E. A. Reade, Magistrate and Collector of Go-

uckpore, to be Deputy Opium Agent for the management of the provision of Opium in that District—Mr. R. H. P. Clarke to officiate as Magistrate of Banda.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Legislative Department, 26th October, 1835.—The following draft of a proposed act was read in Council for the first time on the 26th Oct., 1835.—Be it enacted that Regulation III., A. D. 1834, of the Bombay Code, be rescinded with the exception of such part of that Regulation as rescinds preceding Regulations. And be it enacted that a duty of one and a half per cent. shall be levied on import into the island of Bombay, of the articles enumerated in appendix A., in addition to the established sea customs, and under the same rules and regulations as are or may be made applicable to the collection of the latter. And be it enacted that no drawback of the duty imposed in the preceding section be allowed, except on exportation to the United Kingdom in British bottoms, of any of the articles subject thereto, in which case such an amount of drawback will, if applied for, at the period of exportation, but not otherwise, be allowed, as will reduce the total duty receivable by Government to two and a half per cent.—Appendix A.—Goods imported from the other Presidencies under certificates of exemption from customs at Bombay, excepting those articles of a like description (such as ghee, oil, &c., &c.) not liable to a duty when imported from other places unaccompanied by exempting certificates:—

Oil, except that in use for culinary purposes.

Shawls.	Cinnamon.
Wax Candles.	Cassia.
Sugar.	Bhoysing.
Piece Goods.	Cocum.
China Silks.	Tamarinds.
Nankeens.	Saltpetre.
Rose Water.	Black Pepper.
Sandal Wood.	Cardamums.
Mace.	Wines, in casks.
Cloves.	Wines and Liquors
Nutmegs.	in bottles.

Ordered that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 15th day of Dec. next.

Fort William, Political Department, 26th October, 1835.—His Highness the Maharajah of Nipaul being about to send an embassy to the Presidency, the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the officers, civil and military, of the

districts and stations visited by his Highness's mission, be careful to shew every proper mark of respect and attention to the individuals of which it is composed. Dr. A. Campbell, the assistant to the Resident at Catmandhoo, has been ordered to attend his Highness's mission, which, it is expected, will quit Catmandhoo on the 26th proximo, and it is requested that all authorities will promptly comply with any requisition they may receive from that officer, connected with the object of his appointment.

Fort William, 11th Nov., 1835.—The Hon. Alex. Ross, Esq., Senior Ordinary Member of the Council of India, having this day succeeded provisionally to the Government of Agra, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, Thomas Campbell Robertson, Esq., who has been appointed by the Hon. Court to be provisionally the 3d Ordinary Member of the Council of India, has this day taken the oaths and his seat under a salute of from the Ramparts of Fort William.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS CHANGES, &c. from 30th Sept. to Nov. 30, 1835.—2d regt. L. C. Cornet J. S. G. Rylcy to be Lieut. from 4th Sept. 1835, vice Ogilvy *dec.*—Super. Cornet W. D. S. Hannay is brought on the effective strength of the cavalry—19th regt. N. I. Lieut. C. G. Ross to be Capt. —Ensign H. V. Stephen to be Lieut., in succession to Ingram retired—71st regt. N. I., Ensign H. A. Reid to be Lieut., vice Littlejohn retired with rank from Feb. 5, 1835, vice Wittle promoted—1st. T. S. Jervis, 71st regt. to rank from Jan. 31, 1835, vice Littlejohn retired—Brev. Captain W. Shortreed is permitted to resign his appointment to the Assam local batt. announced in G. O. of 28th Jan. last—Veter. Surgeon R. B. Parry is permanently appointed to the central stud in succession to Lindsay *dec.*—3d regt. N. I. Ensign C. Ralfe to be Lieut., vice Jones *dec.*—Lieut. D. Lumsden is permitted to resign his appointment to do duty in the Arracan local batt. announced in G. O. No. 163, of 20th July last—The following officers holding the Commission of Lieut.-col. from H. M. are promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel in India:—Lieut.-cols. W. S. Whish, W. Battine, G. Hunter, C. B. and J. Skinner, C. B.—The order appointing Lieut. J. S. Davidson 72d regt. to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to the 64th regt. N. I. is confirmed as a temp. arrangement—Major H. De Burgh *dec.* to be Lieut. col. vice Fitzgerald retired with rank from 7th July, 1833, vice Hawtrey *dec.*—Major D. Harriott to be Lieut.-col., vice De Burgh *dec.*

with rank from 1st Sept. 1834, vice Reid promoted—5th regt. L. C. Captain W. Buckley to be Major—Captain E. M. Blair to be Captain—Cornet C. M. Gascoyne to be Lieut., in succession to Harriott promoted—Snper. Cornet H. G. C. Plowden is brought on the effective strength of the cavalry—33d regt N. I. Lieut. J. Matthias to be Captain—Ensign J. S. Banks to be Lieut. vice Irvine retiring with rank from 5th Oct. 1835, vice Festing invalided—Asst. Surgeon F. H. Brett is appointed to the temp. med. charge of the civil station of Cawnpore during the absence of Asst. Surgeon Andrew or until further orders—The regtl. order appointing Lieut. E. Garrett to act as Adj. to 69th regt N. I. during the absence of Lieut. F. E. Smith is confirmed: Brevet Captain R. D. White, 69th regt., to officiate as Major of Brigade at Meerut, vice Hewett who resigns the appointment consequent on the approaching march of his corps towards Nusseerabad in pursuance of the relief—Asst. Surgeon J. Bruce is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad, and Asst. Surgeon A. C. Duncan, medical storekeeper at Neemuch, is appointed to the medical charge of 28th regt. N. I. during the absence of Asst. Surgeon Bruce—Surgeon J. Jackson 17th regt. is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of Artillery at Jeypore from 30th Sept.—Art.—Brevet Col. A. Lindsay, C. B. to be Colonel, Major G. E. Gowan to be Lieut.-colonel, Capt. P. L. Pew to be Major, Brevet Capt P. A. Torckler to be Captain, from 3d July 1835, in succession to Col. G. Pennington, C. B., *dec.*—Brevet Capt. G. S. Lawrenson to be Captain, from the 13th Oct. 1835, vice Capt. G. Pennington *dec.*—2d Lieut. A. Broome to be 1st Lieut., vice Torckler promoted, with rank from 28th Sept. 1835, vice Shakespear *dec.*—2d Lieut. A. Huish to be 1st Lieut. from 13th October, 1835, vice Lawrenson promoted—1st Lieut. F. W. Cornish to rank from 2d July, 1835, vice Torckler promoted—Super. 2d Lieutts: T. Bacon and John Abercrombie are brought on the effective strength of the regt. of Art.—Asst. Surgeon G. Anderson to the medical charge of the establishment at Hauer—Asst. Surg. R. Grahame to be Surg. vice Watson retired, with rank from 5th Sept. 1835, vice Eckford *dec.*—Asst. Surg T. Forrest to be Surgeon, from 15th Oct. 1835, vice Allan *dec.*—Col. J. P. Boileau is appointed President of the special Prize Committee at Meerut to relieve Col. T. D. Stuart—Capt. G. F. F. Vincent to act for Capt. Jones as Dep. Postm.

at Rajpootana during his absence—Lt.-Col. W. Kennedy dep. Military Auditor General having returned to the Presidency is directed to resume the duties of his office—The following orders are confirmed appointing Brevet Capt. R. Garrett to act as Staff to a detachment of 1st L. C., and 69th regt. N. I. proceeding to Delhi—Lieut. G. P. Brooke to act as Adj. to 68th regt N. I. during the indisposition of Lieut. J. S. Grove—Lieut. W. Bridge 62d regt. to act as Station Staff—2d Lieut W. K. Warner to act as Adj. to 3d and 4th comp. 3d batt Art—Captain A. Spens to officiate as Major of Brigade in the room of Captain S. L. Thornton about to proceed with his corps to Nusseerabad—Lieut. R. S. Tickell is permitted to resign his appointment as Interp. and Quarterm. to 72d regt.—*His Majesty's Regiments*—Sir Henry Fane has promoted Ensign A. C. Meek of the 41st foot to be Lieut without purchase, vice Barnes promoted, subject to the approval of his Majesty—Capt. J. Hamnill, 9th foot, has been granted brevet rank in the East India, only from the 4th January 1835—Lieut. O. Robinson, 2d foot, has been promoted to a brevet Captaincy from the 5th Oct., and Lieut. T. Prendergast, 45th foot, to the same from the 17th October 1835—Lieut. Robinson, 9th foot, is to continue to act as Adjutant to the detachment in the Fort, until further orders—Lieut. Sibley, 26th foot, has been directed to act as Quarterm. until M'Goodfellow arrives—Col. Lindesay, 39th foot, Captain C. Hill, 51th foot, and Lieut. J. Foulston, 13th L. I., have each obtained two years leave of absence to England, on private affairs—Captain Michell of the Buffs, has been appointed an Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief from 21st October.—The following Officers have obtained leave to England, Lieut. Tyssen, 13th L. D.—Lieut. G. Robertson, 53d foot—Lieut. A. F. Codd, 63d foot—Lieut. R. Magrath, 3d foot—Lieut. T. Crawford, 16th foot—Capt. M. Poynton, 26th foot, and Lieut. J. Thorpe, 63d foot—Captain Carmac 3d foot, is to act as Paymaster of the regt.—Captain G. Mylius of the 16th foot, and Captain L. Urnston, 31st foot, have obtained extensions of leave to remain in the Hills—3d foot, Ensign A. Menzies has been promoted to Lieut. without purchase vice Isaac *dec.* 16th Aug. 1835, until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known—Colonel Cameron has been directed to report his arrival in England to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, in order that the period of his leave may be determined by Lord Hill—16th foot

Lieut. W. R. L. Bennett has obtained two years leave of absence to England—26th foot, Captain Young remains at Ghazee-pore until the arrival of the regt.—40th foot, Lieut. F. White has been appointed acting Adjutant—Ensign H. F. Valiant has been promoted to Lieut. without purchase, vice Currie promoted, 20th Sept. 1835—41st foot, Ensign H. Downes has been promoted to Lieut. without purchase, vice Lawrie *dec.*, 26th Sept. 1835—16th Lancers, Lieut. Reynolds has obtained leave to England for 2 years—Major H. Fane, Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief, has been appointed to the 9th foot, vice Seward who exchanges subject to H.M.'s confirmation—Lt. C. F. Thompson, 16th foot, has been appointed Adjt. and Ens. C. H. Fitzgerald promoted to Lieut., subject to confirmation—Lieut.-col. H. Gustance, 9th foot, has been promoted to Col. by brevet in the East Indies (Bengal Presidency) from the 18th June, 1831—Brevet Capt. White 11th L. D. has been directed to act as Quarterm. vice Henderson *dec.*—Brevet Major Johnston, 44th foot, has obtained two years leave to England on private affairs.

ALTERATION OF RANK.—4th L. C. Lieut.-col. C. P. King, Major J. W. Roberdeau Captain S. Nash from 9th April, 1833, vice Lieut.-col. C. Fitzgerald, C. B. retired—1st L. C. Lieut.-col. W. Pottle, Major G. Thornton retired, Captain J. F. Bradford, Lieut. A. Campbell, from 27th April, 1833, vice Lieut.-col. W. G. A. Fielding retired—2d L. C. Major G. J. Shadwell, Captain F. Wheler from 7th July, 1833, vice Major H. De Burgh *dec.* promoted—3d L. C., Lieut.-col. A. Warde, Major C. C. Smyth, Capt. J. L. Tottenham, from 30th Dec. 1833, vice Lieut.-col. H. De Burgh *dec.*—33d N. I. Capt. J. D. Nash, Lieut. E. G. J. Champneys, from 30th May, 1834, vice Capt. G. Irvine retired—Surgeon B. Burt, M. D. from 30th July, 1833, vice Watson M. D. retired—Surgeon J. Dalrymple from 5th Aug. 1833, vice Savage retired—Surgeon R. B. Francis *dec.* from 28th Aug. 1833, vice W. Glass. M.D. retired—Surgeon D. Butter, M. D. 29th Sept. 1833, vice Waddell *dec.*—Surgeon J. Duncan from 7th Oct. 1833, vice Francis *dec.*—Surgeon W. E. Carte, A. B. from 28th Jan. 1834, vice H. H. Wilson retired—Surgeon E. T. Harpur, from 1st Feb. 1834, vice Robinson retired—Surg. A. Simson, M. D. from 25th Feb. 1834 vice McDowell retired—Surgeon J. Barker, from 24th April, 1834, vice J. Evans retired—Surgeon R. N. Burnard, from 16th Sept. 1834, vice Nicoll *dec.*—Surg.

G. Turnbull, from 31st March, 1835, vice Gerard *dec.*—Surgeon A. K. Lindesay from 28th May, 1835, vice Coulter *dec.*

REMOVALS.—Asst. Surg. H. A. Bruce, M. D., of 35th, to proceed to Seetapore and relieve Asst. Surg. T. B. Hart from the medical charge of the 48th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. Hart to assume medical charge of 35th regt. N. I., and details of Artillery at Lucknow, during the period of his attendance at that station as a witness before a Native General Court-martial—Asst. Surg. J. F. Stewart of 59th to afford medical aid to 35th N. I. until Mr. Hart's arrival—Ensign G. A. Brett to do duty with 1st regt. N. I. at Cawnpore—Lieut. R. Long, 25th regt. to do duty with Arracan Local batt.—1st Lieut. K. J. White, on Staff employ, from the 1st comp. 4th batt., Artillery, to 2d comp. 1st batt.—1st Lieut. F. W. Cornish, new promotion, on Staff employ, to the 2d troop 3d brig. Horse Artillery—2d Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford, brought on the strength, on furlough, to the 3d troop 3d brig. Horse Artillery—Ens. C. L. N. Raikes from 70th to 67th regt. N. I.—Ensign C. W. Duffin from 40th to 26th regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. R. Lyons, 37th regt. is removed from the Assam to the Sylhet L. I.—Lieut.-col. A. Warde from 10th to 6th regt. L. C.—Lieut.-col. D. Harriott to 10th regt. L. C.—Ensign G. G. Bowring to do duty with 39th regt. at Bandah—Cornet W. F. Tytler to do duty with 8th regt. L. C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

FURLONGHS.—Captain W. Hunter, 15th regt.—Ensign C. A. Morris, 29th regt.—Asst. Surg. J. R. Breen—Surg. S. Mathews—Lieut. E. T. Erskine (prep.)—Lieut. N. Palmer (prep.)—Ensign H. Russell—Surg. W. P. Muston—Lieut. T. S. Price (prep.)—Captain J. T. Croft (prep.)—Lieut. S. J. Grove (prep.)—Captain J. A. Fairhead (prep.)—Lieut. R. S. Tickell (prep.)—Asst. Surg. W. O. H. M'Cheyne.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—2d Lieut. R. Maule.

INVALIDED.—Captain G. H. Cox, 62d regt. N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Captain E. C. Archbold, 8th L. C. (prep.)—Surgeon James Watson from 30th July 1833—Lieut.-col. G. Hawes (prep.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, 21st September, 1835.—No. 208 of 1835.—It having been reported to Govt., that Cornet W. H. Hepburne, of the 5th Light Cavalry, has absented himself from his regiment without leave, since the 16th July last, and neglected to obey a positive injunc-

tion requiring him forthwith to quit the Presidency and proceed to join his corps at Cawnpore, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to suspend that officer from the exercise of his military functions, and from pay allowances, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be made known on his conduct.

MARRIAGES.—April 30, at Agra, Capt. J. Roxburgh, B. A., to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Major General Carnegie—Sept. 26 Mr. D. D'Cruz to Miss M. D'Silva—Oct. 7, at Saugur, Captain A. R. McDonald, 4th regt. N. I., to Anne, eldest daughter of Brigadier General Smith—8, at Agra, Mr. W. Porter to Miss D. A. Westropp—11, at Agra, Lieut. J. Speedy, H. M.'s 3d Buffs, to Sarah, 2d daughter of Captain J. C. Squire, H. M.'s 13th L. I.—Lieut. G. A. Tytler, H. M.'s 13th L. I., to Ellen, 3d daughter of Captain J. C. Squire—15, at Meerut, Mr. C. C. Foy to Miss C. Templeton—20, at Dacca, J. Barker, Esq., Surg., 50th N. I., to Miss F. J. Fooks—21, at Etawah, Lieut. H. Marsh, 3d regt. L. C., to Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart.—21, at Dum Dum, Captain H. P. Hughes of Art., to Eleanor, only daughter of Colonel Hopper—Mr. W. F. Schneider to Mrs. M. Mitchell—Mr. B. Deesholts to Rosalia, daughter of the late Mr. A. Gomes—26, the Rev. J. Bowyer to Margaret, daughter of the late Lieut. Tirrell, 20th N. I.—Mr. L. A. Ayres to Miss L. D'Costa—29, A. Little-dale, Esq., C. S., to Henrietta, only daughter of the late G. E. Law, Esq., C. S.—Lieut. R. Ellis, 41st regt. N. I., to Eliza, daughter of H. Bean, Esq.—31, W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., Madras C. S., to Miss E. J. Rogers—Nov. 2. Mr. R. Hand to Mrs. M. R. Hand—Lieut. W. Deane, H. M.'s 38th regt, to Miss H. Hamilton—4, Mr. T. Jones to Miss H. Holmes—5, D. Thomson, Esq., to Mrs. C. J. Campbell—Mr. J. Nesbitt to Miss E. C. Bennett—12, Lieut. M. Kitloe, 6th N. I. to Emily, daughter of Major R. Chalmers—13, Rev. J. Leechman to Mary, 3d daughter of Rev. G. Barclay—14, R. J. Lattey, Esq., to Miss R. Payne—17, Capt. E. T. Milner, 30th regt. to Miss E. Hunter.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 25, Mrs. A. Culloden of a daughter—the lady of P. Perrot, Esq., of a daughter who died—26, Mrs. J. Fountain of a daughter—Mrs. W. Rushton of a son—the lady of G. Wood, Esq., of a daughter—27, at Cossipore, the wife of G. H. Harding, Esq., of a son—

28, the lady of Captain G. T. Marshall, of a daughter—30, the wife of Mr. A. Muller, of a daughter—Oct. 3, the wife of the Rev. R. C. Mather of a son—9, at Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. G. St. P. Lawrence, 2d L. C., of a daughter—12, at Bithoor, the lady of Captain J. Manson of a son—15, at Cawnpore, the lady of J. Ransford, Esq., Art., of a daughter—16, at Mhow, the lady of Lt. W. Alston of a daughter—18, at Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut.-col. T. Maddock of a daughter—at Jessore, the lady of W. H. S. Ruiney, Esq., of a son—Mrs. Wood of a son—19, the lady of J. Becher, Esq., of a son—at Gya, the lady of J. S. Dumergue, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—20, Mrs. J. Wallace of a son—21, at Cuttack, the lady of G. Becher, Esq., of a daughter—at Meerut, the lady of Captain Bond, H. M.'s L. D., of a son—23, at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain H. Garbett of a son—21, at Dinapore, the lady of Major G. R. Pemberton of a daughter—at Mhow, the lady of Lt. V. Eyre, of a son—26, the lady of the Rev. R. B. Boswell of a son—27, the wife of Mr. D. W. Hill of a still-born son—at Fort William, the wife of Serjt. Hossel of a daughter—28, the lady of Lt. Colin Mackenzie, 48th regt., N. I. of a daughter—30, the lady of J. S. Judge, Esq., of a son—31, at Ghazee-pore, the lady of Captain P. M'Kie, 3d Buffs, of a son—at Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. A. Barclay of a son—Nov. 1, the lady of D. Ross, Esq., of a daughter—2, the wife of Mr. M. Gonsalves of a son—Mrs. F. D. Kellner of a son—the wife of Monsieur Nouveau of a daughter—3, Mrs. J. Smith of a daughter—at Chowringhee, the lady of R. Barlow, Esq., of a son—1, at Chinsurah, Mrs. L. P. Vernieu of a son—4, at Buxar, the wife of Rev. R. V. Reynolds of a daughter—5, at Dinapore, the lady of J. M. Mackie, Esq. of a son—the lady of Dr. D. Stewart of a daughter—Mrs. W. W. West of a daughter—6, Mrs. J. F. Deatour of a daughter—at Lucknow, the lady of Lieut.-col. J. Low of a son—8, the lady of Captain R. B. Pemberton of a son—9, the lady of Lieut. W. C. J. Lewin of a son—at Purnea, the lady of H. Nisbet, Esq. C. S. of a son—13, the lady of R. H. Mytton, Esq., C. S. of a son—the lady of Major Fane of a son

DEATHS.—June, 1, at sea, on board the "Theresa," Signora Caravaglia—Sept. 3, at Allahabad, the daughter of Captain Johnston, 65th regt. N. I.—11, at Nusseerabad, Lieut. W. W. Jones, 3d regt. N. I.—19, at Nechinderpoor Thomas, eldest son of Lieut. H. N. Worsley, 74th regt. N. I.—26, D. Ingra-

ham, Esq.—28, at Hambantotte, John, infant son of Mr. A. W. Andree—30, G. Page, Esq.—at Serampore, Henry, son of the late Mr. W. Ward—at Neemuch, William, son of Major Wilkinson, 28th regt. N.I.—Oct. 11, at Dinapore, Charles, infant son of Serjt.-major Lennon—13, at Mhow, Patrick, son of Serjt.-major N. Rielly—16, at Delhi, Lieut. W. T. Bunce, of Engineers—20, at Delhi, J. Chaves, Esq.—23, at Chandernagore, Mr. P. T. Letellier—Joseph, 3d son of Mr. N. Kerr—26, at Kisanaghur, T. C. Read, Esq.—27, M. D. Blandford, Esq.—Mary, wife of Serjt. J. Sullivan—28, Mr. J. Peter—29, Master W. C. Dunn—Mr. S. Wolf—J. Ward, Esq., Register of the Sudder Board of Revenue—Mr. J. B. Ferrao—31, Lavinia, daughter of Mr. T. Bowler—Mrs. Ewing, relict of Capt. J. Ewing, H. M.'s 64th foot—at Meerut, Lieut. and Quarterm. Henderson, 11th L. D.—Nov. 1, Rose, 2d daughter of Mr. W. Bell—Mrs. Hossannah Joaquim—2, Mr. H. Parker—Mr. N. Chick—3, Thomas, son of the late Capt. C. H. Bean 9, Ensign H. Russell, 20th regt. N. I.—12, at Sulkea, Mr. G. Chiene—18, Mrs. A. M. Christiana, wife of H. L. Christiana Esq.

Madras.

The Male Asylum Herald.—We understand that a committee meeting took place a few days back, the object of which was to effect an alteration in the editorial department of the "Male Asylum Herald," it being considered as an offence of magnitude by the moving party, that the said paper has latterly declined to cruise in the high and freezing latitudes of Toryism: and preferred the milder and more sunny regions of equatorial politics; the attempt, however much to the credit of the majority on this occasion, was a complete failure.

The Duel at Bangalore.—The trial of Lieuts. Joy, Morland, and Powys, for the late fatal duel at Bangalore, has terminated, the whole being convicted of manslaughter—Lieuts. Joy and Powys sentenced by the court to twelve months imprisonment in the common jail at Madras, and Lieut. Morland to six months, but the latter was earnestly recommended to the lenient consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. His Excellency has confirmed the sentence, ordering the imprisonment of the two former to commence on their arrival at the jail, and, acceding to the recommendation of the court, has remitted the sentence on Lieut. Morland. From the accounts of the trial that have reached us,

we learn, with satisfaction, the leniency shewn in the case of Lieut. Morland. In the painful part that officer, acted in the tragedy, it was the fulfilment of an obligation almost forced upon him—absent from the scene of the quarrel, his knowledge of its nature was alone received through the representations of his principal, and in the part he reluctantly acted he believed redress sought for gross insult; while the testimonials as to character, laid before the court, were high, eulogical, and numerous, and had their just and due influence. In respect of the other prisoners, justice appears in their case to have been in an eminent degree tempered with mercy. The chief evidence before the court was the statements made by Ensign Davies, prior to his death, and which were thus possessed of the full force of an oath. These, in their general tenor, were in no wise invalidated by the defence; the chief evidence on which, an officer present on the night of the quarrel, could recollect nothing that occurred save what was to the prejudice of the ill-fated deceased. Ensign Davies had acted throughout the whole, we believe, of the late Portuguese war; and, on the evening in question, it appeared that, having called on Mr. Powys, of his corps, and finding he was gone to Mr. Joy's house, he followed him there, when, in the course of conversation, Mr. Joy bantered him in an unpleasing way about his services in Portugal; the banter growing more serious at a later period of the evening, when, on Mr. Joy's rejoining the party after having previously retired to his room about half-past-eight, he told Mr. Davies that "he knew what sort of a person he was—that he wouldn't come to the front, but he'd make him,"—or some expressions of the kind, which drew forth angry retorts, ending in the application, by Mr. Davies, of the epithets liar or blackguard, his being collared by Mr. Joy, and terming the latter a coward. The collaring is denied on the defence, but without removing the impression of its actual occurrence conveyed by Mr. D.'s dying declaration. It was urged that on the very evening the deceased was anxious to have pistols immediately to decide the affair; but, whatever in this respect may then have occurred, the reports enable us to come to no other conclusion than that the duel was forced upon him the following morning; it appearing that Mr. Joy left his house with pistols wrapped up in a towel, attended by Mr. Powys—that he waited outside Mr. Davies's compound, while the latter went in and asked

whether he, Mr. Davies, was prepared to give satisfaction to Mr. Joy for his language of the preceding night. The reply was, "certainly,"—but, recollecting he had no friend, he stated the circumstance; when, Mr. Powys volunteered to act for him. Mr. Powys then went out and informed Mr. Joy to that effect, who, consequently, went to seek another to act on his behalf, and applied to Lieut. Morland, who, however, at first refused, but, on Mr. Joy's urging him to promise, in the event of his application to another party proving unsuccessful, he consented. That party refused, and Lieut. Morland, therefore, accompanied him to the field. Here, Mr. Powys told the deceased that he ought to apologize for the expressions he had used towards Mr. Joy—this he at once expressed his willingness to do, but observed that Mr. Joy must equally apologize for having collared him. The reply of the latter was to the effect that that was no place for apologies. The signal to fire then agreed upon was the dropping of a glove, previous to which being given Mr. Joy was, under an erroneous impression, raising his pistol, but was arrested by Lieut. Morland exclaiming, "Not yet, Joy." The Deputy Judge Advocate General, in his rejoinder, lays stress on this point, as supporting the malice propense, arguing, that this gradual rising of the pistol in time for its discharge to be thus stayed, evidenced the taking of a deliberate aim. On the signal being really given, Ensign Davies immediately discharged his pistol at random—Mr. Joy's followed, and his opponent fell on his knees and face, the ball having passed through his head, entering the right side at the rim of his cap and coming out at the left, proving, by the very nature of the wound, that he could scarce even have looked at his adversary, in himself firing at him. The lapse between the discharge of the two pistols has, in the many rumours on the subject, given the most serious colouring to the affair; but it does not appear by the evidence that the unfair play dreaded did occur, the difference having been exceedingly slight, and what must often naturally occur. Indeed, looking at the finding and sentence of the court, we must deem this impression to have rested on their minds, and to have had its effect on their ultimate decision. Lieut. Powys remained supporting Mr. Davies on the ground, while Lieut. Morland galloped in search of medical assistance; the unhappy issue is already too well known.—*Herald*, Oct. 14.

Affair of Honour between Capt. J. Smith of the 2d L. C., and Captain C. Taylor of the Artillery—[To the Editor of the *Madras Courier*—]Sir,—The undersigned will feel obliged if you give publicity to the accompanying statement and correspondence, connected with a letter which appeared in the *Times* newspaper issued on the 28th November, and bearing the signature "C. Taylor." Your obedient servants, (signed) J. THOMSON—A. GRANT.—Madras, 29th November, 1835.

Lieut. Thomson on behalf of Captain J. Smith, 2d L. C., called upon Captain C. Taylor of the Art., requesting to know if he (Capt. T.) acknowledged being the author of the letter bearing his signature. On Capt. Taylor stating that he would neither acknowledge or deny the letter in question, he was informed that the following apology was required from him, as of course he must be answerable for the contents of any document bearing his signature.—Apology,—I regret having coupled Capt. J. Smith's name with any dishonorable proceedings.—Even hypothetically, and apologise for having done so in a letter which appeared in the *Times* newspaper of this day.—Madras, Nov. 28, 1835.

Capt. Taylor in reply sent the following letter:—

No. 1. Madras, 28th Nov. 1835.—My Dear Thomson,—Before referring you to a friend, I write for Capt. Smith's consideration my sentiments on the message delivered by you this morning. If Capt. Smith will disavow having written the letter in question, signed "Manly Safeguard," I can have no objection to express regret, that I should with the rest of the world have attributed it to him—but if he declines to say whether he is the author or not, a course which cannot fail to confirm me and others in the opinion so universally prevalent, I will certainly offer no apology. I can only add, that without questioning generally the right of anonymous writers to persevere in their incognito, I am of opinion that there are extreme cases (and that the present is one of them) where with good grounds of suspicion existing, a man lays himself open to be questioned by the party insulted or by his friends. As a most intimate friend of Major Fryer's, I expressed to him my opinion of a letter which wantonly attacks him on a point that all will admit should be held most sacred from public discussion in a newspaper, and I at the same time expressed my opinion of the character of a man, who could so wound the feelings of

another with supposed impunity. If Capt. Smith will only say, he was not that man, I assert my perfect readiness to apologise for having used his name, which I had such good reason to suppose I did with justice. I shall await the result of this reference at the Arsenal. Believe me, very sincerely yours, (Signed) C. TAYLOR.

No. 2.—My Dear Taylor,—It is quite out of the question that any demand should be made on Capt. Smith, as to the avowal or disavowal of the authorship of any letters which may have appeared in the newspapers, however strong your suspicions may be as to the person who wrote them. Capt. Smith has been insulted by the letter bearing your signature, so it appears to him, to me, and to many other friends whom he has consulted. Recollect, he does not require a little more than a gentleman must require for the justification of his character—the insult has been printed and published, so of course if you feel disposed to make it,—must of necessity be the apology. It is with the greatest pain that Captain Smith requires a meeting, as he cannot allow his reputation to be tarnished, you must be aware that the general usages of society require this from you. Believe me, my Dear Taylor, yours very sincerely, (Signed) J. THOMSON—28th Nov. 1835.

No. 3.—Madras, 28th Nov. 1835.—My Dear Thomson,—Equally regretting with Capt. Smith the result to which he forces me by refusing to disavow the authorship of the letter signed "Manly Safeguard," but considering it quite unreasonable that he should in that case expect me to apologise, as my opinion of the Writer of that letter remains unaltered, I can only say that I feel compelled to answer his demand, an alternative, which if he is not the author of a wantonly insulting production that neither society nor any gentleman can fail to condemn, one word from him would render unnecessary, and, at the same time, clear his character of the imputation which, without that avowal will still rest upon it. I now refer you to my friend Mr. Grant, who is fully acquainted with my sentiments, and the result of the position into which Capt. Smith has forced me, must be upon his shoulders. Believe me, yours very sincerely, (Signed) C. TAYLOR.

Mr. Grant tendered for Capt. Taylor the following, after communicating with Lieut. Thomson. Although Capt. Taylor still retains his opinion as expressed in the letter in question of the person who

wrote that under the signature of "Manly Safeguard," and considers all the epithets used to that person most justly applied yet with the advice of his friend, he is willing to admit that he was not justified in coupling Capt. Smith's name with the dishonorable and unmanly conduct which he reprobates, with this admission Capt. Taylor does not hesitate to express regret at having so used Capt. Smith's name. The above was refused by Lieut. Thomson as insufficient, and Mr. Grant was informed that nothing short of an apology without reference to the letter of "Manly Safeguard," could possibly be received, Capt. Taylor having refused to make any apology, the parties met; when after an exchange of shots (Capt. Taylor's pistol missing fire) we considered the shot rendered Capt. Taylor's expression of regret (again repeated) but *without allusion* to the letter signed "Manly Safeguard" sufficient without an apology, and the parties shook hands. (Signed) J. THOMSON, Lieut. A. GRANT.—Madras, 29th Nov. 1835.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Oct. 9, Mr. R. B. M. Binning to be Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam—13, Mr. E. E. Ward is permitted to prosecute his studies under the Collector of Trichinopoly—Mr. J. T. Baillie to be Deputy Sheriff of Madras, vice Paulin dec.—20, Mr. B. Cunliffe to be Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Div. of Arcot—Rev. W. Tomes to be Chaplain of the district of Arnes, with permission to reside for the present, at Arcot—27, Mr. G. S. Greenway to be Register to the Zillah Court of Malabar—Nov. 3, Mr. H. T. Bushby to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Chingleput during the absence of Mr. Horsley, or until further orders—Mr. J. Bird to be Head Asst to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput—Mr. J. C. Scott to be Asst. Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Chicacole—Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot to act as Asst. Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Chicacole, during the absence of Mr. Scott, or until further orders—Mr. P. Sharkey to be Native Judge and Native Criminal Judge at Honore—10, Mr. P. B. Smollett to act as senior Dep. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. Porter, or until further orders—Mr. T. B. Roupell to act as junr. Dep. Secy. to the Board of Revenue—Mr. H. Forbes to be Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, continuing to act as Head Asst. during the absence of Mr. Scott—Mr. W. Douglas attained the rank of Senior Merchant on 6th Oct., and Mr. E. Storey that of

Factor on 27th—17. Mr. A. Crawley to be Judge and Criminal Judge of Chicacole—Mr. W. Harington to be Judge and Criminal Judge of Salem, vice Mr. E. Bannerman removed, continuing to act until further orders as officiating Additional Judge of the Provincial Court, Northern Div.—Mr. F. M. Lewin to be Judge and Criminal Judge of Combaconum—Mr. J. Goldingham to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Salem, during the absence of Mr. W. Harington, or until further orders—26. Mr. G. Garrow to act as Civil Auditor and Supert. of Stamps during the employment on other duty of Mr. A. D. Campbell, or until further orders—Mr. H. Dickinson to act as 1st Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Div. until further orders, vice Garrow—Mr. A. D. Campbell to act as Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udaltut, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. M. Lushington, or until further orders—Mr. G. M. Ogilvie to act as 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Div., until further orders, vice Dickinson—Mr. W. Harington to act as 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Div., until further orders, vice Ogilvie—Mr. E. Newbery to act as Asst. Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Rajahmundry, during Mr. Dowdeswell's absence, or until further orders—Rev. H. W. Stuart to be Chaplain at Ootacamund—Rev. V. Shortland to be junr. Chaplain at Bangalore—Mr. A. H. Harris to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, 20th Oct., 1835.
—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council with reference to Act 3d and 4th of William the IV. cap. LXXXV. clause LXXXI, is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of Police and Chief Magistrate, as the Officer to whom all natural born subjects of his Majesty, not in the King's or Company's Service and not being Natives of India, must report themselves on their arrival at Madras, from any port or place, not within the Company's territories. At out stations the report is to be made to the nearest Justice of the Peace.
Notice is hereby given, that as the Madras Mint has been abolished, no further purchases of Eullion will be made by this Government.

Proclamation — Whereas the Right Hon. the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by virtue of the powers declared

in Reg. 1, of 1821, section 2, Reg. 1. of 1827, and section 3, Reg. VII. of 1827, has deemed it expedient to abolish the Native Court and the Auxiliary Court heretofore held at Vizagapatam and Honore respectively; and in the stead thereof to establish an Auxiliary Court at Vizagapatam and a Native Court at Honore; all persons are required to take notice that from and after the 15th of this present month of Nov. the said Native Court of Vizagapatam and the Auxiliary Court at Honore are abolished, and an Aux. Court at the former and a Native Court at the latter station are established; and that the jurisdiction of the said Auxiliary Court and Native Court do and shall extend respectively over all the same places heretofore subject to the jurisdiction of the Native Court of Vizagapatam, and the Auxiliary Court at Honore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 10th Oct. to 3d Dec., 1835.—Captain J. J. Underwood to be Super. Engineer in the centre division, vice G. A. Underwood who resigns that appointment, and is reappointed to the command of the corps of Sappers and Miners—36th regt. N. I.. Captain G. W. Watkins to be Major—Lieut. G. P. Vallancy to be Captain—Ensign F. C. Bishop to be Lieut., vice Poole retired—11th regt. N. I. Ensign C. Maan to be Lieut., vice Tuosh *dec.*—Capt. T. Stockwell dep. Paym. at Malabar and Canara, to be Paym. in the ceded districts, vice Gordon resigned—Lieut. G. H. Harper, 48th regt, to be dep. Paym. in Malabar and Canara, vice Stockwell—43d regt N. I., Lieut. H. Thatcher to take rank from 21st Feb. 1831, vice Welbank resigned—Ensign E. E. Lloyd to be Lieut., vice Cox *dec.*, date of commission 24th Jan. 1835—Captain J. Wynch of Art. to act as Dep. to the Supert. of the Gun Carriage Manufactory and principal Comm. of Ordnance during the absence of Captain C. Taylor sick—Lieut. J. Maitland to act as Asst. Secretary to the Military Board during the absence of Lieut. Lavie or until further orders—Captain R. Gordon is permitted to resign the appointment of Paym. in the ceded districts—Surgeon J. Lawder to take rank from 16th March 1834, vice Kellett *dec.*—Asst. Surgeon R. Sutherland to be Surgeon, vice Geddes retired, date of comm. 27th April, 1835—The Government of India having nominated Major-Genl. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald K. C. B. to the staff of the Army of Fort St. George; the Rt. Hon. the Governor

in council has been pleased to appoint him to the command of the southern division of the Army—Brigadier Genl. Sir P. Lindesay, C. B. and K. C. H. will revert to the rank of Col., is appointed a Brigadier of the 2d class, and reappointed to the command of Bangalore, but will retain charge of the southern division until relieved by Major Genl. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald—Col. Cameron will remain in command of Bangalore until relieved by Brig. Lindesay or until further orders—2d Lieut. J. W. Rundall to act as Super. Engineer in the northern division during the absence of Lieut. J. H. Bell, sick, or until further orders—Ensign W. M. Wahab of 44th regt. to act as Quarterm. and Interp. to 29th regt. till further orders—Asst. Surgeon W. Middlemass to have Medical charge of the Zillah of Coimbatore, vice Sutherland promoted—Lieut. H. Congreve to act as Quarterm. and Interp. to 4th batt Art. during the absence of Lieut. G. Rowlandson on furlough—2d Lieut. A. Foulis to act as Adj. during the absence of Lieut. G. Balfour on furlough—Brigadier Sir P. Lindesay, C. B. and K. C. H. is permitted to resign the command of Bangalore—Lieut.-col. Briggs, 42d regt., to be a Brigadier of the 2d class and to the command of Bangalore—Captain P. Steinson, 18th regt. to be dep. Paym. at Vizagapatam, vice Richardson removed—Captain F. Plowden, 20th regt. to act as Paym. in the ceded districts during the absence of Captain Stockwell or until further orders—Captain G. G. Mackenzie, 50th regt. to be 2d Asst. Military Auditor General—Asst. Surgeon S. Cox doing duty with H. M.'s 54th regt. to take medical charge of the Zillah of Coimbatore until relieved by Asst. Surgeon W. Middlemass or until further orders. The services of Capt. A. McLeod 5th L. C. are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India—Major T. K. Limond to act as Military Secretary to the Governor during the absence of Lieut.-col. Walpole to Bangalore or until further orders—Major A. Ross of Engs. is appointed to receive charge of the office of Super. Eng. Presidency division during the absence of Col. Monteith on duty.—Asst. Surgeon G. M. Scott is appointed to the Medical charge of the detachment of Art. at Trichinopoly—Asst. Surgeon T. White to afford medical aid to the detachment of 15th regt at Malacca, vice Andrew to Europe. The services of Surgeon Bannister have been placed at the disposal of the Supreme Govt. with a view to his being employed in the Calcutta Mint—Asst. Surgeon W. H. Cot-

tle, M.D. to the medical charge of the Zillah of Mangalore—the services of Major W. Stewart are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief for regtl. duty—Lieut.-colonel H. Walpole to act as Town Major of Fort St. George during the absence of Major Limond who will accompany the Governor to the Neelgherry Hills—Captain Kerr commanding the Body Guard will officiate as Town Major until the return of Lt.-col. Walpole to the Pres.—Capt. R. Thorpe 27th regt. to be Super. of Family Payments and Pensions—Lieut. E. W. Snow 24th regt., to be Fort Adj. of Fort St. George—Captain G. Fryer, 10th regt. to be dep. Secy. to Govt. in the Military department with the official rank of Major—17th regt. N. I., Lieut. D. Babington to be Captain—Ensign W. J. Church to be Lieut. in succession to Massy *dec.*, date of comm. 17th Nov. 1835—19th regt. N. I., Captain J. Laurie to be Major—Lieut. H. Macbraire to be Captain—Ensign D. C. Campbell to be Lieut. in succession to Moxtone invalided—26th regt. N. I. Ensign J. Kempthorne to be Lieut., vice Jobling invalided—The services of Lieut. W. H. Budd are placed at the disposal of the Executive committee for the construction of a Breakwater in Madras Roads—27th regt. Ensign J. G. Smythe to be Lieut., vice Joy invalided.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, M. D. from 49th to 30th regt.—Surgeon G. Meikle from 30th to 44th regt.—Surgeon D. Reid, M. D. from 10th to 3d regt. L. C.—Surgeon W. A. Hughes from 47th to 14th regt.—Surgeon J. Morton from 14th to 47th regt.—Surgeon S. Stokes from 3d L. C. to 10th regt.—Surgeon R. Sutherland (late promotion) to 49th regt.—Asst. Surgeon J. C. Fuller from 47th to 14th regt.—Asst. Surgeon J. F. Hastie will afford medical aid to the 14th regt. till Asst. Surgeon Fuller joins—Asst. Surgeon C. Rogers, M. D., 44th regt., will proceed to Porto Novo, agreeably to instructions he will receive from the Adjutant General of the Army—Lieut. J. Moore is removed from the 1st batt. to the effective strength of the Horse Art., vice Montgomery removed to the non-effective strength, and attached to the 1st batt.—2d Lieut. A. Foulis from 3d to 4th batt. Artillery.—Captain J. Chisholm from 3d batt. to 1st batt.—Capt. C. H. Best from 1st batt. to 3d batt.—1 Lieut. A. B. Gould from 2d batt. to 3d batt.—2d Lieut. J. Caulfield from 2d batt. to 3d batt.—Surgeon R. Sutherland is removed from the 19th to 12th regt.,

and Surgeon L. G. Ford from the latter to the former corps—Asst. Surgeon G. M. Scott is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of Artillery at Trichinopoly—Ass. Surgeon W. Rose is removed from doing duty with H. M.'s 63d foot to H. M.'s 54th foot—Major C. Maxtone and Brevet Captain G. Jobbing are posted to 1st Native Veteran batt.—Asst. Surgeon G. Hopkins, M. D. from 8th L. C. to 33d regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. T. J. R. Middlemist from 33d to 51st regt. N. I.—Lieut.-colonel H. Raynsford from 7th regt to 3d regt.—Lieut.-colonel E. L. Smythe from 8th to 7th regt.—Lieut.-colonel R. H. Russell from 4th to 8th regt.—Lieut.-colonel F. L. Loveton from 3d to 4th regt.—Captain H. T. Van Heythusen is removed from the Carnatic European batt. to 1st Native Veteran batt.—Cornet A. R. Thornhill is posted to 5th regt. L. C.—Cornet E. Monckton is posted to 8th regt. L. C.—Cornet the Hon. P. T. Pellew is posted to 5th regt. L. C.—Ensign E. Dumergue is posted to left wing M. E. regt.—Ensign C. Roper is posted to right wing M. E. regt.—Ensign R. Wallace is posted to 51st regt.

ALTERATION OF RANK.—Infantry—Lieut.-col. W. Pickering (the late) to take rank from 9th June, 1833, vice Kelso retired—50th regt. N. I. Major H. Walter, Captain G. G. Mackenzie, and Lt. A. K. Cockburn to take rank from 9th June, 1833, in succession to Pickering promoted—Lieut.-col. H. Smith to take rank from 15th June, 1833, in succession to Waugh promoted—1st regt. N. I. Maj. J. R. Godfrey, Captain J. W. Goldsworthy, and Lieut. F. Davis to take rank from 15th June, 1833, in succession to Smith promoted—Lieut.-col. H. G. Jourdan to take rank from 6th July, 1833, in succession to T. H. Smith promoted—10th regt. N. I. Major G. B. Tolson, Captain W. Reeve, and Lieut. G. L. Childers (the late) to take rank from 6th July, 1833, in succession to Jourdan promoted—Lieut.-col. W. Baron De Kutzleben to take rank from 8th Aug. in succession to Oliver promoted—14th regt. N. I. Major C. D. Dun, and Captain R. T. Wallace to take rank from 8th Aug. 1833, in succession to De Kutzleben promoted—Lieut.-col. J. P. James to take rank from 10th Oct. 1833, vice Coombs *dec*—2d regt. N. I. Major H. Dowker, Captain M. Beauchamp (Pensd) and Lieut. W. G. Beagin to take rank from 10th Oct. 1833, in succession to James promoted—Captain E. Aphorp and Lieut. W. Junor to take rank from 16th Jan. 1834, vice Eaton *dec*—Lieut.-col. H. Kyd to take rank from 9th Feb. 1834, vice Cooper retired—Left wing Madras

European regt. Major B. S. Ward (the late) Captain T. A. Duke, and Lieut. C. R. Young (the late) to take rank from 9th Feb. 1834, in succession to Kyd promoted—Lieut.-col. J. Low to take rank from 21st Feb. 1834, in succession to Wahab promoted—17th regt. N. I. Major L. W. Watson, Captain E. Massey, and Lieut. H. A. Tremlett to take rank from 21st Feb. 1834, in succession to Low promoted—Lieut.-col. W. H. Rowley to take rank from 27th April, 1834, vice Pickering *dec*—11th regt. N. I. Major G. Stott, Captain M. Davies, and Lieut. H. L. Burleigh to take rank from 27th April, 1834, in succession to Rowley promoted—Lieut.-col. J. Dalgairns to take rank from 15th May, 1834, in succession to Carfrae promoted—19th regt. N. I. Major J. H. Bonnette (retired), Captain G. Nott, and Lieut. R. B. Mylne to take rank from 15th May, 1834, in succession to Dalgairns promoted—Lieut.-col. C. Lethbridge to take rank from 23d Aug. 1834, in succession to West promoted—22d regt. N. I. Major W. Borthwick, Captain F. Darby, and Lieut. F. Russell to take rank from 23d Aug. 1834, in succession to Lethbridge promoted—Lieut.-col. W. Isacke to take rank from 17th Nov. 1834, vice Malandaine retired—25th regt. N. I. Major J. Ross, Captain J. Mann, and Lieut. J. W. Farran to take rank from 17th Nov. 1834, in succession to Isacke promoted—Lieut.-col. B. M'Master to take rank from 26th Nov. 1834, in succession to G. Jackson promoted—6th regt. N. I. Major H. Mitchell, Captain F. A. Reid, and Lieut. J. B. Hayman to take rank from 26th Nov. 1834, in succession to M'Master promoted—Lieut.-col. T. Cox to take rank from 6th Dec. 1834, in succession to Walker promoted—28th regt. N. I. Major H. Coyle (retired) Captain W. Craigie, and Lieut. G. F. Walker to take rank from 6th Dec. 1834, in succession to Cox promoted—Captain C. Bradford and Lieut. M. Beachcroft to take rank from 24th Dec. 1834, vice Disney *dec*—Lieut.-col. J. Kitson to take rank from 11th Feb. 1835, in succession to Bowes promoted—23d regt. N. I. Major L. Macdowall, Captain W. Beaumont and Lieut. T. J. Newbold to take rank from 11th Feb. 1835, in succession to Kitson promoted—Lieut.-col. W. K. Ritchie to take rank from 1st April, 1835, vice G. Jackson *dec*—40th regt. N. I. Major J. Wright, Captain G. H. Harper and Lieut. G. Glasscott to take rank from 1st April, 1835, in succession to Ritchie promoted.

FURLONGS.—Asst. Surgeon J. G. Malcolmson—Capt. J. E. Williams via Egypt—Lieut. C. McLeod—Lieut. John

Campbell—Lieut. H. Thatcher (prep.)—Asst. Surgeon P. A. Andrew, M. D.—Lieut. G. T. Haly (prep.)—Captain J. Fullerton (prep.)—Lieut. D. Scotland (prep.)—Captain D. Montgomerie—Captain W. G. White—Captain J. W. Harding.

INVALIDED.—Major C. Maxtone from 31st Oct.—Brevet Captain G. Jobling 3d Nov.—Lieut. R. A. Joy.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Ensign W. F. Goodwyn—Lieut. L. Moore—Lieut. F. L. Nicolay.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Lieut.-colonel W. Kelso.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—The A comp. of 3d batt. Art., to march from St. Thomas's Mount to Kamptee, with the Head-Quarters of that batt., as ordered on 15th Sept. last—The D comp. of the 1st batt. of Art. to march from Kamptee to St. Thomas's Mount, and to be there stationed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Camp Vellore, 17th Oct. 1835. — The Commander-in-chief having completed his inspection of the troops in the centre division of the Army, has observed with great satisfaction the high state of discipline of the several corps under the command of Col. Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B. and K. C. T., and S., Brigadier Steuart and Lieut. colonel Riddell. The appearance of H.M.'s 41st or Welsh regt., the 2d L. C. and the 25th regt. N. I., particularly attracted the Commander-in-chief's notice,—and his Excellency considers the great improvement already apparent in the 5th L. C. as a pledge that Major Highmoor will, by his judicious arrangements, soon restore the regiment to that perfect state of discipline and interior economy which a long absence beyond frontier and various other causes have of late interrupted. The Commander-in-chief begs that officers commanding stations and corps will accept his acknowledgments for the well disciplined and efficient condition of the troops under their orders.

Fort St. George, 20th October, 1835.—No. 385 of 1835.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief having represented to Government that Captain Richardson, Paymaster at Vizagapatam, has acknowledged having transmitted for publication a statement, which subsequently appeared in *The Male Asylum Herald*, and is characterized by his Excellency, as a misrepresentation of a disgraceful nature, under the unmanly safeguard of an anonymous signature, when, if a representation were necessary, the legitimate channel of address to superior authority was open to him,—the Right Hon.

the Governor in Council is pleased to remove Captain Richardson of the 31st regt. N. I., from the situation of Paymaster at Vizagapatam, and to place him at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in chief for Regimental duty.

Court Martial.—Lieutenant Edward Molloy, of his Majesty's 55th regt. of foot, placed in arrest by order of Brigadier General Francis Whish Wilson, Companion of the Bath, commanding the ceded districts, upon the following charges:—For conduct subversive of good order and military discipline in the following instances. "For having, at Bellary, in the month of October, 1835, written, or been implicated in writing, or sending to Madras for publication, and which was actually published in the newspaper of that place, called the "Standard," in Number 64, dated 27th October, 1835, a letter under the signature of "Schoolmaster Abroad," stating as follows:—No. 1. 'By what presumptive stretch of authority any individual in command can, in breach of the 7th clause of the articles of war, detail an officer in command of garrison to sit as President of a general court-martial, on prisoners under his command, still remains to be proved. The articles in question are perfectly defined and patent, and on no account admit of any of the tortures of chicanery, let those who should take notice of such a "lapsus" turn their military noses to the ceded districts and they may find a case in point.' He, the said Lieut. Edward Molloy, thereby calling in question the General Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, bearing date the 8th of August, 1835. For having, at the same place, in the same month, written, or been implicated in writing, or sending to Madras for publication, and which was actually published in the aforesaid newspaper at that place in Number 60, dated 17th October, 1835, a letter under a similar signature, stating as follows:—'The Schoolmaster begs to refer an Interrogator, in your last paper, to G. O., 1828, August, (he thinks) for the remarks of Sir G. Walker on an individual carrying into execution illegal sentences of courts-martial, and directing the removal of the same person from the command of the Rifle corps, let him, and the person in question, re-read the admonition, and the schoolmaster may well spare any further remarks, in Pharoah's army-list he can refer and inform him of the name of the person commanding the centre division.' He, the said Lieut. Molloy, thereby meaning to hold up

Brigadier General Francis Whish Wilson, Companion of the Bath, commanding the ceded districts, to personal obloquy among the troops under his command. For having, at the same place and in the same month, written or been implicated in writing, or sending to Madras for publication, and which was actually published in the newspaper aforesaid, in Number 67, dated November 3d, 1835, a letter, under a similar signature, stating as follows:—'No. 5. Can you point out any regulation authorising the officer commanding a ceded district to turn an officer out of his seat, in a public (church) as such a case did occur this day, at Bellary church, which the Schoolmaster can scarcely credit. In great haste he takes his departure!' All the above instances being grossly disrespectful and insubordinate, in contempt of authority and in violation of the articles of war. By order. (Signed) W. G. LEWIS, Dep. Asst. Adjt. General, ceded districts.—Head-quarters, Bellary, ceded districts, Nov. 11, 1835.

Court Martial.—On Captain John Byng of the 6th regt. of Light Cavalry, placed in arrest by order of Major George Sandys, commanding the same regiment, on the complaint of Captain John Reid Brown, also of the 6th regt. of Light Cavalry.—Charge.—'I charge Captain John Byng of the 6th regt. of Light Cavalry, with scandalous infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Trichinopoly, on the 1st of September, 1835, written with his own hand, under an assumed signature, and despatched, or caused to be despatched, to the address of the Editor of the "Standard" newspaper, for insertion and publication in the said newspaper, which publication, with some trifling omissions and variations, took place accordingly, in the 43d Number of the said newspaper, at Madras, on the 8th of the same month, in the same year, an obscene and most improper letter, containing a shamefully indecent attack on my family. The above being in breach of the articles of war.—Trichinopoly, Sept. 25, 1835. (Signed) JOHN R. BROWN, Capt., 6th L.C. By order, (Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjt. General of the army.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence, brought forward in support of the prosecution on the charge, as well as what the prisoner, Captain John Byng of the 6th regiment of Light Cavalry, has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion—Finding on the charge.—That the prisoner is "not

guilty" of the charge. (Signed) THOS. McGOUN, Dep. Judge Advocate General. (Signed) M. FANE, Col. and President.—Approved and confirmed. (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut.-General and Commander-in-chief.—Ootacamund Nov. 10th, 1835.

Accounts have been received of the warrant for the distribution of the Coorg Prize Money having been signed on the 22d of June—Sir P. Lindsay receives 1-16th of the whole amount, and the other officers, we understand, share as follows: Colonels - - - - Rs. 25,000 each Lieut.-colonels - - - - " 15 000 do. Majors - - - - - " 10,000 do. Captains - - - - - " 5,000 do. Subalterns - - - - - " 2,500 do. The distribution now, we conclude, will take place almost immediately—*Courier*.

MARRIAGES.—Oct. 5, Captain Bruce to Mrs. Major Crompton—Major E. Armstrong H. M.'s 45th regt., to Mary, 2d daughter of the late S. Fraser, Esq., Inverness-shire—6, Mr. A. Marc-r to Miss M. Wright—8, Lieut. W. Pitcairn to Emily, youngest daughter of the late C. Maidman, Esq., C. S.—12, at Cannanore, Lieut. W. B. Stevens to Oeena Maria third daughter of J. McDonnell, Esq., M. D., H. M.'s 57th regt.—24, Mr. L. J. Bernard, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. A. M. Constanacio—26, Mr. G. Tindal to Ursula, only daughter of Mr. F. Arnals—Lieut. W. Junor to Agnes, only daughter of the late J. Dawson, Esq.—30, Mr. J. McLeish to Mrs. A. Darlington—Nov. 3, at Cuddalore, Mr. R. J. Goddard to Miss E. De Silva—9, Mr. J. Leonard to Miss T. Lamgury—E. Bilderbeck, Esq., to Miss M. J. Sharling—17, C. H. Hallet, Esq., to Emma, youngest daughter of C. Roberts, Esq., C. S.—21, at Secunderabad, Lieut. L. M. McLeod 34th regt., to Amelia, daughter of the late Lieut.-colonel Pickering—24, E. Smith, Esq., to Eliza, eldest daughter of C. Kaye, Esq.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 15, at Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. W. S. Mitchell 22d regt. of a daughter—29, the wife of Mr. N. Joseph of a son—Oct. 6, the lady of Capt A. Hyslop of a son—8, the lady of S. Sam, Esq., of a daughter—17 the lady of Paul Melius, Esq., of a daughter—18, at Mercara, the lady of Captain G. C. Whitlock of a daughter—19, at Trichinopoly, the lady of S. Gompertz, Esq., 6th regt. N. I., of a daughter—21, Mrs. R. C. Cole of a daughter—22, at Samulcoitah, the lady of Captain J. Campbell, 11st regt. N. I., of a son—25, at Palaveram, the lady of Capt. J. S. Wyllie of a daughter—26, the wife of Serjt. W. Bennett of a daughter—27, the wife of Mr. H. Fox of

a daughter—28, the lady of Lieut. C. Mackenzie 48th regt., of a daughter—29, the lady of D. Elliott, Esq., C. S., of a son—30, at Pursewaukum, the wife of Mr. W. Baker of a daughter—at Kamp-tee, the lady of Captain J. M. Boyes 38th regt. N. I., of a son—Nov. 2, at Dindigul, the wife of Asst. Apothecary J. Taylor of a daughter—4, at Samulcottah, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Burdett of a son—7, at Cannanore, the lady of Capt. A. Lawe of a daughter—9, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Captain C. Hill H. M.'s 54th regt., of a son—10, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. W. C. Onslow of a son—12, at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Glynn of a daughter, still-born—13, at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut.-colonel H. Walpole of a daughter—15, at Ootacamund, the lady of A. Robertson, Esq., C. S., of a son—18, the wife of Mr. J. Thorpe of a son—20, the lady of Captain J. D. Awdry of a daughter—21, at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut., R. S. Dobbs of a son—22, Mrs. C. Binny of a son—23, the lady of Lieut. J. Grimes of a son—24, at Nellore, the lady of J. C. Taylor, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—25, at New Town, the wife of Mr. H. Rose of a son—29, at Arcot, the lady of Lieut. L. Moore 5th regt., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—July 31, at sea, on board the barque "Baboo," Captain D. Cardozo—Sept. 24, at Secunderabad, Edward infant son of Captain F. Welland 23d regt.—30, W. P. Babington, Esq.—Oct. 2, at Masulipatam, Aphra, wife of J. Morton, Esq., Surgeon—7, Ann, relict of the late Serjt.-major M. S. Hobart—at sea, on board the ship "Exmouth," Matilda, only daughter of T. White, Esq., Asst. Surgeon—11, at Kamptee, the infant son of Corporal H. Wildon—12, the widow of the late Conductor S. S. Clarkson—13, at Bolaram, Dophina, only child of Mr. A. W. S. Jones—17, at Bangalore, Ellen, daughter of Paymaster Sorey H. M.'s 13th L. D.—21, Mr. John Nagle—25, Maria, widow of the late Capt. W. P. Burton—26, at Chintadrapet, Josiah, infant son of Mr. W. Morris—Nov. 1, at Vepery, Anna, infant daughter of Lieut. R. Hurlock—2, at Mysore, Mr. G. W. Van Haeften—5, John, infant son of Mrs. C. Moss—10, at Arracan, Ann, wife of Serjt. J. Baird—13, Mr. J. Dracnp—16, at Bolaram, Anne, wife of Mr. E. G. Louis—17, at Ootacamund, Capt. E. Massy, 17th regt. N. I.—24, at Secunderabad, Ensign F. S. S. Stuart 37th regt. N. I.—26, at Poona-mallee, Lieut. W. Hope, H. M.'s 55th regt.—27, John, infant son of Mr. J. A. Purcell.

Bombay.

Geographical Society.—We have just learned that Government has very liberally assigned over for the use of the geographical society one of the rooms in the Town hall, which is now being furnished for the purpose. The Society will, therefore, in future, hold its meetings in this room, which will, moreover, form a place of deposit for its maps and papers, as well as a convenient centre where all interested in pursuits of a congenial character will have ready access to the information it possesses.—Another privilege, we are happy to say, has also lately been conceded to the Society—that of copying the valuable geographical and statistical documents in the possession of Government. This has arisen from a correspondence with the Court of Directors, who have expressed themselves to the following effect on the subject. "With this intimation, however, of the light in which the plan of the Society appears to us, we leave the question to you: and if you see reason on good grounds to expect the enlargement of useful knowledge from their exertions we do not prohibit any assistance on your part, which implies no considerable sacrifice of the public resources." The Society, we understand, has recently received another communication from Lieut. Burnes on the maritime communications of India, as well as a paper on the sea coast of Cutch, and a description of one of the mouths of the Indus, which is likely to be of considerable importance in the navigation of that stream. We shall take an early opportunity of laying these before the public.—*Bombay Courier.*

The Bar.—The Bar, and indeed the legal profession generally, at this Presy., though for a long time any thing but prosperous, has, we believe, never been reduced to a state like the present since the first institution of the Recorder's Court. The Bar, in particular, deserves attention. During the existence of the Company's monopoly, while permission was required from the Court of Directors to practise in the Court here, the number of Barristers was limited to eight, and considerable efforts were made to succeed to vacancies when they occurred. At the same time, the majority of the practitioners were fully engaged, while the remainder were almost invariably in the receipt of considerable incomes. At present however there are but three Barristers practising, and one of these is about to leave; so that the whole business of the Court would in a short time have been thrown into the hands of two indivi-

duals, unless the Solicitors had invited, and, indeed, pressed, a gentleman who has been long remaining unoccupied to come forward and accept of their briefs. The falling off of business in the Supreme Court which this want of competition at the Bar displays is rather extraordinary. At the other Presidencies, it is true, something of the same kind though in a smaller degree, and but temporarily, has been experienced. But still we question whether much of what has occurred here may not be attributed entirely to local causes. In England the circumstances which drive business out of one court lead to an unusual pressure in the others, while here, on the other hand, they tend to throw it out of court entirely, and, as a matter of course, reduce the suitors in all matters of a civil nature to that primitive state in which arbitration must be resorted to as the only mode of adjusting disputes. We find, accordingly, that arbitration is coming into vogue here more and more every day: nor are any attempts made to counteract this tendency. On the contrary, indeed, a disposition seems, as far as we can judge, to be shown by the Court to refer the cases before it as much as possible to that clumsy mode of adjudication, as if the machinery of a regular tribunal and the forms observed in it, were not intended for common use. Be this, however, as it may, the fact of a prodigious diminution of business in the Supreme Court is too well known to be disputed; and that the result is not owing to any change in the character of the Natives is also equally clear; for, in the Zillah courts, and even in the minor courts at the Presidency, the amount of business is as great, if not greater, than ever. The administration, here of English law, therefore, now presents the extraordinary anomaly of a rapidly increasing population, both in wealth and numbers, combined with a rapidly decreasing amount of judicial business. How long this will continue to be the case remains to be seen. But from the present appearances it would certainly seem as if the labours of the Supreme Court were destined at no very distant period to be confined almost entirely to the few criminal cases which must of necessity be brought before it.

Court-Martial.—Bombay, 28th Oct. 1835.—At a General Court-Martial assembled at Deesa, on the 27th Aug. 1835, of which Major R. Sutherland, 18th regt. N. I. was President.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain Frederick Muller of H. M.'s 6th foot, was brought to trial on the fol-

lowing charge preferred against him by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, for disobedience of the general order by the Commander-in-chief, dated 15th May, 1835, in neglecting while on duty as orderly Officer, to attend and satisfy himself that a private, named James Malone, was drunk when confined in the quarter-guard of H. M.'s 6th regt. at Deesa, on or about the 19th June, 1835, and by such neglect incapacitating himself for appearing as a witness on the prosecution, at the trial of the above mentioned soldier, as directed in the aforesaid general order. Upon which charge the court came to the following decision: Revised Finding and Sentence—The court having fully and maturely reconsidered all that is recorded on the proceedings, and having further duly weighed and considered the observations contained in the letter from the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief, which has been laid before them, are of opinion that the prisoner Lieut. and Brevet Captain Frederick Muller, of his Majesty's 6th regt. of foot, is guilty of disobedience of the general order by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, dated 15th May, 1835, to the extent of not having personally inspected the prisoner, private James Malone, and thereby incapacitating himself for appearing as a witness on the prosecution, at the trial of the above-mentioned soldier, but they do acquit him of that portion of the charge in which he is accused of neglecting to attend at the quarter-guard of H. M.'s 6th regt. of foot. The court having also maturely considered the remarks contained in the letter from the Military Secy. to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, on their former sentence respectfully beg to adhere to the same, viz., they do not attach any culpability to the conduct of the prisoner deserving further punishment than he has already undergone, in having been twice reprimanded in a very severe and public manner. Disapproved. (Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. General, commanding.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.—The court having found the prisoner guilty of the crime with which he was charged, namely, disobedience of that particular general order, an adequate punishment ought to have been awarded. The court appears not to have considered that in acting as they did, they assumed to themselves a power which belonged to the confirming authority alone; for whatever might be their opinion as to the motives

which actuated the prisoner, and however severe the reprimands he had received for the neglect of a duty enjoined by the General Order in question might seem, no such circumstances should have been allowed to influence their judgment on the case as it appeared in evidence before them but such measure of punishment should have been awarded as was commensurate with the degree of culpability proved; the circumstances referred to, might then have been brought to my notice as Commander-in-chief, either as grounds for a recommendation to lenity, or in the form of remarks. After the revision of the court it would have been much more proper for them to have given me credit for not advising an incorrect course, than to have relied on a precedent (that of the trial of Asst. Surg. Fergusson of the 71st regt. in March 1895) the full particulars of which they could not have known, and in which the court had on the whole case awarded the highest punishment (cashiering) which could be inflicted under any of the charges, and where consequently no practical good could be answered by re-assembling the court in order to consider the punishment due under particular charges, I do not, however, dwell longer on this circumstance, as no substantial injustice has been committed, inasmuch as it appears that Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Muller was twice severely reprimanded for the offence, and, therefore, I should certainly have remitted any further punishment had it been awarded. I, however, conceive it to be my duty to animadvert on the revised finding as very objectionable. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Muller was charged with neglecting to attend and satisfy himself that private Malone was drunk when confined in the Quarter Guard of H. M.'s 6th regt. It appears in evidence, that private Malone was confined not in the Quarter Guard, but in a cell, and it is clearly proved that the Officer did neglect to attend and satisfy himself that private Malone was drunk when confined in such cell, unless it can be pretended that he attended in the cell by approaching the door of the cell from the outside, without opening it. It is plain on all principle and on all precedent, that the Court on this state of facts ought to have found Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Muller guilty of the whole offence charged, only noticing the error of the charge in misdescribing the place where private Malone was confined—an error totally unconnected with the merits of the case. The court, however, has taken advantage of

this error to make an exception to their verdict of guilty. The revised finding, "acquits" Lieut. and Brevet Captain Muller of that portion of the charge in which he is "accused of neglecting to attend at the quarter guard of H. M.'s 6th regt." This finding is quite inconsistent with itself, as well as with a correct administration of military law, inasmuch as by the same rule the officer ought to have been acquitted altogether, since he was also charged with neglecting to inspect Malone when confined in the quarter guard, and could not be guilty of neglecting to inspect a person in a place, where such person was not present. In disapproving the finding, I have thought it necessary to state the grounds of my disapproval, for the future guidance of courts-martial, assembled under my orders; but as the finding of the court cannot again be revised, and as no punishment has been awarded by the court, and moreover, as Lieut. and Brevet Captain Muller appears to have been reprimanded by Major Algeo, in command of the regt., previously, I direct that he return to his duty. It is, however, necessary he should understand for the future, that he is bound to obey strictly, the orders of his superiors, without questioning the policy or propriety of their being issued, and of the meaning of which he appears so totally incapable of judging. In short, the line of defence adopted by Lieut. and Brevet Captain Muller, is most highly reprehensible, and such as can never be tolerated in any person, or body of persons, bearing a military character; for he appears to think that he is at liberty to use his discretion as to what part of the orders of his superior he shall obey and what he may upon his own judgment disobey. Lieut. and Brevet Captain Muller has been ill-advised in setting forth such doctrines as are to be found in his defence, which are altogether untenable; but I entertain the hope, that this admission will be a warning to him not to fall into similar errors for the future. With Major Algeo's manner of proceeding throughout, in the transaction connected with this trial, I have had the strongest reason to be dissatisfied. It appears that Major Algeo, as commanding officer of the 6th regt., took no notice of the disobedience of orders, of which Lieut. and Brevet Captain Muller was guilty, until the circumstance was commented upon, in a Brigade Order by Colonel (now Brigadier General) Salter, who pointed out the impropriety of Major Algeo not enforcing the Commander-in-

chief's General Order of the 15th May 1835. It was then, only, it occurred to Major Algeo, to censure Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Muller, which he did in very severe terms, on the 25th June, and again before the regiment on the 1st July. Had Major Algeo, however, properly exercised his command, he ought to have placed the officer who had disobeyed the General Order in question, in arrest, long previously to the time when the first reprimand was given; for, unless orders are obeyed, it is obvious that duty cannot be carried on, and that discipline and the well-being of the service must alike be at an end. A Commander-in-chief has a right to look to officers in command of regiments for the support which their situation demands they should afford him, and in no way can that support be more beneficially given, than by their insisting upon the officers and soldiers under their orders, performing every duty and obeying every order which they may receive, as having emanated from their superiors; but a commanding officer should never pass over unnoticed, as Major Algeo appears to have done on that occasion, a glaring instance of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

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(Signed) JOHN KRANE, Lieutenant-General, commanding. Head-Quarters, Poona, 24th Oct., 1835.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Muller will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Chesney's Expedition.—Bir, July 21, 1835.—We are still here, and though we have met with many difficulties, are in a progressive state. Still, however, we may not be down at Bussorah this year as it will depend upon the state in which we find the river. We are not yet at work on the boat, but waggons, with the necessary parts for commencing work, have arrived this morning, and we shall proceed forthwith in putting up the larger steamer, in hopes of having her ready before the lowest state of the river which happens in Oct. or Nov." The difficulties of transport have been much heightened by the Pacha's opposition; but he has lately been giving us effectual assistance while in his Pashalic." It is difficult to calculate time when we are so continually meeting with difficulties, and I now only hope to be at Bussorah some time after the period I fixed in my last to you. Colonel Chesney will write for a steamer to meet the return boat in the middle of October, at Soudiab, on the

Syrian coast, and if we are not back by that time it might do to take any despatches from India which we can forward if sent to us on the river. Colonel Chesney thinks Sir Frederick Ponsonby, at Malta, will interest himself to get one sent. All the officers of the expedition being away or nearly all getting the waggons that still remain on to us, I am very busy, and only take up my pen to say hastily that we have been rather delayed since my last, and are all well. There are no new political movements in this part of the world. Ibrahim is still improving his position, and Redschid Pacha on the Turkish or Mesopotamian frontier is bringing the tribes under some control."

The island of Socotra it appears after all is to be abandoned. Tenders for a vessel to bring away the troops and stores there are advertised for in the last *Govt. Gazette*. The resolution of the Supreme Government in this respect has long been anticipated, and it is only surprising that it was not adopted soon enough to save the expense attending the removal of the last detachment sent to the island. It still proves, however, as we always anticipated, that the occupation of the place as a coal depot, would be found one of the most ill-judged and unfortunate parts of the Bengal scheme for steam navigation. For, in a pecuniary point of view alone, the loss attending it far exceeds all the sums that have been squandered by the Bengal steam committee, and unfortunately is not confined to stores and money; no less than twenty valuable lives having already been sacrificed on the island, while several more may be lost before the detachment now on it returns.

We understand that Mr. J. P. Wilmoughby, lately Political agent in the Kattywar country, has been appointed Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Secret Department, in the room of Mr C. Norris, who has left for England.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 10th June to 12th Nov., 1835.—Mr. L. S. Hough is admitted a Cadet of Infantry—Capt. A. W. Pringle, N. Campbell, and C. Hagarth, are constituted a Committee to report to Govt. on a subject of Military Store Accounts and returns. The following temporary arrangements are reformed—Lieut. W. Topham to act as Adj. to 7th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Fallon sick—Lieut. W. D. Cruickshanks, 17th regt. to assume

temp. command of the troops at Veerpoor from the date of Lodge's departure until the arrival of Captain Billamore at that station—Lieut. H. W. Preedy, 25th regt. to act as Adjutant to the Native Veteran batt. from 18th May until the arrival of Ensign Hogg—Ensign J. Anderson, 17th regt. to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to the left wing 1st regt. L. C. from 9th June—23d regt. N. I. Lieut. T. Stock to be Adjutant, vice Cartwright resigned the situation—3d regt. N. I. Lieut. T. Edmunds to be Adj. in succession to Lieut. D. A. Malcolm placed at the disposal of the Government of India—Ensign M. F. Gordon, 11th regt. to act as Adj. to the Marine batt. vice Cooke to Europe—the following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Ensign J. M. Browne, Europ. regt. to act as Interp. in the Hindoostanee language to that regt. from 16th Oct. to 29th Nov. 1834—Lieut. A. Tweedle, 1st. regt. L. C. to act as Adjutant and Quarterm. to the left wing of that regt. during the absence of Cornet W. F. Curtis sick—Lieut. St. John, acting Brig Major at Poona, is placed in charge of the Poona Post Office until further orders—The div. order directing Lieut. H. Macan, 17th regt. to conduct the duties of the Commissariat Department at Hursole, from 21st July last, is confirmed—Lieut. J. S. Ramsay, 4th regt. is promoted to the brevet rank of Captain from 27th Aug 1835—Art.: 1st Lieut. N. Lechinere to be Captain—2d Lieut. C. H. Nixon to be 1st Lieut. in succession to Falconer *dec.*—2d Lieut. D. Erskine to rank from 20th Aug. 1835, vice Nixon promoted—17th regt. N. I. Lieut. H. Macan to be Captain—Ensign W. H. Godfrey to be Lieut. in succession to Billamore *dec.*—Lieut. Davidson received charge from Major Holland of the Commissariat Department at Poona, on 26th August—Surg. G. A. Stuart to be a Super. Surgeon, vice M. Hewitt retired—Asst. Surgeon C. Ducal to be Surgeon—Surgeon F. Sheppee to act as Super. Surgeon during the absence of Surg. R. W. Kennedy—The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—Major Algeo of H. M.'s 6th regt. to assume the command of Deesa from the date of the departure of Col. Salter for Bombay—Ensign C. Mellersh of 5th regt. N. I. is appointed commissariat Agent at Socrotra—Capt. C. W. Grant is appointed executive Engineer at Belgaum, vice Captain T. B. Jarvis—Mr. R. C. LeGeyt having been transferred from the Infantry to the cavalry, by G. O. No. 249, dated 13th May, his commission as Ensign in the infantry is cancelled, and

he is promoted to Cornet from that date, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment—The undermentioned Officers are promoted to the brevet rank of Captain, from the dates specified opposite their names:—Lieut. J. P. Le Messurier, 2d regt. N. I., 21st May, 1835—Lieut. T. D. Smythe, 4th regt. N. I., 2d June, 1835—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—Captain J. Hallett of the 3d regt N. I., to act as Interp. in the Hindoostanee language to that regt. until the arrival of the Officer holding that situation, or until further orders—No. 301 of 1835,—Captain R. Ord, received charge of the pay department of the northern division of the army on the 1st June—No 302 of 1835—The appointment of 2d Lieut. Walker, to be Aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Sleight, C. B. announced in G. O. No. 215, dated 15th April last, is to be considered as having effect from 5th Feb. last—Asst. Surgeon W. B. Barrington to be Civil Surgeon at Broach, vice Mc Morris who vacates in consequence of his promotion—A temporary arrangement by which Lieut. J. Estridge has taken charge of the office of Super. Engineer, on the departure of Captain Waddington is confirmed—Conductor A. Gourley to be dep. Asst. Commissary, vice Malone retired; date of rank, 1st June, 1835—26th regt. N. I. Lieut. T. H. Ottley to be Quarterm. and Interp., vice Crozier resigned the situation—Surgeon Bird of the 18th regt, N. I., has been directed to afford medical aid to the European and Native Servants of the sub-collectorate of Bagulkota, vice Asst. Surgeon Hughes ordered to Ahmednuggur—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Captain J. Worthy of the 18th regt, N. I. to perform the commissariat duties at Kalladghee during the absence of Captain Corsellis on duty or until further orders—Brevet Captain P. Hennesy of H. M.'s 20th regt to act as Interp. and Lieut. E. A. Guerin to act as Quarterm. and Paym. to 14th regt N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Burrows on leave—Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 4th regt N. I. to act as Interp. in the Hindustanee and Mahratta languages to that regt, until the arrival of Lieut. Lucas, after which period he will retain the Inter. retership in Mahratta only—Lieut. and Fort Adj. F. H. Brown to perform the duties of Interp. to 3d regt. N. I. during the period Captain Hallett may hold charge of the regt. or until the arrival of the officer appointed to that situation—Lieut. F. Williams, 2d Grenadier regt. N. I. to act as Brig. Major at Sholapore, vice Lieut.

P. W. Clark appointed to 2d or Gren. regt. N. I.—Captain C. Benbow, 15th regt. is placed under the orders of the Political Agent in Kattywar for the purpose of being employed in the survey of the N. portion of that province—Asst. Surg. A. Burn, M.D., to act as Civil Surgeon at Kaira during the absence of Asst. Surg. Chatterton sick—Captain W. Ward to continue in charge of the irregular horse at Cutch until Capt. H. Roberts's health is re-estab. or until further orders—The following Officers are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the dates opposite to their respective names: V. Kennedy, 26th regt. N. I., G. A. Litchfield, 1st L. C.; E. Frederick, 18th regt. N. I.; W. Miles, 9th regt. N. I., G. B. Brooks, left wing European regt.; T. Burford 8th regt. N. I.; A. Robertson 13th regt. N. I.; P. Lodwick 11, regt. N. I.; J. Morse 10th regt. N. I.; and E. H. Bellasis, Engs., from 1st Jan. 1833, to stand above Col. S. R. Stover, of Art.—C. Garraway, 14th regt. N. I. from 28th May, 1833, to stand above Col. E. Hardy of Art., retired on 25th Dec. 1833—P. Fearon 6th regt. N. I. and T. Morgan 7th regt. N. I. from 26th Dec. 1833, to stand above Col. L. C. Russell of Art.—The services of Lt. D. A. Malcolm of 3d regt. N. I. are placed at the disposal of the government of India—Brig. Genl. B. Kennett commanding the northern division of the Army, has been compelled by ill health to tender the resignation of his appointment on the general staff of the Army—Col. J. Salter is appointed to the general staff of the Army with the rank of Brig. Genl. and to command the northern division—The order directing Captain J. W. Gibson, Comm. of Ordnance, to perform the duties of executive Engineer at Belgaum until the arrival of an Officer appointed to succeed Captain Jervis is confirmed—Asst. Surgs. Jephson and Cullen are placed under the orders of the Supert. of the Indian Army for duty in that branch of the service—Lieut. J. Rose H.M.'s, 55th regt. to act as Aide-de-camp to the Governor, vice Felix resigned—Lieut. Graham, Adj. of the Candeish Bheel corps to the 2d in command of that corps—Lieut. W. J. Morris to be Adj. vice Graham—3d regt. N. I. Ens. E. W. Agar to be Lt. vice Price retired 15th Sept. 1834—21st regt. N. I. Ensign G. Rippon to be Lieut., vice Twynain resigned 22d Nov. 1835—Lieut. E. M. Ennis to be Captain, Ensign A. Welstead to be Lieut., vice Lighton *dec*—10th regt. N. I. Captain C. Cathcart to be Major—Lieut. C. B. Morton to be Captain—Ens F. Fenwick to be Lieut. in succession to

Hart dec—30th May, 1835. Lieut. D. E. Mills dep. Paym. northern division of the Army, resumed charge of his duties at Deesa, on 30th June, 1835—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed: Lieut. C. H. Nixon to act as Adj. to 2d batt. Art. during the absence of Lieut. Grant on Medical certificate, and Lieut. Jacob to act as Quarterm. during the period Lieut. Nixon acts as Adj.—Lieut. A. Morison 3d regt, to act as Adj. to the regt during the absence of Lieut. Edmunds—Lieut. J. Jessop 12th regt. N. I. to act as Adj. to the left wing at Rajcote, vice Clarkson appointed Adj. to that regt and Lieut. S. V. W. Hart, 2d regt, to conduct the duties as Sub-Asst. Comm. Genl. and Supert. of bazars at Sholapore during the absence of Lieut. D. M. Scobie—Col. G. B. Brooks is appointed to command the Deesa brigade in succession to Brig. Salter—Col. G. B. Brooks commanding at Deesa, to be brigadier of 1st class—Cols. T. Willshire, H. M.'s 2d Royals commanding at Poona—Col. R. A. Willis, commanding at Ahmednuggur—Col. J. Kinnersley commanding in Candeish—Col. G. A. Litchfield commanding at Sholapore, and Col. T. Burford commanding at Baroda to be Brigadiers of the 2d class—Lieut.-col. J. Livingston having been absent from India beyond the period of 5 years, his name is directed to be struck off the army list from 19th April, 1831—2d Lieut. G. Rowley to be Captain—Cornet A. Prescott to be Lieut. in succession to Urquhart *dec*—Major C. Ovens to act as Quarterm. Genl. of the Army during the absence of Lieut.-col. Morse, or until further orders—Major C. Payne to be Lieut.-col, vice Wilson *dec*; date of rank 13th July, 1834—12th regt. N. I. Lieut. W. J. Eastwick is admitted on the effective strength, vice Hennell promoted—14th regt. N. I. Capt. F. M. Iredell to be Major—Lieut. R. Crispin to be Captain, Ensign E. P. Lynch to be Lieut. in succession to Payne prom.; date of rank 13th July, 1834—18th regt. N. I. Captain R. Hurle, *dec*. to be Major, vice Livingston; date of rank 20th April 1831—21st regt. N. I. Lieut. E. W. C. Parry *dec*. admitted on the effective strength from 9th June, 1832, vice Kennett promoted—Mr. J. G. Moyle to be 1st member of the Medical Board, vice Kemball retired—Mr. J. Orton to be 2d Member of the do.—Super Surgeon G. Smyttan to be 3d Member—Surgeon R. H. Kennedy to be Super. Surgeon—Asst Surgeon J. A. Sinclair to be Surgeon—Super. Surgeon T. P. Weekes to act as 3d Member of the Medical Board during the absence of Surgeon Moyle—Surgeon

A. Stuart to act as Super. Surgeon during the absence of Surgeon R. H. Kennedy—Captain V. K. Kennett to be Aide-de-camp to Brigadier Genl. Salter commanding the northern division of the Army from 6th July, 1835—Captain J. Forbes, 20th regt. to be a Brigade Major, vice Urquhart *dec*—Lieut. R. St. John to act as Brigade Major at Poona from 19th July—The Brigade Order directing Major Algeo, H. M.'s 6th foot, to assume command of the Deesa Brigade is confirmed—Lieut. D. Davidson is temporarily appointed to resume charge of the commissariat department in the Poona division of the Army, vice Captain Holland to the Cape—Captain J. S. Lee-son to act in charge of the Stud Estab. during the absence of Major Jameson—Ensign J. M. Brown to act as Hindoostanee Interp. to the regt. of European Infantry during the absence of Lieut. E. Stiles—16th regt. N. I. Captain H. C. Holland to be Major—Lieut. C. Hunter to be Captain—Ensign K. Jopp to be Lieut., vice Iredell retired—17th regt. N. I. Ensign J. Anderson to be Lieut., vice Macan *dec*—The order appointing 2d Lieut. Erskine of the Art. to the charge of the Ordnance Store departm. at Cutch on the departure of Captain G. Yeadell is confirmed—Lieut. Whittlie of Art. to perform the duty of Comm. of Ord. N. div. of the Army, during the illness and on the responsibility of Capt. Falconer—Capt. M. C. Decluzeau is appointed Comm. of Stores of the northern div. of the army, in succession to Falconer *dec*.—Capt. R. Foster to be Super. Eng. of Roads and Tanks, in the Concan, Poona, and Ahmednuggur collectorates—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lieut. Stockley, Sub Asst. Comm. Genl., to act as Dep. Asst. Comm. Genl. at Belgaum, during the absence of Lieut. Davidson on leave—Asst. Surg. Gibb, Vaccinator, N. W. div. of Guzerat, to act as Dep. medical Storekeeper at Ahmedabad, during the absence of Asst. Surg. Cunningham sick—22d regt. N. I., Lieut. H. J. Parkinson to be Captain, vice Smith *dec*—Super Lieut. R. Lewis to be admitted on the effective strength vice Parkinson—Asst. Surg. H. Johnston to be Surgeon vice Scott *dec*—Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford of the Engs., at present doing duty under Lieut. T. M. B. Turner, at Carlee, to superintend the line of road from Seroor to Ahmednuggur, and Lieut. H. J. Margary of Engs. to relieve Lieut. Crawford—20th regt. N. I., Captain D. W. Shaw to be Major, Lieut. (Brevet Captain) C. J. Westley to be Captain, and Ensign H.

Ash to be Lieut., in succession to Seymour *dec*.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Lieut. and Adj. W. Knipe to act as Quarterm. to 17th regt. N. I., till the arrival of the officer who may be nominated to the situation—Ensign H. J. Barr, 8th regt. N. I., to perform the duties of Quarterm., Paymaster, and Interp. to that regt., during the absence of Ensign Cotgrave on leave, or until further orders—Asst Surgeon Johnson, civil Surg., to receive charge of the Dep. medical Storekeeper's Office at Deesa, during the absence of Asst. Surg. Gibb, sick—Asst. Surg. A. Gibson to act as Dep. medical Storekeeper and Staff Surg. at Poona, during the absence of Asst.-Surg. Don, proceeded to Bombay on subpoena from the Supreme Court, from the 19th Sept.—3d regt. N. I., Lieut. J. Wright to be Captain, and Ensign A. Crawford to be Lieut., in succession to Wroughton *dec*.—Asst.-Surgeons F. Forbes and J. Stewart are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service—Asst. Surgeon J. Doig to be Staff Surgeon and Dep. medical Storekeeper at Belgaum, vice Kennedy promoted; date of appt., 1st May 1835—Surgeon J. McLennan, M. D., to act as Surgeon to the Eur. General Hospital from the date of Surg. Pinhey's embarkation for England—Surg. Downey to be Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, from the same date—Asst. Surg. Morehead M. D., to be Surg. to the Governor from 1st Oct.—Asst. Surgeon Gibson Vaccinator in the Decan, to take charge of the convalescent station in the Mahableschwur Hills, from the same date, pending the arrival of Asst.-Surg. Murray—Asst.-Surg. T. S. Cahill having produced his Diploma as Doctor of Medicine, M. D. is directed to be affixed to his name in the Army-list—Capt. W. Ward, 5th regt. N. I. is appointed to command the Irregular Horse in Cutch, in succession to Capt. Roberts—Marine batt., Ensign P. E. Warburton 13th regt. N. I. to be Adj., vice Cooke to Europe—Guzerat Provincial batt., Ensign M. F. Gordon 11th regt. to be Adj., to fill a vacancy—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed:—Ensign T. R. Prendergast, 10th regt. N. I. to act as Quarterm. to that regt. during the absence of Lieut. Echalar, or until further orders, from the 15th Sept. last—Lieut. J. C. Bate, 11th regt. N. I. sub Asst. Comm. General in charge of Bazais at Poona, to act for Lieut. Scobie as sub-Asst. Comm. Genl. at Sholapore, during his absence on sick leave at the

Cape of Good Hope—Lieut. H. Rudd, of 5th regt. N. I., to act for Lieut. Bute—The Brevet rank of Colonel is assigned to the undermentioned officers, from the dates specified opposite their respective names, in order to place them in the same relative position in the general list of Colonels of the Bombay Army, as they stood in the list of Lieutenant-colonels :—Colonel F. D. Ballantine, 8th regt. N. I.; from 5th June 1829, to stand above Col. S. Goodfellow, of the Engs.—Col. R. A. Willis, 15th regt. N. I.; from 5th June 1829, to stand above Col. P. Delamotte, 3d regt. L. C.—Col. I. Kinnersley, 20th regt. N. I.; ditto—The following appointments are made, subject to the confirmation by the Govt. of India, of Capt. Forster's appointment, announced in G. O. of Sept. 19:—Capt. J. S. Grant to be Executive Eng. at Poona, in succession to Capt. Forster—Captain W. B. Goodfellow to be Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur, in succession to Captain Grant—The undermentioned Engineer Officers are placed under the orders of Captain Forster, the Supert. of Tanks and Roads, for employment in the collectorates of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Tanna, and Rutnagherry, from whom they will receive their instructions:—Lieuts. T. M. B. Turner, J. Vincent, J. Estridge, J. H. G. Crawford—H. J. Margary, R. Leech, W. J. Western, J. A. Curtis—Capt. W. Scott and Lieut. W. Graham of Engs., are appointed to superintend the works in progress under the directions of the Collector of Candeish—Lieut. T. W. Hickes, H. brig. to be Adj. and Quarterm. to the Art. N. div. of the army, vice Whittlie, who resigns that appointment—Lieut. Henry Whalley Brett to be Adjutant, and Quarterm. to the 1st troop, vice St. Clair, appointed Adj. to the 4th troop in the room of Lieut. Stamford, who resigns the appointment—the following temp. arrangement is confirmed: Capt. J. Liddell of the 1st regt. L. C. to act as Staff Officer to the left wing of that regt. during the absence of Cornet Curtis, until further orders—Lieut. Curtis, of the Engs. and the party under his command, to be under the immediate orders of the inspecting Engineer of the Poona division of the army, to aid in boring for water in the Deccan, and authorises that Officer to prefer a monthly contingent bill for the expenses attendant upon that undertaking—Lieuts. P. L. Hart, and A. Nash, are appointed Assistants to the Inspecting Eng. at the Presidency—The following temporary appointments are made: Captain W. J. Browne, Brig.

Major at Baroda, to assume command of that station during the absence of Brigadier T. Burford on medical certificate, or until further orders from the 22d Sept—Lieut. J. Holmes, of 12th regt. N. I. to act as Major of Brigade at Baroda, during the period Captain Browne may retain command of that station—Lieut. A. Morrison, of 3d regt. N. I., to act as Adj. to that regt. from the 23d March till the 14th April last, on which date Lieut. Malcolm received charge of the appointment—Lieut. A. Bradford, of 13th regt. N. I. to act as Interp. to 3d regt. L. C., from 26th ult.—Ensign J. M. Browne, of Eur. regt. is appointed Asst. to the Supert. of the Military bazar at Poona, in succession to Lieut. Pope—Lieut. J. Pope, 17th regt. N. I. is appointed Quarterm. and Interp. to that regt. in succession to Lieut. Macan promoted—Ensign W. H. Clarke, 10th regt. N. I. and Ensign J. H. Ayrton, 2d regt. N. I. each the junior Ensign of his regt. are permitted to exchange regts., the former will rank next below Ensign R. P. Hogg, and the latter next below Ensign R. Vincent—Asst. Surgeon Winchester has been appointed, as a temp. measure to act for Asst. Surgeon Bourchier attached to the Irregular Horse in Cutch, during the latter Officer's absence from his station, on account of ill health—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed: Ensign H. J. Barr, 8th regt. to act as Adj. to the northern Concan detachment, from 1st Oct—Lieut. J. B. Bellasis to act as Interp. to 12th and 24th regts. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Shepherd sick, or until further orders—2d Lt. J. Pottinger to take charge of the Staff duties and Commissariat at Tursole during the absence of Lieut. Knipe sick—Lieut. J. Ash, 20th regt. to receive charge of the Ordnance Store department at Rajkote during the absence of Lieut. Sealy sick—8th regt. N. I. Lieut. R. W. Horne to be Interp. in the Mahratta language—Asst. Surgeon Gibb vaccinator in the N. W. D. G., and Asst. Surgeon White vaccinator in the N. E. D. G., are allowed to exchange situations—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed: Captain J. Simpson, 17th regt. N. I. to act as Adj. and Quarterm. to that regt. during the absence of Lieut. Knipe on sick certificate—Ensign H. J. Willoughby, 24th regt. N. I. to act as Quarterm. and Paym. to that regt. during the absence of Lieut. and Quarterm. Shepherd on medical certificate—Lieut. F. Jackson, 24th regt. N. I. to act as Adj. to the detachment at Broach, in the room of Lt. Bellasis, who has proceeded to the Presidency on medical certificate—Captain T.

Donnelly, 1st regt. N. I. has been appointed Postm. at Belgaum as a temp. arrangement—18th regt. N. I. Ensign A. Macdonald to be Quarterm. and Interp. in Hindoostanee—Captain A. P. Le Mesurier, 23d regt. is appointed Aide-de-camp to Brig. Genl. Salter, vice Kennett resigned—Col. L. C. Russell, Commandant of Artillery is appointed a Brigadier of 1st class—The order directing Lieut. S. C. Baldwin to receive charge of the Remount depot at Rajcote during the absence of Lieut. Hobson is confirmed.

ALTERATION OF RANK.—Lieut.-col. J. Livingston, struck off the army-list from 19th April 1831, prior to his promotion on 9th June 1833, his commission of Lieut.-colonel to be cancelled, and Lieut.-colonel R. Campbell to take rank, vice Sykes retired. Date of rank, 9th June, 1833—Lieut.-col. J. Barclay to take rank, vice Dunsterville *dec.*; date of rank, 8th July, 1833—Lieut.-col. C. B. James to take rank, vice Pearson *dec.*; date of rank, 10th July 1833—Lieut.-colonel J. H. Dunsterville to take rank, vice Fleming retired; date of rank 4th Nov., 1833—3d regt. N. I., Major G. Taylor, Captain W. A. Wroughton, and Lieut. A. M. Haselwood to take rank, in succession to James promoted; date of rank, 10th July 1833—12th regt., Major T. Roe and Capt. S. Hennell to take rank in succession to Dunsterville promoted; date of rank, 4th Nov. 1833—18th regt. Capt. J. S. Jameson, and Lieut. F. Westbrook to take rank, in succession to Hurle promoted; date of rank, 20th April, 1831—Major G. Moore, Capt. H. James, and Lieut. D. Davidson to take rank in succession to Hurle *dec.*; date of rank, 19th Aug. 1831—Lieut. R. Wallace to take rank, vice Curtis *dec.*; date of rank, 18th Jan. 1833—21st regt., Major R. W. Cillum (retired) and Capt. V. F. Kennett to take rank, in succession to Campbell promoted; date of rank, 9th June 1833—24th regt., Major T. D. Morris, *dec.*, Captain C. Denton, and Lieut. H. C. Jones to take rank, in succession to Barclay promoted; date of rank, 8th July, 1833.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Lieut. T. Probyn from 10th April, 1834—Lieut. F. Twynan from 21st Nov. 1834—Ens. H. Price from 14th Sept. 1834—Major F. M. Iredell from Aug. 15th 1835—Super. Surg. M. Hewitt—Ensign A. W. Beavan.

FURLONGHS.—Surgeons J. G. Moyle, and R. H. Kennedy, to the Cape—Lieut. D. C. F. Scot to N. S. Wales—Ensign G. T. Pogson—Lieut. R. Lewis—Cornet W. F. Curtis—Ensign R. Travers—Asst.

Surg. J. H. Peart—Captain E. Walter—Ensign C. P. Leeson—Asst. Surgeon C. Jameson to the Cape—Captain H. G. Roberts—Surg. R. Pinhey—Lieut. H. James—Lieut. J. Russell—Lieut. J. K. Gloag—Vet. Surg. Hilton—Major H. Jameson to Sea—Captain H. Holland to Cape—Lieut. G. T. Cooke—Colonel S. Hughes, C. B.—Lieut. D. M. Scobie to Cape—Ensign B. R. Powell—Lieut. W. H. Hall, Bengal L. C.

Statement, showing the amount of prize money due to the different ranks for the 2d distribution of the general captures of the Deccan Booty :—

Europeans	£	s.	d.	S. Rs.	A.	P.
Lieut.-col. - -	246	12	9½	2695	9	7
Major, &c. - -	164	8	6½	1793	11	8
Cpts. and Surgs	82	4	3	896	13	10
Subalts. and asst						
Surgs - -	41	2	1½	448	6	11
Troop Q. Masters, conductors, &c	10	5	6½	112	1	8
Staff serjts., sub-conductors, &c	2	1	1½	22	6	8
Serjeants - -	1	7	5	14	15	1
Corporals, privates, farriers, trumpeters, &c	0	13	8½	7	7	6

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 8th July, 1835.—No. 339.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that, in accordance with the instructions upon the subject of military correspondence in India, received from time to time from the Court of Directors, all ordinary correspondence between the Government and the Commander-in-chief, whether relating to the King's troops, which may belong to the military department, shall be conducted through the offices of the military Secretary to Government, and of the Adjutant-General, or Quartermaster-General of the Army, as the case may be, with the exception of references relating to the pecuniary or other claims of individuals of his Majesty's service, which the Commander-in-chief may deem it necessary to recommend to the consideration of Government, and which shall be submitted through the Brigademajor of the King's troops, if not through the Adjutant-General of the army. The office of military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief will, accordingly, forthwith cease as an office of record.

Bombay Castle, 13th July, 1835.—No. 342.—The following copy of a letter from the Court of Directors to the address of the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 28th of January 1835, is published for general information.—

"We have to inform you, that the rate of exchange for bills to be drawn in the official year 1835-36, in repayment of advances of his Majesty's service in the East Indies, has been fixed with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, at 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee.

Bombay Castle, 10th August, 1835.—No. 390.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Head-Quarters of the northern division of the army, be established and continued at Deesa, until the season will admit of the Brigadier General commanding that division, proceeding to Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 1, 1835.—No. 475.—The abolition of the depots at the several stations of Surat, Baroda, Rajcote, and Malligaum, having been decided on by Government, the Commandant of Art. will be pleased to make arrangements for the transfer of the stores to other arsenals, or for their disposal on the spot, as may appear most adviseable. Previous to the final removal of the stores, Officers in charge of the condemned depots, will take measures, under the orders of the local Commanding Officer, to complete the stores of regts. at the station, or within their range, up to the latest date. On the abolition of the above mentioned depots, the troops at the stations will be supplied, viz., Asseerghur and Surat, from the grand arsenal—Malligaum, from Almednuggur, Baroda, and Rajcote, from Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 17, 1835.—No. 512.—The Governor in Council is pleased to declare, the following general order by the Hon. the Governor General in Council, dated 23d May 1823, to be applicable under this Presidency in supercession of the general order by the Bombay Govt., dated 8th July 1824, on the same subject.—(General Order by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.)—Fort William, May 23, 1823.—No. 22. It being desirable to fix, by one general rule, the limits under which Officers holding Staff appointments, or other public employments, under this Presidency, may retain them, or otherwise, on promotion to superior rank, and to provide generally, for all doubts or contingencies so far as they can be foreseen by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date. No Limitation—Residents at Native Courts or high diplomatic missions, command of divisions. To be vacated on promotion to the rank of Major General.

—Secretary to Govt. Military department, Adjt. Genl., Quarterm. Genl., Comm. Genl., Military Auditor Genl., Surveyor Genl., Judge Advocate Genl., Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, districts or garrisons. To the rank of Major Genl., Regtl. Col., or Lt.-col. Commandant of Brig. of Cavalry, a regt. of Infantry, or a batt. of Art.; or Acting Chief Eng. or Commandant of Art. — Chief commands in the Armies of Native allied powers, Town and Fort Major, Fort William, Dep. Secretary to Govt. Military department, Deputy Adjt. Genl. ditto, Quarterm. Genl. ditto, Commissary Genl. ditto, Auditor Genl. Secretary to the Military Board, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, Superts. of Public Buildings, when Engineer Officers—Superts. of the Foundry ditto ditto, Personal Staff of the Governor Genl. and Commander-in-chief, Political Agents at inferior Native Courts, Commandant of Sappers and Miners, Supert. Trigonometrical Survey. To be vacated on promotion to Lieut.-colonel regimentally.—1st Asst. to a Resident at a Native Court of high diplomatic mission, Principal Assts. in Civil charge of Districts, Asst. Secretary to Govt. Military department, 1st Asst. Adjt. Genl., 1st ditto Quarterm. Genl., 1st ditto Comm. Genl., 1st ditto Auditor Genl., Agents for Gun carriages, Ditto Gunpowder, Ditto Army clothing, Principal Dep. Comm. of Ordnance, Model Master and Tangent Scale department, Joint Secy Military Board, Superts. of Public Buildings, if not Engineers, Superts. of Foundry, if an Art. Officer, Superts. of the Stud, Presidency Paym., Commandant body guard of the Governor General, do. Gollundauze batt., do. Local batt., do. Local Horse, do. New levies, do. Pioneer corps. To be vacated on promotion to Major regimentally.—All Assts., Dep. Assts., or Sub-Assts. in Staff Offices or Public Departments, not included above, Deputy Judge Advocates Genl. Barrack-masters, Dep. Paymasters, Brigade Majors, Surveyors, Land or River, if not Engineer offices, Secretaries or Persian Interprets. to General Officers or Brigadiers in command &c. Aides-de-camp to Genl. Officers, Secretary Clothing Board, Ditto Board of Superintendence, Stud department, Supert. Field Transport, Ditto half wrought Materials, Ditto Family Money ditto, Cadets ditto Roads or Bunds, Ditto Timber Agencies, Superts. of Telegraphs, Garrison Storekeeper, Commissaries of Ordnance, Deputy ditto ditto, Fort or cantonment Adjts, Paym. and Adjts of Invalids, All Officers attached to the college of Fort William, any Native college

or institution, political or other civil situations, inferior to 1st Assistant to a Resident, or to a civil Commissioner, Appointments in the Mints, Command of Palace Guards, or escorts with Native Princes, Command of Resident's Guards or Escorts. No appointment or public employ whatever not included in the above enumeration, to which a military Officer is eligible, shall be retained in future, on the promotion of the party to the rank of regt. Captain, excepting professional offices in the corps of Engineers, which are not limited under the rank of Acting Chief Engineer.

MARRIAGES.—Oct. 19, at Ahmednuggur Mr. C. Horton to Miss A. Byrne—31, Captain H. J. Parkinson 22 regt., to Christiana, 3d daughter of the late W. Stewart, Esq.—Nov. 5, at Surat, H. Young, Esq., junr., C. S., to Elizabeth, 2d daughter of the late Captain Keays H. M.'s 47th regt.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 8, at Daporec, the lady of Capt. C. Davidson of a daughter—Oct. 20, at Poona, the lady of the Rev. J. Stevenson of a son—22, at sea, on board the "Marquis Hastings," the lady of Lieut. Bate H. M.'s 57th regt., of a daughter—Nov. 5, at Dhoolia, the lady of W. Birdwood, C. S., of a son—6, at Poona, the lady of Ensign J. M. Browne of a son—11, at Colaba, the lady of Lieut. Clendon I. N., of a son—12, at Kandalla, the lady of Lieut. T. M. B. Turner of a son—15, at Poona, the lady of J. H. Hobson, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.—Oct. 8, the infant daughter of Mrs. W. Leech—25, at Ahmednuggur, Mr. W. C. Hatch—30, at Sholapore, Catherine, wife of Captain J. Cocke, H. Art.—Nov. 15, Margaret, wife of Mr. A. Tolmie.

China.

Great Fire at Canton.—The following is a letter from Canton of the 23d Nov., with a postscript of the day following:—About seven, p. m. last night, a fire broke out in the city of Canton, and continued to burn with extraordinary fierceness till this morning at seven, when its further progress appears to have been arrested by the city wall. As the foreign factories lay directly to leeward of the fire, great apprehensions were entertained that the scenes of 1822 would be repeated; all the foreigners packed up their papers and other valuables ready to put into boats when all hope of saving the factories should cease; and many embarked every thing during the night, and are not yet sufficiently certain of the fire being subdued to re-land them. The hong of the hong merchants were also

in considerable danger, and the property contained in them being to an exceedingly large amount, they early despatched every thing across the river for security. Had the fire got past the city wall, the whole of that part of the town where our dwellings are situated would have been in flames in an hour, and it was only the want of wind that saved us. The destruction of property must be enormous; the fire appeared to be a mile in breadth, and in the most populous part of the city. This event will cause an obstruction to business for a day or two, till things are got back to their old places. 24th.—The fire is now completely extinguished."

New South Wales.

Unprecedented Rise in the Value of Land.—A striking instance of the rapidity with which land in the towns and their vicinity is increasing in value, occurred yesterday at the sale effected by Mr. Samuel Lyons, of 32 allotments near the towns of Maitland and Morpeth. The same property was sold by Mr. Lyons for S. L. Harris, Esq., on the 3d Jan. 1833, at 42s. per acre. The allotments measure above one acre each, with the exceptions of lots 1 and 6, and were purchased by the following gentlemen:—lot 1 contains 2 acres, 2 rods, 16 perches, more or less, to R. Lang, £64—lot 2, J. White, £26—lot 3, to ditto, £20—lot 4, H. Fisher, £20—lot 5, to ditto, £25—lot 6, R. Lang, 65—lot 7, H. Fisher, £16—lot 8, J. Cox, £34—lot 9, J. Macdonald, £17—J. T. Wilson, £38—lot 11, R. Ball, £18—lot 12, J. T. Wilson, £37—lot 13, G. Rattray, £17—lot 14, J. T. Wilson, £39—lot 15, J. Nicholson, £16—lot 16, J. T. Wilson, £45—lot 17, J. Nicholson, £18—lot 18, W. Scott, £57—lot 19, J. Nicholson, £18—lot 20, J. Munn, £50—lot 21, M. Bryce, £17—lot 22, reserved for the proprietor—lot 23, M. Bryce, £17—lot 24, G. Rattray, £50—lot 25, M. Bryce, £17—lot 26, J. C. M'Dougal, £47—lot 27, J. Cox, £18—lot 28, J. C. M'Dougal, £47—lot 29, H. J. Gohen, £20—lot 30, J. T. Wilson, £49—lot 31, E. W. Rudder, £18—lot 32, M. Bryce, £22. The whole of the above have frontages to the River Hunter.—After which, an allotment of land having a frontage to Hunter's River of 134 feet, and to Swan-street 156 feet, to Mr. James Munn, £104, making a total of £1,066.

A new periodical, to be edited by Mr. Francis Stephen, is to make its appearance on New Year's Day, under the title of "The Australian Magazine."

Loans to Emigrants.—Government

have not only remitted the payment of loans made to Emigrants—but have ordered that monies paid on account of loans are to be refunded.

Searching Ships—We have been frequently requested of late, to call the attention of the authorities to the fact that many vessels leave the port without being searched for runaway prisoners of the Crown. It sometimes happens too, that masters of ships are detained for hours waiting the attendance of the police—who, it is said, have other fish to catch, or are extremely negligent of their duty. We are not surprised to hear, under such a system, that convicts are found sequestered on board of vessels at sea, putting masters to the trouble of touching at Norfolk Island, or elsewhere, for the purpose of landing them, or, if that be attended with much inconvenience, allowing the fellows to make their escape on the first land in sight. It is almost time these matters were looked into by the government and an attempt made to stop some of the many prisoners who make their escape from bondage in this colony, and frustrate the ends of justice.

Van Dieman's Land.

Loss of the "Enchantress."—Of the many reports that have been spread relative to the total wreck and destruction of the "Enchantress," we believe the following may be relied on as correct, as far as it goes:—At about 10 o'clock on Friday night, the 17th instant, the vessel was proceeding up D'Entrecasteaux's channel, with a foul wind, Captain Roxburgh had just descended from the deck to the cabin, and was in the act of looking at his chart, the chief officer was on the deck, when the man who was stationed at the head of the vessel called out, stating that they were close on the land. The Captain went immediately on deck; but before he had reached it, the vessel struck upon the rocks, in such a manner as rendered it altogether impossible to save any thing except the Captain's chronometer and sextant, and the small box containing the manifest. He immediately ordered the two boats, a gig, and a jolly-boat, to be hoisted out, and the passengers assisted each other to them; the sailors were at the same time clearing away the long-boat to save their own lives. The Captain and chief officer, after seeing the passengers in the boats, with the steward and three boys, one got in each boat, and made the best of their

way from the vessel. Mr. Anstey, one of the passengers, being on the wreck, after the boats had left it, jumped into the water, and was picked up by one of the two boats. When they left, the long boat, they believed, was clear, and they expected that when the vessel went down she would have swam with the sailors—whether it was so or not, appears unknown, as they have not been seen since, and the vessel went down immediately the boats had left her. These two boats proceeded rowing about till the next morning, they made several attempts to land, but were unable so to do. They got the next morning (Saturday) to Partridge Island, where they landed about seven o'clock in the morning, and remained during Saturday. Towards morning they saw a sloop on the other side of the water, they immediately despatched one of the boats to her, which returning with provisions to the island, brought the intelligence that she would come to them as soon as they could make the island, the wind being contrary. The sloop *Friends*, made the island during Saturday night, and, about six o'clock on Sunday morning, the passengers from the wreck embarked on board her, and proceeded toward Hobart Town. Captain Roxburgh, with Mr. Bogle and the boys, proceeded in the gig, and arrived in Hobart Town about nine on Sunday evening—and, about eleven, the Governor Arthur steamer was despatched with Captain Moriarty to meet the *Friends*,—she fell in with her between 7 and 8 yesterday morning, and arrived safe in Hobart Town about five o'clock in the morning. From the first striking of the vessel, not more than fifteen minutes had elapsed, before she was a total wreck, and not a vestige of her to be seen. The boats, during the night, were several times near swamping, and, had it not been for one of the females, who sat in the stern of one of them, having a shawl on her arms, being spread out, a tremendous surf struck her on the back, which, had it come into the boat, she must have gone down—they were all, during Friday night, and all day Sunday, without any refreshment, save a few muscles, which they cooked in a tureen, one of the passengers had saved. Fortunately, there was plenty of excellent water on the island. The kindness of Mrs. Moriarty and others, in Hobart Town, who had sent many necessaries, such as cloaks, rugs, &c., proved very acceptable, especially to the ladies on board, who, during the whole of the time, from when the ship struck, survived

the utmost fortitude and presence of mind. The lady before mentioned, also had fires and refreshments prepared, during the whole of yesterday, at the Waterloo Tavern. The cargo of the *Enchantress* is said to be the most valuable that has come out for some time; and Captain Roxburgh is the principal owner of the ship. The following is a list of the passengers saved: *Cabin*.—Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Yates, Mr. Bogles, Mr. Anstey, Miss Dixon, Miss Smith, Madame Rens, Mr. Rens, and Miss Rens, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. Lightfoot, Surgeon, Captain Roxburgh, and Mr. Toby, chief officer. *Steerage*. Mr. and Mrs. Burns and three sons, and one daughter, Mr. Edwards, the cabin steward, and three boys. The fate of the rest of the crew and one steerage passenger is yet unknown. When the intelligence reached Hobart Town of the wreck of the convict ship, *George the Third*, the whole of the Government people were in active motion—a Government order issued forthwith, calling upon all persons to go to church, and pray for the lives of the unfortunate soldiers and convicts—when, however, the loss of a fine emigrant ship is made known, no prayers are offered up by means of a garrison order! When the *George the Third* was wrecked, several Government vessels were forthwith dispatched with the high influential Government officers on board, to assist in saving the lives of the convicts and soldiers—the fine emigrant ship *Enchantress* is lost under exactly similar circumstances, and nothing at all of the kind has been done—the only vessel sent down, was the steam-boat, and she was only sent to fetch up from down the river, some passengers known to have been saved. We should strongly recommend the Agent for Lloyd's, to send some small vessel, to cruise about the spot where the *Enchantress* went down, as it is almost certain her deck will break up, either with the heavy swell, or else by means of the buoyancy of the cargo, and thus many thousands of pounds' worth of property be saved—the goods in cask, in all probability, without the least injury. There are one or two small Government vessels lying in port, doing nothing: if the merchants can persuade to assist in saving the properties of the underwriter, it will be all the better, but we believe Lloyd's agent and the merchants, must depend upon their own exertions. A subscription is talked of for the sufferers of the unfortunate wreck, but the people of Hobart Town

are so ground down, are so destitute of money, that we are fearful nothing like a proper subscription can be attempted—the people have scarcely money to purchase food—and charity begins at home. The colonists would, however, willingly approve of the donation by the Government of any fund the Governor or the Council might think fit, they would rejoice at seeing the public money so desirably appropriated, but the private demands on them, personally, for charity, have of late been so numerous that we fear a subscription is out of the question. As regards the negligence of the authorities in stationing pilots in the dangerous parts of the coast, the people here all know that when vessels are out of danger, this is the time the pilots board them, but where danger is, there are no means offered by which it may be avoided, either by means of light-houses or otherwise. In 1827, Mr. Hobbs was called upon in a great hurry, to survey the coast where the two vessels have lately been wrecked, he fixed upon stations for telegraphs and for light-houses, and we believe for pilots also, but after his report was sent in, there the business finished! Had there been any pilots or a light-house near the Actæon Reef, the wreck of the *George the Third*, and the *Enchantress*, would, in all probability, have been prevented—and the loss of lives—the sacrifice of life thus prevented—but now, after these terrible losses, we do hope the "*sleeping gentlemen*," composing the Board of Enquiry into the state of the Port, will demand of the Government something like active measures.—*Colonial Times*.—Aug. 3d.

Mauritius.

Patronage bestowed on the Enemies of Mr. Jeremie.—We are not, most certainly, the champions of the Government of Mauritius. Our opposition commenced with our existence, and will not cease, until we shall have obtained liberal institutions, with a just, an impartial, and an enlightened administration. Our Governors have real faults enough to save us the exercise of invention. The editor of the *India Gazette* discovers a blameable re-action, he sees weakness and a want of dignity in the nomination of Mr. Lucas; because that gentleman formerly figured in the opposition. Never was such a circumstance made a motive of exclusion. Had not Lord Brougham, before his elevation to the highest seat of the Magistracy, been more than twenty years a staunch member of the opposition?

Had he not been vehement, and exacerbating in his political combats? On the day of his departure from office, Lord Lyndhurst left the benches of the opposition to re-place him. And in like manner, when Jeremie was superseded, was any thing more natural than the increase of the influence of his opponents? We take leave to tell him, that our opposition of 1832 was throughout most legal and constitutional. In a respectful petition to Sir Charles Colville, the Colony solicited the dismissal of Mr. Jeremie, because his conduct at St Lucia, his pamphlet, his discourses in London announced him to be a violent, vindictive and dangerous man, very unfit for the impartial duties of a Magistrate. Sir Chas. convoked a general assembly for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the Colony; and the assembly unanimously persisted in the prayer of the petition. The English merchants then presented a separate memorial to request that Mr. Jeremie might be removed. The Legislative Council, the principal public Officers consulted by the Governor coincided in the necessity of the measure. In compliance with the opinion and wishes thus generally expressed, the Governor then issued his orders. This was in July 1832. From the month of March preceding there had been symptoms of agitation among the slaves; and the Governor had authorised the formation of an armed corps of Volunteers to maintain the public tranquillity. Mr. Jeremie availed himself skilfully of this circumstance. He affected to entertain fears for his personal safety, and took refuge in the Government House. At the same time, the Governor was informed by certain anonymous letters, of which we can guess the author, that the Volunteers of the district of Flacq, designed to attack the garrison of Port Louis. The regular troops were kept under arms the whole night, and it was found, in the morning, that the Volunteers had slept very tranquilly without even dreaming of evil. Jeremie embarked with rage gnawing his heart. To obtain permission to return, he had the audacity to paint the Colony in open revolt. By means of effrontery and falsehood unparalleled, he deceived the Minister of the Colonies,* and returned with orders in Council prescribing the dissolution of the Volunteers on pain of death. But during his absence, the Volunteers perceiving that the slaves were restored to tranquillity, had

* Goody Goderich.

already disbanded. In Dec. 1832, the Commissary General of Police was unable to find one to do service on the approach of the new year, a period of disorder among the negroes. Mr. Jeremie, however, continued to affirm the existence of revolt, conspiracy and treason. He designated seven persons as the most guilty, summoned nearly one hundred witnesses to a trial which he formally instituted, and which lasting seven months, cost the Colonial Treasury six thousand pounds sterling. Notwithstanding his immense influence and efforts, the accused were all declared innocent. In the mean time, Mr. Adrien D'Epinay, deputed by the Colony to London, disabused the Government of the metropolis, and destroyed, by official documents, the monstrous calumnies of Jeremie. Was the question concerning the insurrection of the Volunteers? he exhibited the orders of the day, the proclamations, the correspondence proving that the Volunteers were legally authorised, that they made their weekly reports to the commanding Officer of the garrison, that they co-operated with the troops in watching over the safety of the town of Port Louis. The Minister thus undeceived, ordered the recall of Jeremie and appointed in his place—whom? Mr. Prosper D'Epinay, the leader of the opposition, that had openly combated and overthrown him. Let the local Government be blamed after this for calling Mr. Lucas to the Council: The censure is unmerited. But Mr. Lucas retired from the Council in 1833. That is an act both legal and permitted. But again; he was violent in his opposition. Never. That may be said in India; but in Mauritius, where every one knows the mildness and moderation of Mr. Lucas, as well as his liberality and independence, it can only raise a smile. But he is the devoted partisan of Mr. Adrien D'Epinay. That is to say, he showed the same political opinions, and as a member of the opposition honestly supported the chief of that opposition. But he is the ingenious Advocate of the evasions of the Slave Act. We do not understand this phrase: we cannot imagine to what it alludes. In short, to crown the work, the author expects that Mr. Adrien D'Epinay will be called into the Council. We think he would not consent to enter it, and moreover that he would be in at this moment if he desired it. Had he testified the least wish to that effect, the Minister would have ordered his re-admission. But Mr. Adrien D'Epinay could not even entertain the idea of

placing himself by the side of certain persons that Mr. Jeremie caused to be introduced into that assembly. The Indian Journalist seems to intimate, that he would desire in the Mauritian Government, a system resembling the game of balance the beam. Mr. Jeremie has fallen; and if we are to beware of taking his opponents for our Counsellors, neither do we wish to have his partisans; the Indian editor would have us seek for neutral, misbegotten and amphibious associates that crawl between land and water. But these people of equivocal physiognomy are seldom the most capable. And again we ask the Journalist of Calcutta, what he would have done, if like the Government he had seen the Colony divided into two parties; that of the Jeremies composed of half a hundred tatterdemalions, blasted in character and universally despised; the other party comprising all the rest of the Colony, raising its standard in the name of no man, but recognising as chiefs *primi inter pares*, the two brothers D'Epinsky, for a long time distinguished by their probity, their talent, their patriotism and their profound knowledge of Colonial affairs. But the side of these Gentlemen were to be seen a cohort of men estimable and learned, among whom in the first rank appeared Mr. Lucas, who during his absence occupied an honorable place in the Government. Was it possible for the Government to hesitate in its decision, particularly when the metropolis had made known its views by the example of Mr. Jeremie, and elevating Mr. Lucas to his functions? The local Government acted therefore wisely in nominating Mr. Lucas. By the order of the Ministers, it retracted its steps which were leading to disaster; and if it deserves a reproach, 'tis because its return is not sufficiently complete, but too much impressed with the character of awkward hesitation.—*Le Courrier*, Sept. 24.

Ceylon.

MARRIAGES—April 4, at Kandy, Lt. J. F. G. Braybrooke of the Rifles to Miss M. Burton—May 5, at Peradenia, J. Oswin, Esq., to Miss C. E. Wright—July 9, at Trincomalie, Mr. J. R. Bluett, H. M.'s Naval Yard, to Margaret, youngest daughter of B. Daly, Esq., Co. of Fermanagh—27, Mr. R. E. Smith, 8d son of the late Major H. Smith, to Clara, 4th daughter of V. W. Vanderstraten, Esq.—30, at Point de Galle, W. H. Traut, Esq., Ordnance Dep., to Susan

Margaret, only daughter of the late Lieut. Giesler—Mr. J. R. A. Van Langenburgh to Miss D. G. M. Heckers—Aug. 11, E. J. Darley, Esq., to Miss E. S. Hudson—Sept. 2, E. P. Wilmot, Esq., to Miss A. D. Kriekenbeck—17, Serjt. W. Smith to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Kelly.

BIRTHS.—April 23, at Peradenia, Mrs. Watson of a daughter—Late, at Chilaw, the lady of Dr. Murray of a son—May 31, at Kandy, the lady of Dr. Austin 97th regt., of a son—June 1, at Colombo, the lady of J. Perring, Esq., of a daughter—at Kandy the lady of Lieut. Morris 97th regt., of a son—3, at Colombo, the lady of P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., of a son—Late, at Galle, the lady of Major Darrah 97th regt., of a son—8, at Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Price, Ceylon regt., of a daughter—12, Mrs. Fricke of a daughter—16, at Jaffna, the lady of R. Atherton, Esq., of a daughter Aug. 24, at Mannar, the lady of J. W. Huskisson, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.—Jan. 22, at Trincomalie, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Rumley of Rifles—23, at do. Major J. Antill, late of H. M.'s Ceylon Rifles—Feb. 18, at Baddegamme, Marcus, infant son of Rev. G. S. Faught—April 4, at Kandy, Charles, infant son of Lieut.-col. Fraser, dep. Quarterm. Genl.—May 26, at Trincomalie, Oliver, son of Charles St. John, Esq. M.D.—28, Catherine, widow of the late Lieut. Durand—June 14, Henry, infant son of Captain Firebrace, H. M.'s 58th foot—at Nuwera Ellia, George, son of Lieut. Lt. Mylius—July 15, Mrs. A. Raymond—Aug. 5, at Jaffna, Mr. G. L. Deniese—Sept. 11, Lucy, wife of Rev. W. Todd—Late, on board ship, on his passage to Ceylon, between Muscat and Bombay, Lieut. E. Durnford Royal Engineers.

Penang.

On 9th Oct. H. M.'s ship "Winchester," bearing the flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral the Honorable Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces in India, and having on board the Honorable Lady Capel, anchored in the harbour under the usual salute from Fort Cornwallis. We are happy to hear that it is probable his Excellency and family will remain some time in our Island.

We understand the Honorable the Recorder with the Court Establishment will proceed on Circuit about 25th October, on the bark "Fanny," Captain Sheriff.—*P. M. I. Gazette*, Oct. 10.

THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

THE ORIENTAL REPOSITORY AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

The Bengalees have a proverbial saying, that "Raven was destroyed by means of a feud in his own family." Raven's brother offered advice, which being rejected, he went over to the enemy, who, thus aided, prevailed against the giant sovereign.

In our day, we behold the great leviathan of our own city, the great demi-god of Asia, warring against the irresistible spirit of the age, and spurning the counsel of the wisest members of its own house, compelling them to burst asunder the dearest ties of nature, and to enrol themselves, as enemies, on the muster-roll of the invader.

The East India Company would always consult its own true interests by following the disinterested advice offered to it in *The East India Magazine*; but, it prefers corrupt counsellors, who lead it on to ruin. For the sake of a despotic power of expulsion and of a corrupt patronage, the Court Directors persist in excluding the British Public from the Museum and Library at the India House; they also persist in refusing free access to their own constituents, and in resisting the expressed wish of the Superior Court for a descriptive catalogue. The Crown, whether administered by a Whig, a Tory, or an ex-Radical president, winks at these gross and flagrant abuses; it cares for none of these things. The Court of Directors gratifies the Monarch with a "double full" share of patronage, for the lords of the royal bed-chamber; they permit the King of Oude to send tribute to his royal brother William; they advise the Imaum of Muscat to do the same; and they promise to bring over presents from Moorshedabad and Arcot. These Powers dread the spirit of the age; and well they may dread it, for it will no longer endure such shameless profligacy. It will not allow The Palace of India to

remain any longer in Leadenhall-street ; much less to be profaned by the beastly orgies of the thirty most corrupt jobbers in a bubble-stock, who have not decency enough to make their servants keep their club-house clean or even decent. The public spirit of the citizens of Calcutta has just established a library, and thus offered to the Home Government a most happy opportunity of getting rid of a library which will prove a thorn in its side as long as it dares to retain it in the India House. The Proprietors of India Stock themselves are up in arms against the mismanagement of the library by the Court of Directors.

The following extracts from two debates in the general Court of the Proprietors of India Stock, are deserving of attention, at the present moment :—

On the 28th of Sept. 1831, Capt. Gowan said,—“What is the reason that there is no Catalogue to the Museum ? We have a very able Librarian, and it would be a very desirable object if he were called upon to form a proper Catalogue ; at present, there is no Catalogue in the place.” The Chairman, Sir Robert Campbell, replied,—“A Catalogue is now in the course of preparation.” The Proprietors cried, Hear ! Hear ! The Court of Proprietors then, on the question, adjourned.

Again, on the 19th March, 1834, after a lapse of two years and a half, Captain Gowan, having given notice, moved,—“That a Return be laid on the table of the Proprietors of the number of visitors to the Company’s museum and library, between the 1st of January and 31st of December, 1833, with a statement of the annual expenses of the establishment connected therewith, and that admittance be granted daily to the public on the same terms as at the British Museum.” In support of the motion, he said,—“I am unwilling to bring forward the present question ; but, the fact is, I cannot get any one else to do it ; and, as it is a matter which ought to be brought under the consideration of the Court, I myself am obliged to bring it forward. The Company possesses a valuable library and a rich museum, which would well repay the research of the learned, or the inspection of the curious ; but the public benefit as little by them almost as if they had no existence. The public are excluded from them, owing to the system of bad management under which they are kept. There are in the library many valuable manuscripts, which I understand are going to decay from want of proper care and arrangement. There is no catalogue : no list to direct the search of the few who do get access to them. Foreigners, who attach much

greater value to these things than we do, often find it difficult to get access to them, or go away much disappointed at the manner in which they are kept. The Court were told, in 1831, by the then Chairman, that a catalogue was in preparation; but, now, in 1834, we are still without one! Another objection to the present system of management is, that even the few who are able to obtain a ticket of admission, found a difficulty, as the admission could take place only on certain days. I had once got a ticket, but when I presented it, I was told that that was not an admission day, and that I must come again. Why should any obstacles of this kind be thrown in the way of these things? for they are only valuable when they are thrown open to the inspection of all who take any interest in them! The library contains "The Mackenzie Papers," for which the Company has given 10,000*l.* to his family: and yet, as far as inspection can decide, we do not know whether they are worth ten pence; for, I understand that the greater portion of them are still unopened; but are left packed in the cases in which they were sent over. I knew Colonel Mackenzie in India. I admit that his family well deserve what they have got, in consideration of that officer's eminent services; and I have no doubt that the papers of such a man must form a valuable collection; but, is it not extraordinary that they should have been suffered to remain to the present time without arrangement or even examination? Surely, such a collection ought long ago to have been arranged and classified! If the Company does not take the pains they ought to take with respect to these collections, and which they well deserve, they ought at once to give them to the Asiatic Society, who know more about them, and who are more fit to take care of them! I would have these collections open to the public on the same days as the British Museum, and give the public the same access to them as they have to the latter. On these grounds I submit my motion to the Court."

Colonel Leicester Stanhope.—"I second the motion, and I concur with my gallant friend, in the importance of giving to the public a more free access to these collections; but I cannot join with him in the wish that they shall be given to the Asiatic Society. I think that they are in their proper place,—in the care of the Company; but I would like to see a better arrangement of them. I refer particularly to the books and manuscripts. Why not have a catalogue *raisonnee* made out? This would render the collection more valuable, in aiding the re-

searches of the learned, who may desire to examine them. I admit that there would be some difficulty; but it is a difficulty not insurmountable."

Mr. Fielder.—"The gallant Captain is a much better officer than lawyer; otherwise, he would have known that these collections are heir-looms in the Company, and cannot be transferred to any other parties. On the other part of the gallant officer's motion, I do say, that, it is desirable to give, at least to the Proprietors, a more free access to these collections than they have at present."

The Chairman, John Loch, Esq.—"There is no difficulty for any respectable parties, who are not likely to abuse that permission, to obtain access to the library and museum. Foreigners come to them every day, and always find their applications for admission at once attended to; but, as to their being thrown open for the indiscriminate admission of the public, I think it would be attended with great inconvenience. They are open on more days than the British Museum; which is open but three days in the week, with the exception of four months in the year; but that of the Company is open on three days in the week throughout the year. There can be no difficulty in laying before the Court a Return of the number of visitors to the Museum, in the last year; that number was about 4,000. I see no objection to giving to the Court an account of the expense of the establishment, which can be soon shewn; and, as to the catalogue, it is known that there has been one made out, but it is yet in manuscript; if a more useful catalogue can be made, I do not see any objection to it. As the Court of Directors is disposed to comply with the principal parts of the motion, and to bring the desired information before the Court of Proprietors, I do not see that it is necessary to press the motion."

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"Mr. Weeding.—"I am glad to hear that a classed catalogue is in progress; but I think we should have an alphabetical index; so far I concur with the gallant Proprietor; but what was my surprise when I heard him state, that after this catalogue had been made, and those facilities given to the admission of the public, the Company should then part with these valuable collections, by transferring them to the Asiatic Society! I cannot see how the latter proposition is to be a *sequitur* of the former, or why, after the pains and expense of putting those collections in order, and making out catalogues, they should then give them away. I take leave to describe this as an ab-

surdity ! I am willing that facilities of access should be given to the learned and the curious to visit those collections ; but, I would not like to see them thrown open to the public without the control of the Directors. The 4,000 persons, who visited them last year, is a proof that the Directors are no niggards of admissions, and that the public, at least that portion of the public who set a due value on such matters, have free access. It should be considered, that, these collections are, in some sort, private property ; portions of them will serve as materials to transmit to posterity the history of our connexion with India."

Mr. Fielder.—" I submit to the consideration of the Directors, whether the Proprietors should not have the opportunity of visiting those collections as often as they please."

Mr. Weeding.—" I hope that the Directors will not give up the right of granting admissions, even in the case of the Proprietors."

The Chairman,—" The Proprietors cannot, at any time, have a difficulty in obtaining access to them ; the Chairman and Deputy Chairman will not refuse any application of a Proprietor for admission ; but the Secretary also has power to grant them, and he is always on the spot to grant it when a Proprietor may require."

Captain Gowan.—" Greater facilities should be given to the public to visit the Company's museum and library. It is said, that 4,000 persons have visited there in the last year ; but I have no doubt that double that number would avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing them, if a more free access was given. To Mr. Weeding, I say that I come here as an independent man ; I have no interest of my own to advance ; I have no favour to ask ; nor will I ask one ; but that honorable gentleman is constant in his attendance in this house ; he has paid more visits to the Chairman in one month, than I do in a whole year ; and that for the purpose of advancing his personal interests."

The Chairman,—" I repeat the Court of Directors has an objection to the indiscriminate admission of the public ; they have tried it once, and have found it attended with the greatest inconvenience, and that it would do more harm than good ; the fact is, we have not room nor an establishment calculated for the general admission of the public : the greatest facilities are given for the admission of persons for the purposes of research and study ; but, if the public were to have free access, those who came for the purposes of study would be constantly inter-

rupted. At present the library is constantly attended by numbers of students, and if these were subject to daily and hourly interruptions, one of the most important objects of keeping such a collection would be defeated. Under these circumstances, I hope that the honorable and gallant Proprietor will not press his motion."

Captain Gowan.—"I withdraw the motion."

We have published a much later letter from the Court of Directors, in which they say that a catalogue of the library is in course of preparation ; and we have exposed the actual state of the collections in the India House.

INDIAN LITERARY CHARACTERS.

WILLIAM ADAM, ESQ.

The vicissitudes of life experienced by some individuals affords a curious subject of contemplation. While the great mass adhere to the lot which destiny marks for them, and seem rather to vegetate than to fulfil the purposes of rational existence, there are a few who seem doomed to be the sport of fortune, impelled onwards, from one mode of life to another, as untiringly as the waves beat against the shore. In the retrospect of such a life, the youth and the manhood appear not to belong to the same being : the place in which the one stage has been passed being not more apart from that in which the other has been achieved, than is the character, as developed by maturer years, from that of which youth gave the promise.

The situations into which men are thrown by circumstances divide them, in general, and considered as communities, as effectually as they could be by any positive institutions. The manufacturing classes of the present day will be found to transmit their households, their occupations, and their sentiments and feelings, to the next generation. The amusements and occupations of a higher order of beings are equally transmitted ; and the same class which furnished statesmen in one century will provide for the wants of another. This is the general rule. The exception we have noted occurs occasionally, and strikes men with its singularity as a thing which should not be. To be born nearly at the northernmost quarter of the globe, and to die at the equator ; to be descended from a race of mechanics, and to spend a life in contemplative pursuits, or in arbitrating the destinies of nations ; to be intended by parents and friends for a sedative, uniform course of life, and to be tossed from one

sphere of activity to another: these are contingencies which arrest the attention forcibly, and we contemplate them as we regard the erratic motions of a body which now rushes to the sun, and immediately departs beyond the reach of sight and calculation into the illimitable regions of space. Of such persons we desire to examine with more than ordinary care the springs of life, the circumstances which gave them that impulse by which they are led to deviate so considerably from the beaten track. But the inquiry is vain. The most piercing scrutiny discovers nothing. What is the gain of him who contemplates the Amazon, that, at another and distant place, battles with the tides of ocean, standing near its source, where the infant stream may be leaped over with ease? A vague feeling of surprise at the contrast is all the result of the examination. To trace the circumstances under the influence of which were developed the character of men of this description is still more difficult. For it is not outward circumstances which are alone at work in the formation of the character; there is a process within which is as unaccountable to him as it is to observers. The eye which beholds all external things beholds not itself, and the issues of the heart are still more mysterious.

These reflections, which no doubt appear tedious to the reader who skims over our notices, have been suggested by the subject of the present sketch. When it was designed, not many months ago, to present him to the public among eminent contemporary characters, we expected to portray Mr. Adam as a journalist—a character which now is of the past, though it is not the only one in which he has appeared.

Mr. Adam came to India in the capacity of a missionary, an office which many will designate humble, but which has appeared to some clothed in the attributes of worldly pride. He was then young, and, we may assume, in judgment unripe; yet he had considered the office he assumed as one to which he was devoting himself for life. Time, however, has "written strange defeature" there. He came to the scene of his labours, but before he had fairly entered on them, his views underwent a change which forbade his continuing in union with his fellow labourers.

The propriety of sending out as missionaries persons so young may be questioned. True it is that they bring with them the zeal and the ardour of youth, but it must not be forgotten that they are subject to the indiscretions and vacillation of that period. Nor let us be referred to a Timothy, who was ac-

counted worthy to aid in the work of the apostles. His case was evidently different from that of all other labourers then in the field, and even he, though strengthened with all the miraculous powers of the age, had need to be warned and cautioned in respect to his youth.

The occasion and circumstances of Mr. Adam's separation from the Baptist Missionaries of Calcutta, are pretty well known. When those Missionaries seceded from their brethren at Serampore, with whom they were sent to co-operate, and came to reside in Calcutta, they fell into acquaintance with the celebrated Rammohun Roy, who expressed himself convinced of the truth of Christianity, and often visited them with the view of assisting to translate the New Testament into Bengallee. Rammohun Roy had examined every mode of belief and found something to admire in each. His admiration of Christianity, perhaps, had no reference to its distinctive feature—its being a revelation of mercy to fallen man by a way which was “unto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness”—hence he soon expressed his dissent from those views which acknowledge Christ as the Godhead veiled in a human form for the accomplishment of peculiar purposes. The conversations which were held on this subject terminated in a conviction in Mr. Adam's mind that those views were erroneous. This conviction he speedily avowed to his colleagues, and the avowal naturally led to his secession from amongst them. The separation was made not only in sorrow but in anger; for rarely do differences of belief fail to be the occasion of strife and ill-will. There was likewise much shedding of ink. Mr. Adam, finding himself supported in his views by a small party, among whom Rammohun Roy stood the chief as well as the staunchest, set up a magazine, the *Unitarian Repository*, with the double object of defending and diffusing his new principles. This, aided, by controversial meetings, caused a ferment among almost all classes of Christians in Calcutta, and the Unitarian controversy began to be looked upon as the fundamental point of religion. Many discussions took place, and many pamphlets were published, which tended rather to create clamour and excite wrath than to produce conviction or eradicate error. Dr. R. Tytler, well known by his Oryzian theory, took at one time a prominent part in the controversy, and did much to heighten the confusion. He delivered certain lectures in Cossitollah in a gabble of languages, and like St. Patrick illustrated his doctrines by snakes and toads.

Besides these ephemeral productions and transient efforts, this controversy gave rise to several appeals to the Christian public by Rammohun Roy, which aimed to convince them that the morality of the Gospel was its only worth. These works were of a very elaborate description; the ability they manifested, the intimate knowledge of scripture, and the original languages of the Bible which could be traced in them, and the familiarity with English which they displayed, afforded to the belief of many sufficient evidence that they were the compositions of Mr. Adam, and that Rammohun Roy was not equal to the production of them. Whether the idea of these works might not have originated with the latter individual, and whether he might not have supplied some illustrations and suggested some arguments, we have had no means of ascertaining; nor can we declare what were the motives which induced him to prefix his name to works which could be said to be his only by his paying the cost of their production. Nor, supposing them to be the works of Mr. Adam, can we except that gentleman from censure in lending himself to the thing. The practice is not without precedent; but no precedent will atone for the violation of that good faith which the public as well as individuals have a right to demand from every member of a community.

On the subsidence of the storm which Mr. Adam had unintentionally raised, he had recourse to other occupations, of which no notice is required, till he became involved in the *Calcutta* and *Bengal Chronicles*. These were newspapers, published two or three times a week at a cheap rate, which, on account of the boldness of their style and their giving insertion to matters offensive to men in power, were crushed almost at their birth by the weight of authority. A subscription was proposed, but we are not sure whether raised or not, to reimburse Mr. Adam for the loss he sustained from the oppression of the Government.

Mr. Adam's connection with the *India Gazette* is the circumstance which placed him conspicuously in the view of the public. This paper, stated to have been the oldest in Calcutta, was published twice a week; Mr. Adam converted it into a daily journal, and under his management it ceased.

As an editor, generally speaking, Mr. Adam was all that could be wished, but, with deference be it said, he was not adapted for the meridian in which we live. British sojourners in India are a people *sui generis*, and are content (all but a few) to barter sense and judgment for noise and rant. We must, however, more particularly consider Mr. Adam's merits as a Calcutta

editor; and estimating him by that standard, we must considerably qualify our praise.

Newspapers in this country must be equally divided between the politics of home and local affairs, and, on this account, require more talent and information from their conductors than are usually to be found united in one person. A community whose thoughts and feelings are intimately associated with every thing English, are interested in almost a supreme degree in almost all subjects which enter into the composition of an English journal, and require in the local papers a *rifacimento* of them all. Such being the case, it is of importance that an Indian editor should be versed in the relations of parties and things at home, and informed on the points which from time to time come under discussion, able to expound the views of the theorists of the day, and qualified to detect the errors of conflicting parties and sects. The early education and views and peculiar destination of Mr. Adam did not, it must be admitted, qualify him for the office he had now undertaken: he might supply the deficiency by reading and by mixing with those addicted to the discussion of the topics in question; but he would occasionally be observed to trip, or to walk without that confidence which long familiarity imparts to the practised orator; and possibly he would advert to topics and illustrations which were once, so to speak, staple commodities, but have since been superseded by newer doctrines.

In whatever degree Mr. Adam may have been considered efficient, in respect to European matters, it cannot be denied that he was not suitably furnished with local information until use had brought him to perceive what are the subjects which occupy the attention of Indians. With reference to this deficiency it was observed that the *India Gazette* treated more largely of the interests of all other parts of the world than of the place from which it derived its name. The nature of the country and its institutions perhaps caused the deficiency referred to. Without representation, the interests of the people are left to the mercy of Government or to chance; and it is only when an individual more energetic than others appears, that the world are informed of facts which, under other circumstances, would long before have been brought to light. The same circumstances perhaps have the effect of diminishing the consequence of local affairs. Placed as the disposal of all things is at the will of a ruler who is a stranger to the country

and a few councillors and secretaries whom none know save by the mischiefs they cause, those who interest themselves in the fortunes of India, offering their suggestions to those who are heedless of them, though ever so judicious, and advising and remonstrating only by sufferance, feel themselves in a degraded position, and lose those motives by which they should be stimulated to noble, daring, and heroic exertion.

The style of Mr. Adam's lucubrations was simple but luminous; grave, but energetic. Occasionally, in controversy, it rose to a strain of eloquent indignation. These were qualities which would elsewhere have been considered, and justly, adequate to all the occasions of editorial life; here, however, they could not compensate for the absence of liveliness. Mr. Adam wanted imagination; he could not descend to the little, nor adorn trifles. In matters of taste, he was quite abroad, and when he wrote of the amusements which occupy so large a portion of the thoughts of the residents of this city, his gambollings were like those of a whale. Serious men and politicians preferred the *India Gazette*; to all others it was "dry as the remainder biscuit of a voyage."

Mr. Adam also lacked a very necessary ingredient in an Indian editor's qualifications. He was not a man of the world. He mixed with it as an observer, but the world had no community of feeling with him. Wherever he went he was respected, but he excited no kindlier feelings. He was not of a party, and, therefore, stood unsupported except by a few.

We should do much injustice to Mr. Adam were we to pass over his candour and integrity. The sentiments which he expressed were his own, not adapted to suit the tastes of his readers, and he was ready to give expression to them without caring to whom they were offensive. He took a decided part, at the hazard of much ill-feeling and some injury to himself, in exposing the improper conduct of several parties to whom public trusts had been committed.

Mr. Adam has been appointed by Lord William Bentinck a commissioner to report on the state of education among the Natives; the first instance of a commissioner for conducting inquiry on this or any other public matter in India; and he is now engaged in his tour through the country. There can be no doubt that the report which he may prepare will be worthy of his reputation for talent, honesty, and judgment.

THE LETTER-BOOKS OF COLIN MACKENZIE.

On further examination we find that the Hardwicke collection of manuscripts contains a second Letter-Book of the late celebrated Surveyor-General of India, for part of the year 1819, commencing with the 12th of August, and ending with the 22d of September. Every vestige which remains of this indefatigable Surveyor is valuable, especially as long as the Court of Directors persists in hiding from the public, the Mackenzie Collection, for the purchase and transmission of which the people of India have already paid much more than a lac of rupees thrice told, and the people of Britain are now paying a lac of rupees a year, for the hiding and destruction of the invaluable collection.

The following letter to an ex-Director exhibits the Surveyor-General's opinion of the degree of wisdom by which his department was governed by the authorities both at home and abroad.

Calcutta, 4th September, 1818;—To the Honorable J. A. Bannerman, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.—My dear Sir, I am induced to take this opportunity, of my friend Colonel O'Halloran's proceeding to Penang, to introduce to your knowledge, an officer for whom I have a great esteem (though I am persuaded he will be possessed of much stronger grounds to your notice, in his public relation;) and, to renew our ancient acquaintance; which, from its first origin, in the south of India and in Ceylon, many years ago, has since been confirmed by good offices on your part in England, of which I am very sensible. I observed your appointment to Penang, with some degree of interest; and, I would add, with more pleasure, were I assured that it looked towards an establishment of a like nature on our Continent here. I beg leave to congratulate you most sincerely on the alliances that have taken place in your family lately; and, to say that every account of your happiness and prosperity will give much pleasure to one who never forgets his old friends. If I can do anything for your convenience here I shall feel much gratification in fulfilling your commands.

I will ~~not~~ at present, enter into the particulars of my own situation here, I cannot describe to you the weight of labour that has fallen upon my shoulders, in the task that this new appointment of Surveyor-General of India has imposed on me. The distinction has been flattering, no doubt; but has not obtained for me a "bed of roses," nor even of common

relaxation from labour. The difficulties I have had, and still have, to surmount, are not to be described. At Madras, the result has been, in one point of view, a reduction of expense from 40,000*l.* per annum in 1810, to about 12,000*l.* per annum, in 1818; with more effect and on a more rational system than was ever before known; and, yet, I was detained there two years; and, to the last, a covert resistance* manifested, which might have detained me still longer, had not this Government stepped into my relief: and, after all, I am told, the Court, at home were dissatisfied with my stay, and on the point of superseding me, in November last. They may do so! but, time will shew, when it will be too late to do me justice, that I was fulfilling their intentions and carrying beneficial measures, for the public and for science, into execution, at the same time: while, meantime, all my own private interests have been deteriorated and neglected; and, by this removal, all my investigations, of many years, torn up by the roots; while no compensation has been made, in any respect, equivalent to my losses, or to the benefits derived by their service.

Since my arrival here, twelve months ago, I have been engaged in analysing the nature of the surveying establishment, here; of which I can by no means give a flattering account; excepting, that the aggregate of expense has never equalled that of Fort St. George; but, certainly, nothing equal to it, in effect, has been done. The most extraordinary thing is, that, much of this extra expense, at Madras, was owing to one unhappy measure of throwing the survey department into the Quartermaster-General's. Since, it was removed, in 1810, the benefit is evident. The Court of Directors followed this up, by suppressing all surveys in that department; which was carried into effect, at Madras, on the 1st of May, 1816; and, on the 1st of January, 1817, the Government here, made a new establishment of twelve assistants to the Quartermaster-General's department, for the use of that department; which might have been requisite there, for aught I know, and there useful, had it not been added, that they were also for the purpose of carrying on surveys! All this took place before my arrival, and without my opinion being asked; otherwise, I

* It is just to my Madras friends to observe, that, this extraordinary resistance and neglect of all my pretensions, rested solely with one powerful individual, the present Governor, Mr. Elliott, the brother of my respected friend the late Lord Minto.

should probably have found myself involved in a manner that would have obliged me to throw it up altogether, without completing *one object*, that of drawing up a fair view of the whole surveying establishment in India: were that once effected, I can assure you, my dear Bannerman, I should hail with pleasure my relief from this burthen; which, with all my ardour, is now become a heavy weight; seeing that my serious opinion, founded on long experience and much reflection, does not coincide with measures adopted without any communication, and which must clash with those I have already, or wish still to suggest. To oppose authorities I hold in respect, and for measures that, after all, may not be supported, is a hard trial of one's resolution. It may be said, "a fulfilment of our duty conscientiously is the primary consideration to which all others must give way;"—this is certainly my confession of faith; but, when, in the same breath, we understand that the time requisite for a deliberate reform is scrupled; and, although immediate benefit is experienced, actually, in what the Court wanted, apparently, that is, a reduction of expense,—yet, a supercession, or, in my case, a deprivation, is threatened! What is to be done? To throw up, would be attended with loss of character, as well as of that remuneration of time and losses that justice would exact and liberal considerations admit. To resist all these disheartening impediments requires health, years, and independence of fortune, which five and thirty years in India, without seeing Europe, does not afford any reasonable prospect to me, allowing my independence of mind to exist in that degree that my friends might expect or the whole tenor of my life assure.

This is my present situation in Bengal, and for which I have relinquished, at Madras, my comfortable house, my pretensions of many years, my acquired habits, many valued social relations, and, above all, my interesting researches, for many years, increasing in interest and in value, by means of Natives, whose language is not understood here: a few of these, by the indulgence of Government have been induced to follow me; but, it has been at much difficulty, much expense, and inconvenience, that ~~cannot~~ soon be obviated.

The appointment of Surveyor-General of India, in short, is an experiment which is still in trial; but, time must be allowed for it; and, it is not enough that the apparent orders of the Court are issued; but these should be supported, in succession, by others tending to the same end; and, that, the Governments in India should support it, and not allow its progress to

be impeded by other institutions directly obstructing its effect, and in opposition to the very principles held out by the orders from home. I mean, particularly, the Court's orders of June 3, 1814.

In this light, some of us here are not a little curious to see how the Court will receive the new establishment of assistants in the Quartermaster-General's Department, of 1st January, 1817, who are to be employed in surveying, to the exclusion of all other surveyors; and the novel establishment of the trigonometrical survey of India, in November last, on its transfer from the Government of Fort St. George, where it has existed for eighteen years, under a very limited (too moderate) control to this establishment, free of all control! These two establishments, it is asserted, have no relation, and cannot affect the Surveyor-General's Department; but, when the whole of the papers relating to them are examined, and their expenses weighed, together with what is since proposed, on the 1st of January, 1818, it will appear that they are so intimately connected with the duties of direction implied in the Surveyor-General's Department, that it is impossible to separate them, and that the fulfilment of a general topographical survey, assigned to the Quartermaster-General's department, and of the unlimited local and primary surveys proposed by Colonel Lambton for himself and all the Residents, &c., in India, is entirely incompatible with the office of Surveyor-General. What is to be done then? Is the latter to be rendered nugatory or suppressed, after the serious design avowed in establishing it,—and that before a fair trial is given?

I ought, in justice to all ranks here, to say, that, I have met with great kindness, civility, and unembarrassment, in that intercourse my official duties require to keep up. The method hitherto observed in this department, or rather want of any method, requires to be gradually improved. The unfortunate impediment arises from partial representations, I believe; which will, in time, also be made manifest, and shew the erroneous basis on which they have been obtruded, to the entire subversion of regular system. I hold it, as a primary principle never to be departed from, that, all establishments, of whatever nature, ought to be in a train of regular intercourse, report, and review to Government, through some defined channel. It is the omission of this principle at Madras that occasioned a confusion; that, since 1810, has been gradually removed.

The attempt now to introduce it here, would, in a few years, occasion a degree of confusion and expense proportionate to the more extensive field of the greater Government beyond that of Madras. If, at Madras, the expense had increased from 14,000 pagodas per annum, in 1799, to near 100,000, in 1810, what would be the effect, in a very few years, of similar measures under this Presidency, when the whole of the Deckan and Hindostan is proposed to be included; for, in the proposition I allude to, will be found,—*First*, a general topographical survey, by Assistant Quartermaster-General; *Second*, a general trigonometrical survey of all India, under Colonel Lambton; *Third*, general local surveys, under his direction and that of the local authorities, of all within the Nerbudda; *Fourth*, various provincial and other surveys, under the Governments of Madras and Bombay, under the distinct direction of the Surveyor-General, or those in communication with him. What then comes of the idea of a general office of concentration, control, and direction, under a Surveyor-General of India?

I am afraid I have tired you with this statement of what has been to me very tiresome; but, I consider it a duty to keep my friends well informed of the employment of my time, however unprofitably in present circumstances.

The researches in Java, that I set agoing in that island, were extremely successful; some other time, I may possibly bring them to your notice: it was extremely gratifying to me to be the humble instrument of setting a machinery in motion that has been advantageous to others; but, of this you will be better informed, if you have seen, at the India House, a report I sent in to Government, in December, 1815.

Our attention has been attracted lately by Mr. Huddleston's defence to some suggestions in Wilks's History: we have not yet seen Dallas's statement: I always considered Wilks as a most discreet man, and am lost in conjecture as to the motive for stirring up this matter, now: as an impartial historian, he might be as well expected to advert to many other points, which were presumed to be passed over without notice; but, being so long out of the sphere of European politics, an old Indian like me, can only, at an awful distance, wonder at the "passing scenery." Yours, &c.,

COLIN MACKENZIE.

THE TWENTY-FOUR OF LEADENHALL STREET.

A certain wand'ring barb'rous tribe
 Whose hunting grounds I won't describe,
 But leave the reader just to guess
 If they were Tartars, Turks, or Mess—
 Opotamians, Boriats, Tungoosees,
 Arabs, Cossacks, Vernacks, Mungoosees,
 Boschemen, Hottentots, or Negroes,
 Caribs, New Zealanders, or Debroes,
 Esquimaux, Iroquois, or Mohicans,
 Amazonians, Patagonians, or Floricans ;
 For a mere name if you will bother,
 Then please yourself with one or t'other }
 Of these, or take *ad libitum* any other : }
 " What's in a name," as some one some
 where says or sings,
 And I say, names are but names, but
 things are things !

So to my tale - This tribe at whatsoever place
 Was much like any other savage race ;
 Idle, thievish, crafty, gluttonous, and cruel,
 Their only pleasure seemed to be to do ill ;
 They stole their neighbours' corn and wine
 and cattle,
 And sometimes gave them battle ;
 'Tis said they eat their prisoners, man and
 child,
 But here, perhaps, they've been reviled,
 However, year by year they took away
 Great wealth, and made their neighbours
 pay
 For their *protection*, which they boasted,
 Preserved the slaves from being roasted.

They levied the black-mail north, south,
 East, west, till every mouth
 Was crammed and gluttled, then the savages
 Quarrelled about the spoil and inter-
 marriages.
 When tired of slaughtering and
 assassinating
 Their dearest friends, they recommenced
 debating.
 And at last to restore
 Harmony, twenty-four
 Wise men elected, to manage State affairs
 In all times to come, for themselves and
 their heirs.

The 24 were wise in their generation,
 And pocketed the pelf for the good of the
 nation,
 Resolving *nem. con.* by this intervention,
 To remove so dangerous a bone of
 contention.

Soon they grew fat, but talked despairingly,
 And advised the tribe to live very sparingly,
 Gave hopes of plenty in future years,
 But for the present they had great fears,

Shook their heads and sighed like martyrs
 or confessors,
 With many dark hints about their
 predecessors'
 Mismanagement ; by these vile arts and
 many others,
 The 24 came at last to lord it over their
 brothers,
 They took the lion's share of all the black
 mail,
 And gave the rest to their own tail ;
 While they lessened the distributions,
 They still increased the contributions,
 And when the poor wretches had no more
 gold,
 They seized their effects and had them
 sold ;
 They built large warehouses to hold the
 plunder,
 And a fine palace for themselves, these
 sons of thunder,
 Daily they gloated on their ill-got goods
 and chattels,
 And drank success to bamboozling and
 battles.
 They had no notion of the arts and sciences,
 Except those of bamboozling and defiances,
 The one at home, the other by pike and
 bayonet,
 And it was all fish that came into their net.
 They collected many great rarities,
 Unknown to them their uses and their
 qualities,
 And many strange *quid pro quos* arose
 As they converted all into food or clothes,
 Once they were half-poisoned by cramming
 in their bellies
 Some pounds of Bintang Salos which they
 mistook for jellies,
 Then they were scalded with a bright
 liquor
 Contained in bottles finely bound with
 wicker ;
 Other mishaps occurred which made them
 fearful
 Of unknown articles and they became more
 careful.

'Mongst some fresh plunder where they
 hoped to find
 Good belly timber, or such things to their
 mind,
 Their wondering eyes beheld a heap of
 books
 In unknown characters, not hooks
 And hangers, such as we learn at school,
 But angles, lines, and circumbendibuses
 out of all rule,
 Like wizards' scrawls, these men of evil,
 When they write letters to the devil ;

So thought the sages as in mute
astonishment,
They glanced around as if to ask what all
this meant,
Then rushed forth from the house of plunder
In transports of great fear and wonder.
Next day recover'd from their consternation
They met to talk over their late frustration,
And to determine, if they could, secure
from error,
The fate of what had caused them so much
terror;
Plans were discussed, but in a case
momentous
A rash decision was declared portentous,
So they adjourned—but for security
They placed the horrid objects in obscurity
Deep in a cellar, dark and damp, well
guarded
And under triple locks, the whole well
warded.

About this time they had a visitation,
A traveller who had seen many a nation,
Was come to dwell amongst these savages
To teach them to give o'er their ravages
And live like honest men, and he taught
them more
Than ever had been dreamt of by the 24,
He knew all things that are to be known
In this great globe, and he alone
Of wondrous arts could make any fool master
So great his skill—he was called the
schoolmaster.
The Sages heard his fame spread with
affright,
And cried out "here's a villain that can
read and write,"
"Hang up the dog—'tis downright
blasphemy,
Murder and treason—slay the arch enemy."

But fate decreed (tho' not committed)
The Sages were to be outwitted,
The schoolmaster had played his part
With so much gentleness and art,
And had so many friends about him
That 'twere a desperate deed to flout him;
Better to use dissimulation
It seemed than to provoke the nation,
So giving up assault and battery,
They had recourse to trick and flattery,
Encouraged him to persevere
In his good work from year to year,
Expatiated on his knowledge
And then proposed to found a college
Whose fame should under his auspices
O'erspread the earth, where sun or ice is;
That to protect him from all malice
They would deposit in their palace
All his effects and books of learning,
Which thus secure from spoil or burning,
Would be preserved to future ages,
To charm philosophers and sages.

The schoolmaster who ne'er suspected
The perfidy of the elected,
Though celebrated for his *nous*,
Was fairly trapt as any mouse;
Transferred to them were all his treasures,
While he to do their worships' pleasures,
Toiled to instruct their booby scions,
As one who hammers on cold irons.

The Sages thought it were a sinning
Not to improve this good beginning,
Proclaimed in every court and village
(Where they'd been only famed for pillage)
Though of the state they were Directors,
Of learning they'd become protectors;
That mortal ties could not bind faster
Than they adhered to the schoolmaster;
Having established a Lyceum,
They'd now proceed to a Museum
And Library for objects *spacious*
On plans enlightened and capacious.

The bait well seasoned, soon it took,
Each friend of learning sent a book,
Medal, a manuscript of past ages
Which antiquarian lore engages;
At length was formed a vast collection
Under the Sages' high protection,
Who now resolved, past any doubt,
What had got in, should ne'er get out;
The books were locked up with their fellows
In the aforesaid damp and dismal cellars,
Which if one asked to set their eyes on,
It was denied like deadly poison,
They were not kept for vulgar reading,
But solely for the book-worms' feeding.

The plot had now so well succeeded
Years past—it was almost unheeded;
Whether the sages were more needy,
Or that they now were grown more greedy,
Whether base love of lucre leads on
Like love, to encrease by what it feeds on,
Whether their boys and girls were grown
up,
Or at *non plus* themselves were blown up,
Or that the times were too unsteady,
It was resolved to touch the *ready*,
Turn all their rubbish into money,
And make *my uncle* post the pony.
The bargain struck, they bag the rhino,
(Tho' by what right is more than I know)
The buyer comes to take possession,
They tell him flat, they'll not make cession,
The books are his, if so he please,
But they by law must keep the keys,
For such their duty as trustees!!!

This Canto first, but introduces
The 24 and their abuses;
If you buy Canto two, your money
Will be exchanged for something funny,
For there's a rod that long in pickle
These Dons tough hides will sorely tickle.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. XIV.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine,—Sir,

1. I have already mentioned, that soon after the return to Baroda of the Guzerat division from field service, the different corps, composing it, were ordered to repair to their several stations; and I was required to move immediately to Poonah, after having seen the services in Guzerat and Malwa completed, and having marched almost incessantly for upwards of six months.

2. I started on the 20th April with my cattle in excellent order, which I mainly ascribe to the attention paid to them. This is a point of more moment, than is usually given to it, partly from inexperience and partly from indifference or negligence; but, as no circumstance contributes so much to facility of movement and to real comfort and health, as good carriage for an army, and for the individuals composing it, such ought to be held an object of the first consideration, and great care taken, that the cattle, particularly camels, are not overladen.

3. This point of efficiency will be rendered the more apparent when I advert to the state of a field force, which was assembled at Baroda in 1805, to watch Scindea's motions during the war with Holkar. The cattle, provided for that force, became sickly, and, in a few months, upwards of 300 camels died. The error was in concentrating them at that unhealthy station, instead of sending them to some open jungle, where they would have had a free range and regular exercise. The backs of all cattle, on a march, ought to be examined every evening, and the animal should be well cleaned,—his saddle dried in the sun, and if any part is found to rub, it ought to be immediately hollowed a little, to avoid pressure and irritation for some days, anointing the rubbed part with a little butter or ghee, which keeps it cool.

4. My camels always reached their ground early, affording me immediate shelter and a regular meal; as breakfast was in general ready, as soon as I had got myself cleaned. I was then ready for business, which was never interrupted;—and health and strength were preserved. Good carriage, therefore, is of the first moment to the general comfort, and consequently to the efficiency of the army, as such is the means of preserving the energy and vigour of the troops, and ought to be carefully looked after, not only as regards the public departments, but where individual convenience is concerned. From this neglect,

I have even seen the cattle of the commanding officer of the force laying on the road, and unable to proceed from being overladen; and he and his staff remained without breakfast, until other cattle were sent back to assist the poor enfeebled animals. An officer of tact and activity, therefore, will look into the state of his carriage, and into that of all connected with him, with great care.

5. On my arrival at Poonah, early in June, I found a respectable force assembled, consisting of the 8th regiment of Madras cavalry, two companies of artillery, the Bombay European regiment, the 2d battalion 1st regiment, and 1st battalions of the 2d and 3d regiments, all in a state of equipment for field service, which was rendered necessary by the recent operations against the Paishwa, as in some quarters, these had not yet terminated.

6. With so large a force, and so many followers, as were then assembled at Poonah, it is creditable to the morals of the people and to the character of the troops, that theft or robbery were seldom heard of. None of those Holkar and Pindaree bands, which were afterwards distributed from Mhow to many corps of the army, had, as yet, been entertained. Some plots, however, against the public peace were discovered in the city, of which a discharged Prabhoo, and a dismissed Hindoostanee sepoy, were the principals. The former was blown from a gun, but the latter escaped.

7. The then Commandant at Poonah, had neither science nor energy for such a charge, and, had the troops been called on to act, it is not likely that his disposition of them could have displayed much tact. As regarded the troops themselves, they were in very good order and well behaved; but from the remarks I have made, regarding the general conduct of commanding officers of forces and divisions, they are too seldom seen at the head of their charge, to become masters of general combination and manœuvre. It is not likely, therefore, that in the face of an active and skilful enemy, they could act with credit, or do justice to those under them and to the army, which only requires able heads to direct their energies and discipline with effect. This, as I have already said, is a most essential object, to which Commanders-in-chief ought to direct their particular attention, both by precept and example.

8. It was remarked, at this time, that the more frequent a regular exercise of a company of Golundauze,—the first formed on this side, had given them a decided superiority over the

European artillery then at Poonah,—a circumstance for which there ought not to have been any grounds ; and I did hear it rumoured, not long since, that the Golundauze battalion, at Ahmednuggur, had acquired a high degree of proficiency ; but, I was disappointed that this meed of praise should not have been also awarded to the European battalion of artillery at that station. I, however, gave you an example of the 2d 9th regt. in 1806 and 1807, at Baroda, where it unquestionably surpassed the two European regiments, then stationed there. Remembering, as I do with pleasure, the zeal, activity, and skill of the Native Adjutant of that battalion—Shaikh Adam, who most ably supported the indefatigable exertions of his principal, I was grieved to see, the other day, the ravages which time and reduced circumstances had made on this fine fellow—now a pensioner—who must have served the State nearly 50 years.

9. I wish it was the practice here, as it is at Madras, to give to distinguished Native officers some mark of the esteem of the Government, either as horse or palanquin allowance and a dress of honour, and they should be invited to attend all levees and on all public occasions, and treated with every respect. How much more interesting and gratifying would such an object be to the servants of the State, both European and Native, than those portly Bombay residents, who are invited to fill the Government Palace, and who have never been deprived of a morsel of food, or moved one foot in the public cause. When this essential point has been considered by our high authorities, I trust, that such men will not be permitted to obtain introductions, and the gallant, high spirited, and distinguished Native soldier continue to be excluded and neglected.

10. I would, therefore, hope, that they will no longer be left without support ; and rejoiced would I have been, and will be, to meet some of my old companions in arms (such as I remember Shaikh Adam) at Parell, in a handsome honorary dress ; and this venerable and intrepid old soldier would have done credit to it. When the Native soldiers of this army see, that, in their latter days, they have the attainment of distinction and honour placed before them, the Government may rely on their energy, fidelity, and devotion : and let it be remembered, that these men have mainly contributed to establish our ascendancy, and that they also maintain it, as well as the honour of the

RED COAT.

Bombay, 10th April, 1831.

THE INDIA HOUSE AND WAREHOUSES.

On the 13th May, 1808, in estimating the value of the assets of the East India Company, as they would stand on the 1st of March, 1809, the Accountant-General of the Company stated the value of the East India House and Warehouses, at £1,100,000; and said, an addition is made to the value of the East India House and Warehouses, by reason of the sum of £27,600, which will be expended for building in the course of this year, which is included in the estimate of receipts and disbursements to the 1st of March, 1809. And, on the 19th, the first select committee of the Commons on the affairs of the East India Company examined Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq., the Surveyor of the Company, as follows;—"Have you surveyed the East India House and the Warehouses, for the purpose of fixing a value on them?"—"I have not critically surveyed the whole of them; but, I have a general knowledge of them, and have the plans and dimensions of each."

"At the end of last year, you put a value of £1,072,400, upon the East India House, the Warehouses, and other buildings belonging to the East India Company; how came you to affix that value?"—"In the year 1807, I followed the valuation that had been made by Mr. Holland, my predecessor in the Company's service; adding to it, the sums that had been laid out in purchases and new buildings in the current year, I have since compared that value with the Company's Warehouses and other buildings in different parts; and, find it so near to my own judgment of it, that I again took the same rule in the year 1808, upon which the return of £1,072,400 was made."

"Supposing that you were placed between two parties, to say what one should pay and the other receive as the value of the buildings in question, what would be the sum that you would place it at?"—"The sum I have mentioned in my return."

On the 21st of August, 1833, the Accountant-General of the Company made an estimate of the value of the effects appertaining to the Company, on the 1st of May, 1833, in which he stated the value of the East India House and Warehouses, as computed by the Company's Surveyor, in reference to their present occupation, at 1,294,318*l*.

On the 22d of July, 1834, the Accountant-General made an estimate of the value of the effects appertaining to the Company, on the 1st of May, 1834, in which he stated the value of

the East India House and Warehouses, as computed by the Company's Surveyor, at the sum of 642,200*l.*; so that, in one year, this item has been reduced 652,118*l.*, or to less than one-half of what it stood at when made over to the Crown. Has more than half-a-million sterling been actually realized for the Warehouses sold?

THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF KABUL.

Fort William, Political Department, 16th Nov., 1835.

The Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to direct the following paper, describing the trade of Kabul, to be published for general information:—

Kabul, the capital city of an extensive kingdom, is not only the centre of a large internal traffic, but enjoying eminent advantages of locality, ought to possess the whole of the carrying trade between India and Turkistan. A trade has ever existed between India and Afghanistan, the latter deriving from the former, a variety of commodities foreign to the produce of its own soil, climate, and manufactures, while she has little to return beyond fruits of native growth. Afghanistan is dependant upon India for articles indispensable for the convenience of her inhabitants, and the carrying on of her few manufactures, as fine calicos, indigo, spices, drugs, &c. Of late years, the introduction of British manufactured goods, as fine calicos, muslins, chintzes, shawls, &c., has produced a new æra in this trade, superseding in great measure the inferior importations, as to quality, from India, and the more expensive fabrics from Kashmir. The consumption of these manufactures at Kabul, although extensive and encreasing, will, from causes, have a limit, but to what extent they might be transmitted to the markets of Turkistan, cannot be so easily defined. At the same time that British manufactured goods have found their way to Kabul, so have also Russian, and, what is singular, even British manufactured goods may be found at Kabul, which have been imported from Bokhara.

The anarchy reigning in Afghanistan for a long period, and the ambiguous political relations of the several petty governments at the present time established in it, have not been favorable to the prosecution of its commerce, yet it would appear that, during the last few years, the trade of Kabul has considerably encreased, the Custom House of Kabul, under the Suddozie Princes, being farmed for only 25,000 rupees per

annum, and that of Ghazni, for only 7,000 rupees per annum, whereas, the last year, (1834) the former was farmed for one lac and 40,000 rupees, and the latter for 80,000 rupees,—while the duties levied are at the same rate, viz., a *chabalek*,* or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., *ad valorem*. With respect to the value of the trade of Kabul, it may be observed that there are six points within its territories where duties on merchandize are levied, viz., Kabul, Ghazni, Bamian, Charreekar, Loghur, and Jalalabad. The transit duties at these several places, in 1834, were farmed as follows:—

<i>Kabul.</i>				
140,000	<i>multiplied by</i>	40=5,600,000—12	Rs. per £ Sterling	£ 466,666
<i>Ghazni.</i>				
80,000	„	40=3,200,000—12		266,666
<i>Bamian.</i>				
50,000	„	40=2,000,000—12		166,666
<i>Charreekar.</i>				
10,000	„	40= 400,000—12		33,333
<i>Loghur.</i>				
6,000	„	40= 240,000—12		20,000
<i>Jalalabad.</i>				
22,000	„	40 480,000—12		40,000
298,000	{	Total Amount of Duties.	Value of Merchandize.	{ £993,331

This table only correctly shews the amount of benefit to the State derived from direct duties on merchandize, as duties are levied on the same goods frequently at two places, as at Ghazni and Kabul, &c., yet when it is considered that the farmers of them reap, or expect to reap, a profit, and that smuggling to a very great extent prevails, while there is a constant evasion of payment of duty through favor, power, or other circumstances; the calculation that the trade of Kabul with her neighbours may be of the value of one million sterling, is likely to fall short of, rather than to exceed, the truth. Of this sum, 200,000*l.*, will be the value of its trade with Turkistan.

The opening of the navigation of the Indus, and the establishment of British factories at Mithankot cannot fail to have a salutary effect in increasing the extent and facility of commercial transactions between India and Kabul, and of inducing a much larger consumption of British manufactured goods both in Kabul and Turkistan. Perhaps, no spot could have been selected for a mart on the Indus, offering equal advantages with Mithankot, being at once the key to the rivers of the Punjab, and the

* Viz., one in forty.

point nearly at which the merchandize of India is at the present day transmitted to Afghanistan by the medium of the Lohani merchants. It was no trivial point gained, that, by the selection, a great portion of the extended trade will be confined to them, as the limited trade is now. Independently of the wisdom of causing no unnecessary innovation in the established usages and practices of a people, the commercial Lohani tribes may be expected to lend every assistance to measures, which decrease their labors and lengthened journeys, and encrease, consequently, their gains. They have long engrossed the trade between Kabul and Multan, and the monopoly was and is due to their integrity, valor, and industry. No other men could travel, even in Kafilas, from Kabul to Darband. The Lohanis pass, *vi et armis*, and as they pay no duties on the road, and as the camels (the beasts of burthen employed) are their own property, no other traders can afford to bring or carry merchandize at so cheap a rate, and they have, therefore, no competitors in the markets they frequent, able to undersell them. Moreover, at Kabul and Ghazni, on account of being Afghans, and in conformity to ancient right or indulgence, they pay duties on a lower scale than other individuals. But the Lohanis, a patient and persevering class of men, accustomed to a regular routine of trade, are, from their habits, little likely to embark in any new speculations, unless encouraged and invited to do so. Their caution, and, perhaps, apathy, cause them to form their investments of such goods as they know will sell, and by no means of such as may sell—seeming to prefer a certain, but small profit, to a larger, but doubtful one. These reasons, I apprehend, account for the non-appearance of very many articles of British and Indian produce and manufactures in the Kabul market, while many articles are found there brought from Russia *via* Bokhara, which might be procured better in quality, and cheaper in price, from India. .

In proportion to the extent and variety in the assortment of goods at Mithankot will, of course, be the facility of introducing and disposing of them. At Qandahar, whose commerce is very short of that of Kabul, but whose merchants, generally, proceed to Bombay where there is no want of allurements to purchase from deficiency in the abundance, variety and display of goods, there are an infinity of articles to be found, which are in vain sought for at Kabul. Of the commodities of India, and manufactures of Britain, which would find sale in Afghanistan and Turkistan, the former are well known, and would

remain as at present, the demand being only increased as spices, indigo, muslin, fine sugar, drugs, &c., were diminished in price, by the additional facilities which would be given to commerce, but, of the latter, a great variety of new articles might be introduced—chintzes, fine calicos, muslins, shawls, &c., of British manufacture, have now become fashionable, and investments of broad-cloth, velvet, paper, cutlery, china-ware, gold and silver lace, gold thread, buttons, needles, sewing silks and cotton thread, iron bars, copper, tin, brass and quicksilver, iron and steel wire, looking glasses, with a multitude of various little articles conducive to comfort and convenience would be readily disposed of. It is singular, that not a sheet of English manufactured writing paper can be found in the bazar of Kabul, while Russian foolscap, of coarse inferior quality, abounds, and is generally employed in the public departments.

It may not be improper to enumerate some of the articles which form the bulk of the exports from Russia to Bokhara, specifying such, thereof, as find their way to Kabul, the exact amount of the Russian exports to Bokhara, if an object to be ascertained, can be found by reference to the *Petersburgh Gazettes*, if accessible, in which they are printed:—

MANUFACTURED GOODS, &c.

Broad cloth re-exported to Kabul in large quantities—Fine linens and calicos—Silk goods re-exported to Kabul in large quantities—Velvets, ditto, ditto, ditto—Chintzes, rarely to Kabul—Sewing thread and silk—Gold and silver lace re-exported to Kabul—Gold and silver thread re-exported to Kabul—Needles re-exported to Kabul—Steel and copper wire re-exported to Kabul—Leather of Bulgar re-exported to Kabul—Paper re-exported to Kabul—China ware rarely to Kabul—Glass Ware—Cutlery—Loaf sugar, very rarely—Iron in bars—Steel in bars—Tin in plates—Copper in plates re-exported to Kabul—Brass re-exported to Kabul—Quicksilver re-exported to Kabul—Cochineal re-exported to Kabul—Tea re-exported to Kabul—Honey—Wax, white and yellow.

In glancing over this imperfect list, it will be obvious, that many of the articles of Russian manufacture most largely imported to Kabul, *viz* Bokhara, ought to be superseded by similar ones from Bombay. From Orenburgh, the point whence traffic between Russia and Bokhara is principally conducted, there are 62 camel or kalla marches, and, from Bokhara to Kabul, thirty-five camel or kalla marches, being a total of ninety-seven camel or kalla marches, independent of halts. In the distance travelled, duties are levied at Khiva, Bokhara, Balkh, Muzzar, Khulam, Hybuk, Qunduz, Kahmerd, Sohghan, Bamiar, and Kabul. That the supplies from Bombay to Kabul, have been, hitherto, inadequate for the wants of the market, is in great measure owing to the sluggishness of the Afghan merchants; that they will cease to be so, may be hoped from the opening

of the navigation of the Indus, and the conversion of Mithankot into a mart, which will bid fair to become a second Bombay for the merchants of these countries.

Broad-cloth, largely imported from Bokhara, is a regular article of consumption at Kabul, being used for the chupkuns, kabahs, sinabunds, &c., of the opulent, as coverings to the holster pipes of the military, and as jackets for the disciplined troops. Dark colours are generally preferred, but blue, scarlet, and drab, are also in vogue, and fine and coarse qualities are alike saleable.

In fine linens and calicos, the Russian fabrics are unable to contend with British manufactures, at Kabul, either in quality or price, and some of the latter even find their way to Bokhara. Russian chintzes are esteemed more durable than British, as being of coarser texture, but with less elegant or fast colours, and, although occasionally brought to Kabul, afford no profit to induce farther speculations.

Silk goods which are brought to Kabul from Bokhara, of Russian manufacture, and in large quantities, would appear to have every chance of being superseded by better and cheaper importations from Mithankot or even Bombay, where certainly the fabrics of Bengal and China, if not England, must be abundant. Amongst a variety of modes in which silk goods are consumed at Kabul, permanent ones are in the under garments of both male and female inhabitants who can afford it. The colours most prized are red, blue, and yellow. Silk handkerchiefs of various colours, and even black ones would probably meet a ready sale, as would some articles of silk hosiery, as socks, and even stockings. Silk gloves, lace, ribbands, &c. might not be expected to sell, there being no use or idea of them. Kabul has its own silk manufacture, introduced some twenty-five years since, by artisans from Harat, under the patronage of Shah Mahmud. At present there are eighty eight looms in employment, each of which pays an annual tax to the state of twenty-three rupees. The articles manufactured are plain silks, called Kanavaiz—red, yellow, and purple. Durahes of slighter texture, less width, and of the same colours. Suja Khanee, of large and small width, a red ground with perpendicular white lines. Dushmals or handkerchiefs, black and red with white spots, bound by females round their heads, and Longhees Hummama or for the bath. Raw and thrown silks are imported from Bokhara, Qandahar, and Harat, and raw silk is procured from Tazhow, the districts of the Sufaid Koh, Koh

Daman, and the neighbourhood of Kabul: the thrown silk of Harat is preferred to that of Bokhara, and the latter to that of Qandahar, while silk thrown at Kabul from Native produce is preferred to all of them.

Velvets and satins, of Russian manufacture, are brought from Bokhara to Kabul, where there is a small but regular consumption. Velvets being employed sometimes for kabahs and to cover saddles, &c. This year the battalion soldiers were furnished with caps of velvet, all of Russian fabric. For kabahs, black velvet is most in request, but red and green are also used. Satins are employed sometimes to form articles of dress, most frequently as facings and trimmings.

Sewing threads and silks, I should suppose, would be as saleable at Kabul as at Bokhara, but I have never observed any of European manufacture here. They are brought from Bombay to Hyderabad, and may be seen in the shops there.

Gold and silver lace is brought from Bokhara to Kabul of Russian manufacture in large quantities: they are also brought from India, both of Indian and British manufacture. The quantity brought from Bokhara exceeds that brought from India.

Steel and copper wire very largely exported from Russia to Bokhara, is introduced at Kabul. I am not aware of the uses or extent of consumption of these articles, but the former, I believe, is used for musical instruments. Leather, Churm of Bulgar, is brought from Bokhara to Kabul, of Russian preparation, and in large quantities, being consumed in the construction of military and riding coats, horse furniture and mattarrahs or flaskets for holding water, which every horseman considers a necessary part of his equipments. Leather is also largely prepared at Kabul, and hides are imported from Bajore Peshawar, &c. Paper of Russia fabric is brought from Bokhara to Kabul in very large quantities, and is much in demand. It is of foolscap size and of stout inferior quality, and both white and blue in colour, as well as both glazed and unglazed. The blue glazed paper is preferred, unglazed paper being even submitted to the operation of glazing at Kabul. Quantities of Russian paper, both glazed and unglazed, are annually exported from Kabul to Qandahar; at the latter place is also found ordinary white foolscap (perhaps brought from Bombay,) but which from the water-marks would appear to be of Portuguese fabric; the same article is also plentiful at Hyderabad, and may, perhaps, be manufactured at Daman. Paper for the Kabul market should be stout, to allow facility of crasure, and

on this account, and with reference to the nature of the ink employed, glazed paper is most prized, which is prepared by saturating the unglazed fabric in a composition of starch, and subsequently polishing it. No duty is paid on paper at Kabul.

China-ware is sometimes exported from Bokhara to Kabul, but generally of ordinary Chinese fabric. It is also in a certain demand, which is likely to encrease from the growing habit of tea drinking, &c. Articles of British China-ware are occasionally seen, but they have been brought (probably from Bombay) rather as presents than as objects for sale. In the same manner tea-trays and other conveniences are found. China-ware, stone-ware, and even the superior kinds of earthenware, would no doubt find a sale at Kabul, if the charges on their transmission from Bombay or Mithankot would allow of the speculation, but the articles should be of a solid nature, and fitted for the uses of the purchasers, as plates, dishes, basins, bowls, tea-pots, tea-cups, jugs, &c. China-ware, as well as being in quest for use, is employed for ornament and display, every room in a respectable house, having its shelves furnished with sets of basins, bowls, &c. &c., and these are generally of the coarse fabric of Kabul. China-ware being scarce and too high in price. The earthen-ware of Kabul manufacture is very indifferent, although the country abounds with excellent materials.

Glass-ware exported from Russia to Bokhara is not brought to Kabul for sale, nor is any of British manufacture to be found, although many articles applicable to ordinary and useful purposes, would probably sell. To Hyderabad, imports from Bombay are in a greater or less degree made, and glass decanters, with drinking glasses, are common in the shops. During the last five or six years attempts have been made, generally by Persians, to establish a glass manufactory at Kabul, but the success has not been complete in a profitable point of view. The articles fabricated are bottles, drinking glasses, &c., the glass made is slight and not very clear, but upon the whole of tolerable quality.

Cutlery of Russian manufacture, exported to Bokhara, is not brought to Kabul, nor has English cutlery ever been a subject of trade there. Hyderabad, and also Qandahar, derive many articles of cutlery from Bombay, as razors, scissors, clasp-knives, &c., which would no doubt as readily sell at Kabul. These are manufactured at Kabul of inferior kinds, and of more esteemed

quality at Chahar Bagh of Lughman, but they are still indifferent articles.

Loaf-sugar largely imported from Russia to Bokhara is rarely brought to Kabul, where are manufactures of a coarse article prepared from the finer raw sugars imported from India, from which also sugar candies are prepared. In the districts west of Jalalabad, as Chahar Bagh and Balla Bagh, the sugar cane is extensively cultivated and the products in sugar and goor to a large amount are disposed of at Kabul, but whether from circumstances of soil, climate, cultivation, or preparation, (more probably the latter) both the cane and its produce are inferior articles. Sugars also find their way to Kabul from Peshawar, where the plant thrives better or is cultivated with more attention, and the products, consequently, are of a richer and finer grain than those of Jalalabad. The sugars of India are exported from Kabul to Bokhara to a limited extent, but no British loaf-sugar has ever arrived at Kabul, and the experiment remains untried whether it might be profitably carried to Bokhara, or be able to compete with that of Russian manufacture at that city, where, from the universal habit of tea drinking it is in general demand and consumption. The chances are in its favor, but certainly were the communications as they might and ought to be, between India and Kabul and Turkistan, the latter, or at least her provinces south of the Oxus, ought not to be dependent for Saccharine products on Russia.

Iron in bars, largely exported from Russia to Bokhara, does not find its way to Kabul, nor does iron of British produce, although exported from Bombay to Kalat of Bilochistan and Quandahar. Kabul derives its iron from the mines of Bajore, and re-exports it to Turkistan generally in the form of horse-shoes, large quantities of which are annually sent over the Hindu Hosh mountains from Charreekar of Kohistan. Iron is not abundant at Kabul, and high priced, one and a half seer of unwrought iron selling for the current rupee, and for the same sum half the quantity (three Charruks) of wrought iron.

Steel of Russian fabric exported to Bokhara is not introduced at Kabul, which independently of her own manufactures derives supplies of Indian steel via Peshawar and Multan, and British steel from Bombay via Quandahar.

Tin-plates or white iron is largely brought to Bokhara from Russia, but not re-exported thence to Kabul. This article is exported from Bombay to Quandahar, where there are several dokans or shops of whitesmiths.

Copper in plates and bars very extensively exported from Russia to Bokhara, is also largely exported from the latter place to Kabul, where there is a constant and important consumption of it, for the ordinary household utensils of the inhabitants, for the copper coinage of the Government and for other various purposes. Copper from Bombay is largely introduced into Sindh, Bilochistan, and more to Quandahar. Whether it might be profitably brought to Kabul will be best determined by the prices obtained for it there. New unwrought copper is retailed for eight rupees the seer Kabul, wrought or fashioned into vessels eleven rupees Kahum, broken copper purchased by the mint at seven rupees the seer. Notwithstanding the existence of copper in many of the mountains of Afghanistan and Bilochistan, there is not a single mine worked in them, or indeed in any region between the Indus and the Euphrates, the Persians deriving their copper via Erzerum from Asia Minor, the Uzbeks and partially the Afghans from Russia, while Quandahar and the maritime provinces of Sindh and Bilochistan are supplied from Bombay.

Brass exported from Russia to Bokhara, is sparingly introduced into Kabul, where there is a limited but constant consumption of it in the ornaments of horse furniture, military arms, and equipments, bells for the necks of camels, pestles, mortars, &c. &c., occasionally for the casting of guns. Brass utensils are little used by Mahomedans, but largely by Hindus, and these are brought prepared to Kabul from the Panjab.

Quicksilver is exported from Russia to Bokhara and thence to Kabul, and is employed to plate looking-glasses, in medicines, &c., its consumption is but limited, and it is also brought from India.

Cochineal exported from Russia to Bokhara is brought thence to Kabul, where its consumption is by the silk-dyers. It sells for seventy rupees Kahum the ma'nd Tabrizee, or two and a half charruks of Kabul.

Tea is exported largely from Russia to Bokhara of a kind called there "Khoosh booe;" this is rarely brought to Kabul, but large quantities of ordinary kinds of black and green tea are brought there from Bokhara, which seem to be imported from China via Khokan and Yargand. A superior kind of tea called "Bankah" is sometimes to be procured at Kabul, but not as an article for sale. The consumption of tea will, in process of time, be very considerable at Kabul, the habit of drinking it being a growing one. At Quandahar it does not prevail, and

tea, I believe, is seldom or ever carried there for sale. As a beverage it is also nearly unknown in Bilochistan and Sindh. It is considered cheap at Kabul at six rupees the charruk, or one fourth of a seer.

Honey and wax exported largely from Russia to Bokhara are not introduced to Kabul, which is plentifully supplied with excellent qualities of these articles from its native hills, as those of Bungsh, Khonur and the Sufaid Koh range.

The trade between Russia and Bokhara yields to the Government of the latter a yearly revenue of forty thousand tillahs, collected from the Kaffilas passing to and fro. As Khiraj or duty is levied at the rate of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, the whole amount of the trade will not be less than 1,600,000 tillahs, or about 12,500,000 rupees—a large excess to the amount of trade between Kabul and Bokhara, which would seem to be about 2,500,000 rupees.

The merchants of Kabul have many of them commercial transactions with Russia itself, and their agents or gomashahs are resident at Orenberg and Astrakan, while their intercourse with India seems to exist rather from necessity than choice. The reason for the traffic of Kabul, inclining towards Russia for articles of European fabric, may, perhaps be discovered in the remoteness from it of any great mart for British manufactures. Bombay, until lately, the nearest being to be reached by sea, if via Karáchi Bunder, or through countries unknown even by name here, if by a land route from Hyderabad. Sea voyages are generally much dreaded, and a journey to Bombay is seldom performed by an inhabitant of Kabul, unless as a consequence of one of the last and most desperate acts of his life, the pilgrimage to Mecca. It may also in part be ascribed to the comparative facility and safety of the communications between Kabul and Bokhara, which, excepting one or two points, are tolerably secure, while the rulers of the intermediate regions are content to levy moderate badij or duty upon merchandize, the governments of Bokhara being in this respect singularly lenient and liberal. The routes between Kabul and India are with the exception of the dreary and desolate one of the Gomul, impracticable to any Kafilah of whatever strength, and this can only be travelled by the Lohanis, who are soldiers as well as merchants. But these being also a pastoral community, for the convenience of their flocks, make but one visit to India during the year, and the route is closed except at the periods of their passage and return. The Lohani born and nurtured in the wilderness, and

inured from infancy to hardship and danger, will encounter from custom the difficulties of the Gomul route, but the merchant of Kabul shrinks from them, and the route is likely ever to be monopolized by the Lohanis, and never to become a general one for the merchants of Kabul. The intercourse between Kabul and India would be exceedingly promoted by opening the anciently existing high road from Kabul to Multan, &c. via Bungush and Bannu. This route is very considerably shorter, leads chiefly through a level fertile and populous country, is practicably at all seasons of the year, and no doubt could be rendered safe were the governments on the Indus and of Kabul to co-operate.

The traders of Russia appear very accurately to study the wants and convenience of the people with whom they traffic, and to adapt their exports accordingly. The last year (1834) a species of Russian chintz was brought as an experiment from Bokhara to Kabul. It was of an extraordinary breadth and of a novel pattern, and was sold for three rupees the yard; in like manner was brought nankah, or linen, stamped with chintz patterns, and the readiness with which these articles were disposed of, will probably induce larger exports. The last article is one calculated to supplant the present large importations of British chintzes or stamped calicos. The advantage of superior machinery enabled the skilful and enterprising artisans of Great Britain to effect a memorable revolution in the commerce of Asia, and their white cottons and printed calicos have nearly driven from its markets the humbler manufacturers of India. Slight cotton fabrics are, of course, eminently calculated for so sultry a climate as that of India, but less so, perhaps, for one so variably in temperature as that of Afghanistan. Its inhabitants, while from necessity they clothe themselves in calicos, will naturally prefer the better fabrics of Britain, but if they were offered linens of equally fine web and beauty of printed patterns, there can be no doubt which would be selected. It is not improbable, but the sooner or later, manufacturers of flax and hemp will in some measure supersede those of cotton for general use in Afghanistan.

I shall close these remarks which principally turn on the trade between Russia and Kabul via Bokhara, by observing that the Russian merchants so nicely study the wants and even disposition of the people with whom they traffic, that multitudes of the inhabitants of Kabul are to be seen with chupans of

432 *The Compensation of the Company's Servants at Canton.*

nankah on their backs, actually got up and sewn at Orenberg —while all the shops in the city may be searched in vain for a single button of British or, indeed, any other manufacturer, when one, two, or three, or more, are required for the dress of every individual, as substitutes for which they are compelled to use thread simply twisted into a spherical shape.

(A true copy)

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE COMPENSATION OF THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS AT CANTON.

On the 27th of November, 1833, the Court of Directors, resolved,—“ That, having taken into consideration the situation in which the members of the China factory will be placed, by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, the following arrangement be adopted :— that, in virtue of the authority given, by the 113th section of the act of the 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, an offer of transfer to the civil establishment of India, be made to each of the civil servants on the China establishment; that, such of those servants as shall accept that offer shall be entitled to annuities from the Company, of the amount allowed by the Civil Service Annuity Funds, viz., 1,000*l.*, provided that the aggregate residence abroad, in the service, as members of the China factory and as Indian servants shall not, in any case, be less than twenty-two years; and, that, in consideration of the present and prospective loss sustained by the China servants, through the change of the scene of their service, the amount of fine and subscription, which, if they were members of the Indian Annuity Fund they would be called upon to pay, upon becoming annuitants, be not required from them.”

The real effect of this resolution was that a corrupt Company of jobbers in India Stock having bargained with the Grants and orator Macaulay for a clause in an Act of Parliament by virtue of which Astell and Co. of Leadenhall Street, tea-dealers, were empowered to transfer young Astell and the rest of their sons, who had been buying tea for them at Canton, into the civil service of the British empire in Hindostan !!! and to put some cash into their pockets. The Directors' sons had lived in Canton, therefore, they were qualified to judge and govern India: and, because they were ruined as tea-dealers at Canton they were to become part of the dead weight which their Papas

impose upon Hindostan. No doubt, at this important sitting, all the Court was awake ; for it was to vote India gold into the pockets of their own sons—their late factors at Canton.

On the 27th of December, the Directors followed up their virtuous and disinterested resolve by a couple of short pithy paragraphs, to their own dear sons at Canton ; directing them how to get rid of their clerks and servants ; saying,—“ It appears to us most probable that the tea inspectors will find beneficial employment in China, on their own account. In this view, we authorise you, upon their final relinquishment of our service, to present them with a gratuity, equal to one year’s service. You will discharge your clerks and factory-servants, and pay to them each, three months’ pay, as a gratuity.”

THE JAILS OF BENGAL.

Mr. James Hutchinson, surgeon on the Bengal establishment, and secretary to the medical board at Fort William, has politely forwarded to us a copy of his most interesting and philanthropic report of the 26th of June, 1835, on the medical management of the native jails throughout the territories subject to the governments of Fort William and Agra ; to which are added some observations on the principal diseases to which Native prisoners are subject ; the whole compiled, in a great measure, from documents in the office of the medical board.

We have long looked with suspicion towards the jails in India, and desired to obtain information respecting them ; but in vain. Dr. Hutchinson deserves the gratitude of every humane person for the labour and expense he has been at in publishing his most able report ; and it is to be hoped that what he has done will induce the government to incur the expense of publishing the whole of the communications on which his report is founded ; for no less than thirty-one medical officers attached to civil stations, freely and cheerfully communicated valuable information on the much neglected subject ; and thus prove the means of alleviating the sufferings of an extensive and unfortunate class of persons ; for, considerably above fifty thousand persons are annually committed to the jails of Bengal ; many of whom perish before they can be brought to trial.

• From our own local knowledge of India, and from the evidence of A. D. Campbell, Esq., and other witnesses, we were so thoroughly impressed with a conviction that the state of the Jails of India ought to be investigated, that on the 22d of April,

1835, we addressed the Duke of Richmond, who was then chairman of a committee of the Lords on jails. On the 3d of May, his Grace replied, by an autograph note, saying,—“ I beg to inform you that the Committee of the House of Lords at present sitting, has not the power of inquiring into the state of the prisons in India.” Our next step was a letter to the East India Company, addressed to their Secretary, and dated the 5th of May, 1835; in which we said,—“ In the best governed States, the prisons require constant inspection, and extraordinary investigations; at present, the Peers of this Realm are inquiring into the state of the gaols of the Kingdom; if the Company has directed its attention to the gaols in India, the public is ignorant of the benevolent exertion; and, in ignorance of any adequate discharge of this duty, I take the liberty of stating my firm conviction that the gaols in India are scenes of misrule, crime, and suffering, in an uncommon degree. This unfavorable impression on my mind, is the result of inquiry, observation, and suffering; but, if the Court of Directors should think it erroneous, and condescend to reveal any document to correct it, I will have pleasure in examining it. At present, it is my duty to act on the knowledge I possess, and to propagate, to the utmost of my power, a most unfavorable idea of the state of the Company's prisoners.” A year has almost elapsed, but the Honorable Company, has not yet condescended to acknowledge the receipt of this letter; however, it remains on their records, and now the statement it contains is proved to be correct, by the Report of the Secretary of the Medical Board at Fort William.

The first thing which strikes our eye in Dr. Hutchinson's report is the horrible extent of the mortality of prisoners in some of the jails, during the year 1833; the per centage of which was as follows, in round numbers, Dinagepore 57½, Sherghottee 20½, Bancoorah 24½, Midnapore 21½. The average number of prisoners, during the four quarters of the year, and the number of deaths during the year, in each of these jails, was as follows:—

	<i>Prisoners.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Dinagepore - - - - -	349	202
Sherghottee - - - - -	103	131
Bancoorah - - - - -	529	130
Midnapore - - - - -	726	156

Total - - 2107 prisoners, of whom 619 died!

That is, in these four jails, out of each hundred prisoners, no less than thirty died in the course of the year! Let us bring

these charnel houses home to us, and imagine them to be here in London; and imagine the Court of Directors armed with power to commit two thousand of the citizens of London every year to jails which would destroy six hundred of them, before they could be brought to trial! Fortunately for the prisoners, Sir John Hobhouse himself has been in Newgate; therefore he can figure to himself the sensations of a high caste man arbitrarily cast into a prison where all is filth, disease, infection, and death. Most of the 261 victims who perished in the jails of Sherghottee and Bancoorah were not criminals but State prisoners, Coles who had been driven to resistance; indeed, throughout India, a great number of the prisoners are committed to jail merely for asserting their own rights, which the miserably tardy course of civil justice is insufficient to protect. The stations of Bancoorah and Sherghottee are not considered unusually unhealthy for Europeans; but the great mortality which prevailed in those jails is attributed to the number of prisoners who were committed to them from the hilly tracts of Chotah Nagpore and the surrounding country, during the campaigns against the Coles; for, amongst these unfortunate people, the proclivity to disease was great, and its course rapid and destructive. The year 1833 was not at all peculiar for the mortality of prisoners; it was but like other years.

The two Bengal presidencies contain 81 jail stations; in which jails, during the four quarters of the year 1833, the average strength was 39,658 prisoners, and the average admissions into jail hospitals was 12,293; the deaths were 2,028 by ordinary disease, and 585 by cholera morbus, making a total of 2,613 which is more than 6½ per cent. The jails of the Lower Provinces contained rather less than one-half of these prisoners; but the jail hospitals there admitted no less than 7,138 of the sick, of whom 1,864 died; that is more than 26 per cent. In the same year, the mortality of the Bengal army was, on 12,000 European troops 5½ per cent, and on 90,000 Native troops, scarcely more than one per cent.

TOUR IN THE COUNTRY OF THE COLES, IN 1834.

The Indian statesman is compelled to keep his eye as steadily fixed on the path of the Protestant missionary as the astronomer is, to direct his tube to the comet whose eccentric path he desires to trace. In the month of January, 1835, Messrs. Gogerly, Lacroix, Weittbrecht, and Hæberlin of Calcutta,

visited the western boundary of the country in which the Bengali language is understood. In 26 days they travelled 350 miles. After passing many miles through a dense jungle, they arrived at Ban Bishanpur; and visited the fort of the Rajah of the place, which is an immense pile of building, nearly all in a state of decay; formerly, it was a place of considerable strength. The outworks were formed of konkah, raised about 30 feet, surrounded with deep ditches. In the fort, 'idols' temples presented themselves on every side, all in honor of Vishnu. They were told that there are no less than 350 temples in the fort; and, that some of them are of great antiquity; they examined three that bore the date, equal to A. D. 1642. The present Rajah is a dependent of the East India Company; but, for 1,100 years, his ancestors were feudal Princes, and in the receipt of a large revenue; however, owing to various circumstances, the possessions of the family have gone to other hands, and the glory has departed from the house: the present Rajah retains the family titles, but none of the wealth. The missionaries visited every part of this large town, and said "never did we visit a place apparently so wholly given to idolatry: in some parts, the temples were actually more numerous than the houses."

Thence, the missionaries proceeded to Panchmura, a village in the midst of the jungles, infested with tigers, bears, and wolves. This is the commencement of the district in which the late Cole campaign was carried on. The people have a more warlike appearance than those of the other parts of Bengal. Bows, arrows, spears, axes, and swords, are seen in every direction; and, scarcely a man is to be found without having one or another in his possession.

At Raypur, they encamped on an open spot, on which an encounter took place between the British troops and the Coles, in which several Coles were slain. They say,—“In these parts, the people are poor and miserably wretched in appearance; both in their persons and habitations. Wood to any amount can be procured, merely for the labour of felling it; and a jungle-grass, excellent for thatching, can be had for the trouble of cutting it; but, the people are so abominably lazy, that they will rather remain in broken-down hovels, than an Englishman would grieve to be compelled to put his pigs in, than exert themselves to make their habitations water-tight and comfortable. In their persons, they are filthy in the extreme. Naturally of a sooty black colour, they add to their disagreeable

appearance by the accumulation of dirt on their bodies. Men, women, and children, with a few rags, which appeared never to have been washed since they left the weaver's hands, wrapped round their waists, and with their heads covered with a huge mass of clotted hair, would crawl out of their hovels, as we passed, gaze at us for a few moments, and then sit down to smoke, or lie down to sleep. However, in the village of Raypur, the people appeared in rather better circumstances; many of them could read, and appeared anxious to receive our books, and listen to the gospel. About eight miles from Ahminagur, we passed the gibbet on which Pratab-Sing was hung; he was one of the ring-leaders, in the late insurrection, under Ganga Narayan. A keen, north-westerly breeze blowing, made us almost imagine, when we awoke from a comfortable night's rest, that we had been transported to our native land; however, on leaving the tent, and seeing the half-naked and miserable inhabitants, the delusion immediately vanished, and the contrast appeared beyond expression great. On arriving at Kuttra, the Rajah of Supur came out and received us; he offered his assistance in procuring for us any refreshment the place could afford. He is a Rajput, and informed us that his ancestors had been the acknowledged Rajahs of the district for 51 generations, embracing a period of upwards of a thousand years. He is a shrewd, sensible man, and our conversation with him and his people was very interesting. He appeared particularly anxious to shew us hospitality, and commanded his people to provide every thing we required, and to charge the amount to him, and he would be happy to pay. Our servants and bearers were also invited to enjoy the same privilege. We thanked him for his kind offer; but, suspecting there was more politeness than sincerity intended, preferred paying for what we purchased: our bearers and servants thought rather differently on the subject, and saw no reason why they should not oblige the Raja, by accepting of his proffered bounty; therefore, unknown to us, they went to every shop in the place, and ate and drank sufficient for three days—little suspecting, that, after all they would be called upon to pay. In the morning, when we were starting, a whole host of people came, with their demands, which were resisted by the bearers, on the ground of the Raja's promise; and, after a great deal of quarrelling, they left without paying. At Gaurmath, we stopped for the day, in the expectation of finding a large population; but we were mistaken, for, it appeared, that, during the insurrection of

Ganga Narayan, the inhabitants finding themselves insecure from the ravages of his lawless gang, nearly all of them left their homes, and very few returned, the majority having settled elsewhere. On arriving here, we had the honor of receiving a letter from the Raja of Supur; after many salutations, it stated that our bearers had, by mistake, left Kutta without paying the poor shopkeepers, who would be great sufferers, unless the money were sent, which he felt assured we would immediately do. Of course, it was sent. During our journey from Gaur-nath to Bankurah, we distributed a number of tracts, at the different villages through which we passed; but, the people were so generally ignorant and wretchedly poor, that few could be found capable of reading. The native town of Bankurah is rather large; but, owing to the passing through of a regiment of Native Infantry, it was in a state of considerable confusion.—Crossed the Dummodah, and had an opportunity of observing the devastation produced by the inundation of last August. Immense portions of land, which was formerly fine alluvial soil, are now a bed of sand, with a channel cut in it for a newly formed arm of the river to flow. It was here that several hundred men, women, and children, together with a vast number of cattle, were swept away by the torrent, and met a watery grave. Oh! that these calamities, which have, within the last few years, visited Bengal, might be sanctified to the conversion of the people. By the inundations of 1832, 1833, and 1834, in Bengal and Orissa, not less than 40,000 lives were lost; besides, perhaps, three times that number of cattle. Daignagar is, literally “A Place of Tanks,” there being upwards of twenty, in less than half a-mile all surrounded with three rows of noble palm-trees; and, some have rows of tamarind-trees, likewise. This place is rather populous; and, a great proportion of the people are employed in the manufacture of lac-dye.”

THE STATE OF SOCIETY AT FUTTYGHUR, IN 1822.

It is an old and true saying, that, of all wild beasts a tyrant is the most ferocious, and of all tame animals a slave is the most base. The traveller, after having compassed the whole world, cannot select more striking specimens of the tyrant and the slave than in British India. There, the foreigner forbids the native to look at his august presence, even when he is sitting in a public court of justice, administering that scarce commodity according to length of his own foot; and when the

magistrate is about to pay a visit or take an airing, his fore-runners precede him a mile and stop all cattle, that they may not incommode the Sahib with dust; other chobdars, proclaiming the name, titles, and dignity of the approaching factor, warn pedestrians to stand still, at the sides of the road, to turn their faces away from the august presence, and to salaam to their Lord! enforcing their atrocious mandates by laying on lustily on all who come in their way—scarcely respecting age or even sex. The jail gang of this functionary presents the contrast to his Honor the Judge; it contains men of high caste incarcerated at his will, flogged in violation of law, and employed at his whim. But, the subject is too disgusting and too soul-rending to be dwelt upon; it harrows up our indignation too painfully.

In turning over the leaves of a scrap-book of the late General Hardwicke, at the British Museum, we met with the following note, which gives so very graphic and true a view of the state of society in India, that we present it to our readers, as a public and authentic document, though not rotting with the archives of India in the Company's House.

Fattyghur, the 19th of January, 1822.—To Major-General Hardwicke,—My dear General, Both you and Mr. P. talk of going home at the end of this year: but, you have a leap to take that will be a sad shake to both large and small fortunes. May success be with you. You see how this poor dead-and-alive creature, Wright, annoys us all, both publicly and privately. I have never done any thing to offend him, that he should annoy me: and he can only annoy me by hampering the public service. But, it is reported, I know not with what truth, that some luckless lady asked Mrs. Wright when she proposed making up her baby-linen. This set her into hysterics, and the society has been unhinged ever since. She is a very amiable woman, and the sauciness of the question must have been very mortifying; for, the poor lady is pining to have a child. But, why a man of sense should be offended, and carry his indignation so far that he will not lend a prisoner, for any purpose however useful, I cannot see. Even those I get from Mr. Ewen, he will not let into his jail; so, the poor creatures are starving on the plain. Do, pray, make him give us, or get us, some prisoners, independent of him, and make him report if I abuse the trust. He has 500 men here, and he is doing next to nothing with them. Ever faithfully yours,

THOMAS PENSON.

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Minutes of Evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1835.

ROBERT WILLIAM HAY, ESQ., CALLED IN, AND EXAMINED.

1. You are Under Secretary of State of the Colonies, are you not?—I am.

2. Will you inform the Committee what steps have been taken by the Government to carry into effect the recommendations of the Committee on Colonial Military Expenditure?—The Committee are aware that the greater part of these recommendations relate to prospective reductions, which apply, in most instances, to distant quarters of the world. All that could be done, therefore, in most cases, was to send out provisional instructions, and I understand the Treasury have recently issued a Minute calling the attention of the departments under their control, to the Resolutions which relate to the different branches of the public service. As far as relates to the department of the Secretary of State, I may state to the Committee, taking the Resolutions in the order in which they stand, that with reference to the Fifth, an arrangement has been made at Gibraltar, which, although not precisely enjoined, yet is in the spirit of this Resolution. The inspector of health has recently come home in a state of health which renders it unlikely he will be able to return, and the Lieutenant Governor has been instructed, in case of a vacancy occurring, to revert to the former practice, by which the charge of inspecting the quarantine was left to the senior medical officer of the garrison. By the Ninth Resolution it is recommended, that the present amount of force in the Ionian Islands should be diminished by one regiment, whenever the military defences of Corfu should be completed. I have to state on this point, that since the last meeting of this Committee an engineer officer of experience and great local knowledge has been sent out to Corfu to report upon the extent to which the military works there ought to be carried, and on the amount of the future expense: that report is now under the consideration of the Government. But in the meantime it may be right that I should inform the Committee, as it is a measure which will advance the object which their Resolution had in view, that the Lord High Commissioner who is going out to the Ionian Islands has been instructed to organize an Ionian battalion in the islands: into the details of the scheme I cannot enter, because the measure has only very recently been decided upon; of course it will not have the effect

of facilitating any immediate reduction of the forces in that quarter. With regard to the Tenth Resolution, I presume it is known to the Committee that Major General Sir Howard Douglas, who is going out to the Ionian Islands as Lord High Commissioner, has also been appointed to the command of the troops. The staff in that quarter is also to be reduced to the scale recommended by the Committee. In conformity with the object aimed at in the Thirteenth Resolution of the Committee, a proposition was last year made to the Ionian government to commute for a given sum the various charges which they have paid hitherto under different heads for the military protection of the islands. The agreement by which this commutation is to be effected, has not as yet been finally concluded, but the sum to be paid by the Ionian government will probably be 35,000*l.* a year, and its appropriation be brought annually under the revision of Parliament. With regard to the Twentieth Resolution, it is right that I should observe, that at the time when the Committee last sat it depended upon the result of a reference to the island whether a regiment could not be dispensed with from Ceylon. It has been found impossible to reduce the force; for, independent of the ordinary duties of the island, a degree of discontent has been created among some classes in the island by the abolition of forced labour, which made it inexpedient to withdraw any part of the force. I am not aware that there are any other points adverted to in the Resolutions upon which I have any thing further to state.

3. What is the order in which it is proposed to examine the Returns which have been prepared for the Committee?—It would be most convenient to the Colonial Office, and would not, I apprehend, be otherwise to the Committee, that the colonies should be taken in the following order: in the first instance, the Australian provinces; from thence to proceed to the North American, and then to conclude with the West Indies and the Mauritius. The Returns are all to be found in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee, and of course it will be for the Committee to suggest, should any additional Returns be wanted.

4. Be good enough to inform the Committee the names of the governors, former and present, their salaries and emoluments?—Captain Phillip was the first governor of New South Wales, who went out in 1788, and who appears to have enjoyed a salary of 1,000*l.* a year; to him succeeded Captain Hunter, with a salary of 1,800*l.* a year the next governor was

Captain King, appointed in 1806, with a salary of 2,000*l.* a year; Captain Bligh was the next, enjoying the same salary; to him succeeded Colonel M'Quarrie, in 1810, who enjoyed the same salary, with appointments on the staff, amounting to above 1,000*l.* a year; the next governor was Sir Thomas Brisbane, appointed in 1821, whose salary did not exceed 2,000*l.* a year in the outset, but who was also appointed Major General on the staff; his salary was increased in the year 1824 to 2,500*l.*, with an additional salary from the Colonial Fund, making in the whole 4,801*l.*; to him succeeded General Darling, in 1825, whose pay and emoluments altogether amounted to 5,363*l.*; and when General Bourke, the present governor, went out, his salary was fixed at 5,000*l.* per annum, without any other emoluments whatsoever.

5. Has the governor a house provided for him?—There is a government-house in Sydney, but it has been for some years past in such a dilapidated state, that the governor has been obliged to reside at Paramatta, which is 16 miles distant from Sydney. General Darling went out to New South Wales in 1825; he was empowered to take measures for repairing this house, or to build a new one; but it appeared to him that other public buildings were more urgently required, and they were undertaken in preference; he residing out of the town. Since General Bourke went out, it has been decided that the government-house shall be commenced, for the building of which necessary estimates have been sent home, and agreed upon by the Treasury, the funds arising from the sale of land in the town. The governor will then give up the residence at Paramatta, and be confined to one house in town.

6. Has not the governor also 292*l.* a year, unattached pay?—Yes, he has.

7. Then the arrangement that he is to have 5,000*l.* a year for his allowance, does not exclude his unattached pay as a general officer?—No; in no case.

8. You do not consider, then, that the arrangement has been departed from?—In no degree.

Q How is the rent of the house at Paramatta paid for?—It is Government property, and will be disposed of for public purposes.

10. Now, will you answer the same question with respect to the governors of Van Dieman's Land?—The first lieutenant-governor was Colonel Collins, who was appointed in the year 1804, with a salary of 450*l.* a year. Colonel Collins died in

1810, and was succeeded by Lieut. Lord, Captain Murray, Colonel Greils, until Lieut.-Colonel Davey assumed the Government in 1813. During the greater part of this period, a salary of 450*l.* per annum was also provided on the Parliamentary Estimates, for another lieutenant-governor at Port Dalrymple, on the northern side of the island. Colonel Sorel was appointed governor in 1817, with a salary of 800*l.* a year, which in January 1823, was raised to 1,500*l.*, and in 1824 to 2,500*l.* Colonel Arthur, the present governor, was appointed in 1824, with a salary of 1,500*l.*, which in 1825, was raised to 2,500*l.*, which is his present salary. Colonel Arthur enjoys no other emolument, except an allowance in lieu of forage for three horses, and provisions in kind, and an allowance of fuel and light. I have thus given the list of the Governors of Van Dieman's Land.

11. By the Returns of the effective force in the Australian provinces in 1833, it appears that the total was 2,107, which is 303 less than the preceding year?—It is so.

12. Can you account for that diminution?—The amount of troops in the Australian provinces is subject to fluctuation, as from thence, at certain periods, the embarkation of a regiment for India takes place.

13. Since these Returns were printed, an additional force has been applied for, and has been given to New South Wales; can you state the reason for that?—On his arrival in the colony, General Bourke made such earnest representations to the Secretary of State, as to the necessity of an increased force, that in December 1833 it was decided to send out another regiment, and the 50th has accordingly been dispatched there by successive detachments. The whole amount of the force in the Australian provinces is about 2,864 men.

14. That includes the whole?—Yes; I apprehend the whole regiment has by this time reached the colony.

15. Can you give any information to the Committee respecting the force which is settled as the body-guard at Sydney?—The governor's body-guard was instituted by Captain King in 1809, and consisted originally of seven soldiers, who were taken from the ordinary military force on the spot, to whom was granted the difference between their regimental pay and the pay of dragoons; this increased pay and the expense of their clothing being charged upon the colonial revenue. The Secretary of State, at a later period, objected to this guard, and he was, induced to allow its continuance upon the representa-

tion that a certain number of mounted men was necessary as expresses, and to attend the governor upon his journies into the interior; and General Bourke was instructed, when he went out in 1831, to consider the propriety of reducing the governor's body-guard, and his attention was called to the subject by the late Secretary of State. It appears, however, by a despatch which was received in December last from General Bourke, that he had taken measures for abolishing the body-guard, and for substituting mounted orderlies in lieu of that force; but, as it appears, that this arrangement will not be attended with any economy, instructions have been sent out to General Bourke to get rid of that force altogether.

16. The mounted orderlies?—Yes; which have been employed as substitutes for the governor's body-guard.

17. What is the amount of the governor's body-guard?—At one period it amounted to twelve men and two serjeants, at an expense of 430*l.* a year.

18. What was the amount in the year 1834?—The expense of the mounted orderlies, we find by the last accounts to amount to 450*l.*

19. The amount of force which you have stated, includes the troops at Van Dieman's Land and Swan River also, does it?—It has done so hitherto, but it is now intended, the troops which will be required for the service of Swan River should be detached from St. Helena, to which island a regiment is to be dispatched in the course of a very short time.

20. General Bourke reported that he had not sufficient force to send the troops from Swan River to New South Wales, did he not?—He did so; but Colonel Arthur felt more immediately the inconvenience arising from that, because the Swan River detachment was sent from Van Dieman's Land, and the communication between these points is very unfrequent and difficult to accomplish.

21. Can the actual distribution of the troops be furnished to the Committee?—Yes, up to the 1st of May 1834.

22. What penal settlements are now kept up in our Australian colonies?—They have been reduced to two; namely Norfolk Island, and what is called Tasman Peninsula, in Van Dieman's Land.

23. The amount of force for New South Wales has always been of the same description of troops, regular troops, has it?—Yes, with the exception that, on two occasions, veteran companies were raised for that particular service,

but, they have not been found to answer, and have been disbanded.

24. What is the mounted police at New South Wales?—The mounted police was originally established by Sir Thomas Brisbane, to check the outrages of the bushrangers; the police force is necessarily very large, and is paid by the colony.

25. What is the amount of the force?—They were increased by General Darling to 100 men.

26. There is no force of that description in Van Dieman's Land at all, is there?—There is no mounted police in that island.

27. What is the amount of the colonial revenue of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land?—The average in New South Wales is 130,000*l.* a year, and that of Van Dieman's Land about 80,000*l.* a year.

28. Is that the gross amount or the net amount?—The net revenue.

29. Is there any militia?—There is none; the project of raising a corps was suggested some years ago, and the governor was directed to report upon the practicability of the scheme; but the settlers were stated to be so unwilling to leave their farms, in consequence of the convict population, that the scheme went no further.

30. Is there any government debt in either of the colonies?—None whatever.

31. Are troops regularly sent out with the convicts?—The force is kept up by occasional detachments in each convict ship.

32. Will you state to the Committee the population of New South Wales?—The population of New South Wales is upwards of 60,000, of which more than 24,000 are convicts, according to the last census in 1833. In Van Dieman's Land there has been no census since 1830; the population of that island is upwards of 30,000, of which more than 12,000 are convicts.

33. Do you conceive the increase to have been very considerable in Van Dieman's Land since?—I should think so; the number of emigrants has been considerable in both colonies.

34. Has the number of convicts, according to your belief, increased or decreased, having relation to the entire population?—It has increased by a late regulation, by which the hulks system has been abolished.

35. So as to occasion a more rapid increase in the convict population than in the other portion of the population?—Yes.

36. That new regulation with respect to the hulks has not operated, with respect to the two numbers you have given,

has it?—No; it has no reference to those Returns, because neither Return is later than 1833.

37. Can you inform the Committee what is the number of emigrants that have been sent out by the Government, of late years?—The number of persons who have been sent out since the formation of the Emigration Commission, in the year 1831, upon loan, is 3,460, and of unmarried females, sent out by the Government, 2,115 for the same period.

38. That is generally to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, is it?—To the Australian provinces: the Custom-house Returns for the years 1833 and 1834, make a total of 6,893, but from that must be deducted some portion of the first class whom I have mentioned; those that go out in Government vessels are not reckoned in the Custom-house returns.

39. With reference to the amount of the commissariat force, do they not provide for the convicts as well as the troops?—They have to provide for the maintenance of the convicts also.

40. Is there is any medical staff establishment?—No, there is not.

41. Is there is any ordnance establishment?—No; but it is proposed shortly to send out an ordnance officer to take care of the public buildings. The late Board of Treasury suggested that 25,000*l.* per annum, should be taken from the colonial revenue of New South Wales, and 12,000*l.* per annum, from that of Van Dieman's Land, to assist in defraying the charges connected with the convict establishment, of which the chief are the police, the gaols, and other similar public buildings, and the colonial marine, which is employed in conveying convicts from one part of the coast to another.

42. Is there any increase or decrease of the staff contemplated at the Colonial-office in New South Wales?—There are no staff appointments there which would admit of reduction.

ROBERT WILLIAM HAY, ESQ., UNDER SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES, CALLED IN, AND FURTHER EXAMINED.

179. What is the present amount of the body-guard in Sydney?—The body-guard has been superseded by a certain number of orderlies, as General Bourke has reported in a despatch which was received from him in December last. The Secretary of State has since directed that the expense of these orderlies should be reduced, conceiving that they were only a substitution for the body-guard, which was considered unnecessary.

(To be continued.)

THE COMPANY'S MONOPOLY OF SALT IN BENGAL.

The following official correspondence shews the opinion of Sir Wilmot Horton on the Company's ignorant and cruel monopoly of salt in Bengal :—

“ Fort William, Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium; the 27th of Nov., 1832.—To the Honorable Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., Vice-President of Council: Honorable Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Deputy-Secretary Batten's letter, dated the 20th instant, relative to the salt ready at Ceylon to be exported to Calcutta; viz., at Colombo, 50,000 parrahs, at Point-Pedro, 130,000, and at Hambantotte, 300,000; the prime cost at Colombo being sixpence sterling per parrah, and at Point-Pedro and Hambantotte threepence; hence, calculating the rupee at two shillings, the salt at Colombo costs 12,500 rupees, and that at Point-Pedro and Hambantotte, 53,750; total, 66,250 rupees: 480,000 parrahs of 54 lbs. each, is 25,920,000 lbs., which is equal to 12,960,000 seers of 2 lbs. each, or 324,000 maunds of 80 lbs. each. This is the cost of it, including the charge for carrying it to the places of shipment.

In our address of the 7th of September last, we apprized Government of our inability to provide freight from hence, for the conveyance of this salt, except at rates which only an extreme case would justify, and that the circumstances of the department were fortunately not such as to call for such an expense being incurred. We presume a copy of this communication must have been sent for the information of the authorities at Ceylon. We observe from Mr. Deputy-Secretary Anstruther's letter of the 26th of October, that his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon is anxious, if we have no opportunity of removing the salt in the present year, that arrangements be made with this view in the next, or during 1833, there being no prospect of selling the 480,000 parrahs on the island, under a long period and without injury to the interests of the manufacturers: this quantity being, in addition to a stock already in hand, enough for two years' consumption, and having, when we applied for aid, in June last, been expressly assigned for exportation to Bengal.

We confess that we see no chance in the coming season of any increased facility from this quarter for bringing away the salt in question; nor, were we unaware of the difficulty in this respect, when we first requested that an importation of the article should be invited from Ceylon. Nothing, however, can

exceed the readiness with which his Majesty's Government seconded our view so far as the supply of the article went, and they no doubt thought that the requisite tonnage for the transportation of it could easily be obtained, either from this or one of the other Presidencies.

Having been led into this supposition, although we could have wished a reference had been made to Bengal before so large a supply had actually been manufactured and set apart for us, still, we think, that your Honorable Board will not object to relieve the Ceylon Government of the surplus stock of salt at its prime cost; and we would, accordingly, recommend that it be kept there at our future disposal. We collect from the correspondence, that the prices referred to, in the second paragraph of this address, for the Ceylon salt, include the tax taken by that Government on the article; so that, if the supply be taken on account of Bengal, the amount to be adjusted will not, we should hope, come to any thing like the sum therein stated. We shall, of course, also ultimately receive back the amount, since the full prices for it would be charged on account of this Government to the exporters of it from Ceylon.

It will, of course, take some time before we shall be able, without increasing our rates of freight, to avail ourselves of the salt in question; but this disadvantage will be nothing compared with the distress and loss that would be occasioned if the salt is left to be sold off, in the face of a two years' supply on hand in the Island of Ceylon.

We should, at all events, be able to render it quickly of use, in case of adverse circumstances to our own manufacture, by offering a higher price for it here on delivery than what we pay for salt from the coast of Coromandel or Bombay.

The Colombo salt at a cost of sixpence per parrah, including the wastage which must be reckoned on, will barely give a freight of five annas the maund, at seventy-two sicca rupees per hundred maunds, which is what we pay for the transport of Madras and Bombay salt; and the rest of the Ceylon salt, at threepence, would pay about eight annas freight. This, of course, would be no inducement whatever for a square-rigged vessel to go down purposely from Calcutta for Ceylon salt; but, if we purchase this salt, we may well stop future importation from Bombay (the salt of which is inferior to that of Ceylon) when the ships from that port would load with Ceylon salt, while an occasional cargo would be brought up by free traders calling there on their way out from Europe, and,

perhaps; the Mauritius traders may every now and then, fill up, on their return, with salt from Ceylon.

The present license to import salt from Bombay will cease, as Government will perceive from the tenth paragraph of our letter of the 7th of June last, in January next; after which, it need not be renewed, until fresh circumstances require it, and we have effected the export of all our salt from Ceylon. We think, by this means, and, perhaps, in the end by raising the price of delivery here for Ceylon salt to a trifling extent above that from Madras, we shall be able to accomplish what we have in view. For the present, however, we would not alter the terms of freight, but see what the effect may be of vessels having no return freight to bring, after January next, from Bombay. The terms of payment offered for Madras salt delivered here will answer for the Ceylon salt, except for that at Colombo, where the cost of the article to the purchaser is double what it is on the Coromandel coast. We may, perhaps, have to abate this and equalize it with that at the other ports on the island; but, for the present, the alteration need not, we think, be made.

We shall cause a copy of the amended Ceylon advertisement, forwarded to us with Mr. Deputy-Secretary Batten's letter, of the 20th instant. to be published without loss of time, in the *Government Gazette*; and we shall endeavour to get a copy of the notification sent to the Isle of France, to be promulgated to the public there. Of course, it will be requisite, if the Ceylon salt is purchased, that the advertisement should be kept open; instead of extending only to the present year; and we would recommend that a request to this effect be made to the Government there.

With respect to any permanent arrangement for the receipt of salt from Ceylon, the authorities there are perhaps not aware that no free exportation of the article is allowed to this place from Bombay; and, that it is only when, from some unexpected deficiency in our own resources, we require an augmented supply of Kurkeitch salt, beyond what has been fixed from the Coromandel coast, that salt is allowed to be imported from Bombay. Even from Madras, where a class of shipping has grown up, which is almost exclusively engaged in this trade, the quantity of salt which we receive, is, as Government know, annually limited. We think it would be premature, then, just now, to enter upon any plan, having a view to permanency, for the export to Calcutta of salt from

Ceylon; more particularly, as, for some time to come, our attention must necessarily be given to the bringing away of the salt of which it is now proposed to relieve the Government of Ceylon.—We have, &c. &c. ;

(Signed) G. CHESTER, H. SARGENT.

“ Fort William, 4th December, 1832:—To P. Anstruther, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government at Ceylon: Sir,— I have laid before the Honorable the Vice President in Council your letter: and, in reply, am directed to repeat the acknowledgments of Government for the continued attention which his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon obligingly bestows on the subject of the export of the salt required from that island. His Honor in Council is, however, concerned to learn that his Majesty's Government at Ceylon has been put to the trouble and expense of making special arrangements to provide the supply adverted to; the impression of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, at this Presidency, in which his Honor in Council participated, having been to the effect, that a supply was easily obtainable, from the store ordinarily on hand at Ceylon, which could, from the facilities which exist for manufacturing the article, be replaced, as it was from time to time reduced by exportation, without the necessity of setting apart a large quantity for that sole purpose, and which could not subsequently be disposed of, without inconvenience, if the means of export failed. His Honor in Council, indeed, expressed a hope, in Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter to your address, of the 11th September last, that his Excellency's Government had been at no expense or inconvenience in providing the salt, and that if it were not called for by shipping bound to Bengal, the means would exist of disposing of it without material loss.

His Honor in Council is, however, fully sensible that every arrangement so obligingly made by his Majesty's Government at Ceylon, has been the best available for the purpose contemplated; and, he feels no difficulty in acceding to the proposition conveyed in your letter under acknowledgment, that measures may be adopted for receiving the salt in question, during 1833.

With reference to this last point, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter received from the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, at this Presidency, dated the 27th of November, 1832; and to state that the necessary steps will be

taken to secure, as far as possible, the objects contemplated by the Board; and, it is hoped, that vessels, both from Bombay and the Mauritius, may be induced to touch at the ports of Ceylon for cargoes of salt, under the notifications which will be issued at those places. It is also requested that the Ceylon advertisement may be kept open, as recommended by the Board.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council would be happy to meet the wishes of his Excellency with respect to authorizing the export of salt generally from Ceylon to Calcutta; but many circumstances connected with the administration of the Salt Revenue in Bengal appear to his Honor in Council to be opposed to its adoption, in addition to those noticed in the concluding paragraph of the letter from the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium.—I have, &c.

(Signed) H. M. PARKER,
Officialing Secy. to Govt."

"Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, 2nd May, 1833:—To the Secretary to Government at Fort William: Sir,—I have laid before the Right Honorable the Governor your letter of the 4th of December, with its enclosures; and I am to request you will convey to the Honorable the Vice President in Council his Excellency's thanks for the attention he has paid to the wishes of this Government.

His Excellency has directed me to explain the system on which the salt revenue is regulated in Ceylon; which differs materially, it would appear, from that pursued in Bengal.

As there is no demand for salt, as an export from Ceylon, the manufacture is carried on exclusively for sale to Government or on the public account. The quantity manufactured is limited to the estimated local demand; and it is sold from the public stores at a fixed price of two shillings per parrah. In order to guard against any failure of supplies, consequent upon an unusually wet season; a stock equal to two years' consumption is constantly kept in store.

At Hambantotte and Jaffnapatam the salt is formed naturally, and is collected exclusively on account of Government.

On Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter of the 12th of June, 1832, being received, this Government was able at once to assign a considerable quantity of salt for exportation to Bengal, from the stock in the public stores at Hambantotte and Colombo; but in order to keep up the stock to two years' supply, it was deemed expedient to direct an equal quantity to be collected before the commencement of the rainy season.

No salt being manufactured in the neighbourhood of Colombo, the 50,000 parrahs, assigned for exportation from that place, had been shipped from Hambantotte for sale there. The additional threepence per parrah, charged, is the cost of transport from that station. It was supposed that ships might prefer taking in a cargo of salt at Colombo at a reduced rate of freight, in preference to proceeding to Hambantotte; but, it would be more convenient to this Government to assign an equal quantity for exportation at the latter port. The price charged for the salt, delivered at Hambantotte, is the actual cost price of collection, including the removal to the port for shipment; the Government deriving no profit whatever on the transaction; but, as a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the districts surrounding Hambantotte are dependent on the wages received for the collection of salt, for the means of subsistence, the suspension of the collection, for twelve months, would have been productive of much distress. Nearly the whole of the salt assigned for exportation from the district of Jaffnapatam was collected expressly for that purpose, and would otherwise have been destroyed. A considerable portion has already been removed to Point Pedro; the quantity being equal to many years' consumption at that station; and if thrown upon the hands of this Government, it must have been destroyed, as not worth the cost of store room. The charge made, is, as nearly as can be calculated, the actual cost of collection and removal.

In reference to the fifth paragraph of the letter of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, of the 27th November, 1832, it will be perceived, from the detail into which I have entered, that this Government alone could have become the purchaser of the salt assigned for exportation to Bengal; that although no material loss would have accrued upon that collected at Hambantotte, the labourers usually engaged in that collection would have been thrown out of employ for a considerable period. It will also be perceived that a great part of the salt collected in the Jaffna district must necessarily have been destroyed.

In reference to the seventh paragraph of the Board's letter, it will be perceived that the price charged to exporters is the actual cost to this Government. From the information obtained here, there is reason to believe that little difficulty will be found in obtaining freight for this salt; the difficulty experienced last year having principally arisen from the late period at which the advertisement was published. His Excellency regrets very

much that circumstances connected with the administration of the salt revenue in Bengal render it impossible to admit of the exportation of salt from Ceylon to Calcutta ; but, he is entirely satisfied with the disposition of the Honorable the Vice President in Council and of Government to forward the views of this Government, as far as is consistent with a due regard to the interests of the Bengal Government.—I have, &c.

• (Signed) P. ANSTRUTHER,
Deputy Secretary."

" Nuwera Ellia, 2nd of May, 1833.—To Viscount Goderich at London : My Lord,—I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter and enclosure received from the Government at Fort William, dated 4th December, 1832, informing me that the export of salt from Ceylon to Bengal cannot be permitted, as a permanent arrangement. My reply of this day's date, to this communication, is also enclosed.

I cannot but regret, that circumstances connected with the administration of the salt revenue are considered to render it impossible that the export from Ceylon to Calcutta should be allowed.

I need not inform your Lordship that the most important advantages would be derived to the inhabitants of this colony, if, by any arrangement with the East India Company, so satisfactory a vent could be found for an article of which Ceylon is capable of producing almost an unlimited supply, and of the finest quality.

From the observations made by Lieut.-Colonel Colebrooke in his report on the revenues of this colony, I am led to believe that this may become a subject of correspondence with the East India Company.

Although the cost of manufacture is, at present, so high as threepence per parrah, it is probable, that if the collection and manufacture were greatly extended, the price might be considerably diminished. Colonel Colebrooke states, that the salt produced in this colony is much superior to that of Bengal ; it is not, therefore, improbable, that it may yet be considered consistent with the interests of the Bengal Government to admit of exportation from Ceylon, inasmuch as an increased consumption, at a reduced price, combined with the advantage of a superior article, would appear to be beneficial to the revenue of that Government, rather than injurious.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HORTON.'

“ Fort William, 3rd June, 1833.—To P. Anstruther, Esq., Colonial Secy. at Colombo: Sir,—I am directed, by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, to request that you will express to the Right Hon. the Governor of Ceylon his acknowledgments for the information communicated in your letter, of the 2d of May, respecting the system on which the salt revenue is regulated on that island; and, to state that his Lordship in Council is most anxious at the present moment to avail himself of every opportunity which may be presented of procuring freight for the salt which was got ready last year for exportation to Bengal from the ports of Ceylon; and, that, any assistance which his Excellency's Government can render to replenish the stores in the Bengal agencies, which have lately been destroyed by a severe hurricane and inundation, will be very acceptable.

I am accordingly directed to solicit that measures be authorized for effecting as large an exportation of the Ceylon white salt to this Presidency, and at as early a period as practicable; and, if a higher price than notified in the Colombo advertisement, dated the 23rd of October, 1832, be considered by his Excellency necessary to secure an early delivery at the Sulkea golahs, that the rate of one rupee per maund be offered for whatever quantity shall be landed at Calcutta by the first day of October; it being understood, that, for later deliveries, only seventy-two rupees the hundred maunds will be paid, and, that the price which the Bengal Government engage to give, includes the price charged to the exporter by the Government of Ceylon.

I am directed to transmit the accompanying copy of a notice, published here; and, to inform you, that the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, have been desired to report the arrangements that they make for the transportation of the salt advertised to be ready at Colombo, Point Pedro, and Hambantotte, in order that the same may be communicated to his Majesty's Government at Ceylon; but, if freight shall be engaged by the Board, sufficient to bring away all the salt already stored for Bengal at the above places, his Lordship in Council will still be glad to receive as much more as can be spared and contracted for, on the terms mentioned in the second paragraph of this letter.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. A. BUSHBY,

Officiating Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received, at this office, for the importation from Ceylon to the Sulkea golahs, between the present date and the 1st of October, 1833. of the quantity of salt specified in the subjoined notification issued by his Majesty's Government at Ceylon, on the terms, with the exception of price, specified in the said notification. The tender must state the price per hundred maunds, each of forty seer, and eighty-two sicca weight to the seer, at which the tendering party will undertake to deliver the salt at the Sulkea golahs, within the period prescribed. The tendering party will signify his assent to all the other terms of the notification of his Majesty's Government at Ceylon, dated 23rd October, 1832. No tender will be received for the importation of less than fifty thousand maunds. Parties are to understand, that, for any salt tendered to be imported, but not brought here until after the prescribed period, viz., the 1st of October, 1833, a payment of seventy-two rupees the hundred maunds, under the terms of the modification of the 23rd of October, 1832, will only be allowed. The Board reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any tender, without assigning cause of rejection. (Signed) H. M. PARKER,

Secy. to the Board of Customs. Salt, and Opium."

" Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 19th July, 1833.—To G. A. Bushby, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, at Fort William: Sir,—I have laid before the Right Hon. the Governor your letter of the 3rd of June. His Excellency has directed me to request that you will assure the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, that no efforts will be spared on the part of this Government to procure the supplies of salt required by the Bengal Government, and in engaging freight.

His Excellency has not considered it expedient to offer an increased rate of freight for salt landed at Calcutta before the 1st of October, 1833, it appearing that the rate of freight already held out is sufficient to induce ships to call for salt; and that the time allowed is so short that it is hardly to be expected that the increased freight would induce any additional number of vessels to call at Ceylon.

There is little doubt that vessels could be engaged, in general cases, to export salt, even from Colombo, at one rupee per maund; but, as the salt in store here is somewhat inferior in quality to that which is supplied at Hambantotte and Point Pedro, owing, it is feared, to frauds committed in course of removal, his Excellency would not wish to hold out additional

encouragement to exportation from Colombo, unless the supplies from the other stations should prove inadequate to meet the demands of your Government.

The season for manufacturing commences with this month, and the most positive orders have been conveyed to the several collectors to use every effort to collect salt for export to Calcutta; but, owing to the unusually heavy rains which have fallen this season, it is to be feared that the collections made will fall very far short of the quantity which it is possible to secure in ordinary seasons. Little doubt, however, is entertained, of an additional quantity, from 150,000 to 200,000 parrahs, being collected for shipment at Point Pedro, and it is not impossible that it may equal three or four times that amount. Weekly reports of the collections and shipments will be forwarded for the information of his Lordship the Governor General in Council.

The formation of salt at Hambantotte is somewhat more precarious; no formation has yet taken place, owing to the heavy rains, and it may prove impossible to supply any quantity beyond that already assigned. On the other hand, should the latter part of the season prove favorable, it may yet be possible to make collections similar in extent to those anticipated at Point Pedro.

His Excellency is somewhat disappointed with respect to the quality of a portion of the salt collected last year at Hambantotte, on account of the Bengal Government. The inferiority arises, it is believed, from the collections having been made with unusual haste, at the latter end of the season. It being the anxious desire of this Government that none but salt of the best quality should be sent to Bengal, his Excellency would wish to substitute for that portion an equal quantity, the collection of this season. I am, therefore, to suggest (particularly as shipments are made with greater facility at Point Pedro during the south-west monsoon) that vessels tendering for freight may, for the present, be despatched to Point Pedro.

I have, &c., (Signed) P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secy."

"Kandy, the 9th of August, 1833.—To Viscount Goderich, &c: London: My Lord,—In pursuance of the subject of my despatch, of the 2nd of May last, I have the honor to transmit the copy of another letter from the Secretary to Government at Fort William, dated the 3rd of June, 1833, and of my reply dated the 19th of July, 1833.

It will be seen, that, the Bengal Government has again been compelled to apply to the Ceylon Government for salt, and

that I am making every exertion in my power to comply with their requisition.

I cannot but hope that the facility with which supplies have been furnished from Ceylon, when, it would appear, that a sufficient quantity could not be obtained elsewhere, will induce the East India Company to consent to admit salt from Ceylon, on equal terms with Madras salt, which is greatly inferior in point of quality.—I have, &c., (Signed) R. W. HORTON.

RESULTS OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

It is lamentable to observe, that after having so long held in India we have made no definite impression on Native Society. Notwithstanding the compliments which pass and repass between Calcutta and Leadenhall-street, it is a fact which no man acquainted with the country will deny that the British Government in India has neither produced any ameliorating change in the *people*, nor adopted any measures which might lead to the hope, that the foundation of such a change had been laid, and that time only was required to develope it. We have wrought no improvement in India in the remotest degree correspondent with the extent of our own acquirements, or the advantages which we have long enjoyed in the country. We have protected the country from foreign enemies ; and this is, we fear, nearly the sum and substance of our achievements. But we owed this to our own dignity, peace, and character ; other duties, which we owed to the country, we have yet to think of. The benefits which the Natives have derived from our own advent, have arisen simply from the *existence* of a powerful and vigorous administration, among them ; from any exertions of that administration, the intellectual condition of the people has obtained no benefit. Burke, in a strain of bitter invective, said half a century ago—" Were we to be driven out of India this day, nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed, during the inglorious period of our dominion, by any thing better than the ourang outang or the tiger." The censure is now inapplicable ; but, it may be said with the strictest truth, that if we were this day driven out of India, there would not remain any thing to testify that it had been held for seventy years in undisputed sovereignty, by the most active and civilized people on earth.

In fact, the entire structure and complexion of our Government appear utterly unadapted for making any permanent civilizing impression on the mass of the people; for laying deep the foundations of new institutions calculated to elevate the Natives. Every thing about our Government is transient and fugitive; there is nothing permanent. The scene flits before the eyes of the Natives, and the actors appear and disappear on the stage, with all the rapidity of dramatic representation. From the highest to the lowest officer, we see nothing but perpetual change. No sooner do the Natives begin to understand the character of a Governor General, and the Governor General to understand them, and their country, then he removes to his native land, and is succeeded by another, who has no sooner completed the term of his "apprenticeship," and become initiated in the craft and mystery of Indian Government, than he also disappears. The same principle of change pervades all the subordinate offices. Take the civil stations all round, and it will be found that the functionaries are changed about every three years. In scarcely a single instance is there time for a judge, magistrate, or collector to become intimately acquainted with the people under him. He seems always in a hurry to be gone, first from one place to another, and eventually from India to England. Is it possible that any permanent institutions for the benefit of India can be founded and matured, in so changing a scene.--*Friend of India.*

GRAMPUS CHASE.

Duke of Buccleugh. October 2d 1835.

MR. EDITOR.—As your Magazine, I believe, contains all manner of sporting intelligence, which has taken place in the possessions of the Company, and, as I conceive the sea on this side of the Cape of Good Hope almost belongs to that respected body, perhaps a chase of a grampus, which took place in long. 51. E, will not inappropriately appear therein.

On the morning of the 9th September, immediately after breakfast, the sportsmen of the good ship *Duke of Buccleugh*, were summoned to the poop, to witness the gambols of a whole shoal of grampuses, which surrounded the vessel. The guns, harpoons, &c., were immediately in requisition, but as they were not quite within reach of the latter, it was voted that

Captain Martin should be requested to lower a boat, with which it being nearly a calm, with his usual kindness, he immediately complied. Off we shoved, and in about a minute were in the centre of these monsters, who were rolling about close to the boat, large as donkeys, and playful as kittens. One was harpooned in about two minutes, but, as we had but little rope, and to say the truth, were not experienced harpooners, the harpoon broke, and we were *au desespoir*. We returned, however, to the ship, and started afresh, with a second boat load of sportsmen, and what was more valuable, another harpoon and some more rope. Our friend, however, having informed his comrades of the treatment he had experienced, they, with one consent, rolled off at about four knots an hour. We had a capital run of about two miles, pretty nearly always in view, and generally not above ten yards from them. One or two trifling checks we had, but never lasting above half a minute. At last, after a splendid burst, we ran into them in fine style, and harpooned a second monster. Nothing could be more trying during the chase, than having guns in your hands, loaded with bullets, and the monsters on all sides every moment presenting to you their huge backs. One of the party, a Madras civilian, was so eager, that no entreaty could make him sit down or hold his tongue for one second. But, to continue:—one monster was struck just behind the fin, and tumbling over and over, down he goes to the full extent of the line (60 yards) and then, finding a slight check, took it into his head to go straight on end; and, now, fancy our boat, with its oars in, cutting through the water at seven knots an hour, our enemy, with the shaft of the harpoon as a mast sticking on his back, tumbling along at the top of the water, as if he had nothing at his tail. I never shall forget the excitement of that moment; I huzzaed from sheer excitement, nor were my brother-sportsmen less eloquent in their wild halloes. The other boat was some way astern, but seeing that something had happened, tugged after us, but in vain, their oars were no match for our monster. But, now, D——, look sharp for your steering; our friend shortens sail, and comes close under our bow; now Captain C——, pour it into him with the rifle; now G——, with the double barrel: but mind the rope for heaven's sake. •That 's well done—is the rope clear?—sit down, now—steady the boat—huzza, he 's off again. The same process was repeated two or three times, and at last seven balls were shot into him at five yards distance, each acting as a spur, but my

friend is done, he turns over on his back, and we triumph. A regular impostor!!! off he starts again, but it is a death struggle: once more his speed is checked, one more ball is fired, and all is over. Alas! poor grampus.

And now, for the first time, we recollected that we belonged to a vessel, for to tell the truth, during the chase, not a soul knew that there was such a thing as a ship in existence. It is lucky we took our guns, or, perhaps, we might have been still on the move; one bullet we found absolutely flattened in his skull,

We returned, towed by the other boat. A tackle was fastened to the yard-arm, and our friend was hoisted on board; he measured twelve feet in length, and seven and a half in girth. The liver was devoured, the rest was too much impregnated with blubber. The excitement was excessive, during the chase, and only to be equalled by an English fox-hunt. Thus finished this most delectable chase.

NIMROD.

Oriental Sporting Mag.

EAST INDIA DIRECTION.

It is required by the bye-laws of the Company that, when a Director goes beyond sea, he shall be liable to be removed from his office should he continue beyond sea twelve months. No such regulation, however, applies to a Director who, from whatever cause, may be disqualified from discharging the functions of his office whilst within the limits of the United Kingdom: he may absent himself from every Court, whether of the Directors or Proprietors, for a year, eighteen months, or more, and yet be allowed to participate in the patronage and emoluments of office! In a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, dated the 27th of May, 1835, they take occasion to observe, that,—“entrusted as the several local Governments are with the important duty of fitly supplying the offices subject to their authority, they will be without excuse if, upon any pretence whatever, they allow of the retention of office by servants who, from age, infirmity, or other disqualifying cause, are no longer capable of rendering good service.” By that order the Court of Directors undoubtedly manifest a laudable anxiety for the efficiency of the administration abroad. But, does it tend to uphold their reputation for impartiality, as public men, to apply a salutary rule in checking abuses in India, and to act in gross violation of its

principle as it regards themselves ? If efficiency be necessary in the Indian offices is it not *a fortiori* still more essential in the body which directs the general administration of the affairs of the Indian Empire ? Upon what pretence can any Director, be his claims or merits what they may, be permitted to continue in office who, from whatever disqualifying cause, is no longer capable of rendering any service whatever to the public. If the Court of Directors neglect their duty it is full time for the Court of Proprietors to interpose their authority in correcting so glaring an abuse.

MARRIAGE RIGHTS IN KUMAON.

According to law and practice in Kumaon, although the usual Hindoo marriage ceremonies are not omitted, a man buys his wife just as he would a cow ; he formerly might sell her again (as a wife, not as a slave) or even mortgage her for a time, possession being transferred to the mortgagee with whom the woman lived as a wife. If a man died, his widow became the wife of his younger brother ; or the husband's family might sell her if they pleased. So much were they considered mere property, that the wife and children were always included in the list of a man's goods and chattels which were to be sold for debt. Such was the practical law of Kumaon, and numerous complaints, relating to the above customs, were lodged in the British Courts on our first obtaining possession of that province ; and no small number of suits were preferred regarding elopements, the natural consequence of such customs. A woman, who had been mortgaged for two or three years, would sometimes like the mortgagee better than her husband, and after having been reclaimed by the latter, would run away to the former. Some of the complaints were rather amusing ; and, it should be observed, that there the women perform all the household and half the agricultural and out of door labours, which makes them so valuable : a man who can scrape together money enough to buy a second wife will immediately cultivate an additional portion of land. But, to give a specimen or two of a suit. *Plaint by A.*—"Sir, I mortgaged my wife to B. four years ago for fifty rupees, and gave him possession ; now I am ready to pay the money, but he will not give up my wife." *Reply by B.*—"It is very true, but when the woman come to me, she was thin—half-starved, and scarce able to work ; now she is in good condition and

works famously ; I ought to have something extra for my care of her. In elopements the husbands often take the matter very coolly. A man will come up and say, " Your honor, Panchum ran off with my wife four years ago, and will not restore her." —" Four years ago ! why have you not complained sooner ? " —" Why, the first year one of my bullocks died, and by the time I had got another the season had passed ; the second year I went down to the plains on a little trading speculation ; last year he put me off by promising to give her back ; and as he will not, I am now come to complain."*

It is obvious, that where such abominable customs exist, love must be almost unknown. and that they pave the way for all sorts of immorality. But all has been stopped by a simple order. The sale and mortgage of wives is abolished, and every widow is at her own disposal, to live where she pleases, or marry again. The same law might with great advantage be introduced into the regulation provinces. Among the poorer classes it would be productive of great benefit, and would check much immorality and licentiousness ; and although it is not probable that women of high caste and good families, particularly if their relations were tolerably well off in the world, would at present often take advantage of such a law, being restrained by the idea of impropriety in a second marriage ; yet the knowledge that they had the power to do so, would induce the husband's relations to treat them with much more respect and consideration.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN RUSSIA.

Dr. Pinkerton states, that the Emperor Alexander encouraged the study of the Oriental languages, by sending men of ability to Peking to acquire the Chinese and Mandjur languages, in the monastery belonging to the Greek church in that capital ; by founding a school for Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Mongolian, and Kalmuck, in connexion with the university of St. Petersburg ; and by aiding with liberal donations the publication of Oriental works—such as Dr. Schmidt's History of the Mongols. The present Emperor is also encouraging liberally the same researches, by adding valuable collections of Persic and Arabic manuscripts to the stores already possessed by the Universities.

* To enable my readers to understand this, it should be mentioned that in Kumaon the Commissioner makes an annual tour of the district ; and that the people prefer waiting even for several months for the Court to come to them, than to go a long distance to attend the Court.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT, Nov. 23, 1835.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.
—This was an appeal from an order made by the court, for the relief of insolvent debtors in India, on the petition of A. Lingham. Counsel having been heard and the case fully argued during the term, the court, this day, pronounced its decision. There being a difference on the bench, the Judges delivered their opinions *seriatim*. Sir B. Malkin.—This is an appeal from an order made on the 3d of January last, by Mr. Justice Grant, in the Insolvent Court. It is, necessarily, with some hesitation that I come to a conclusion, especially on a question principally of fact, at variance with that formed by the Judge who heard the evidence in the case: but, after having had the advantage of a full communication of the reasons given by the learned Judge for the opinion he entertained, and of hearing the case argued with the utmost force and ability in support of that opinion, I cannot feel that the order ought to be supported. In its present shape it does not appear to me to have been one which the Insolvent Court had power to make; and I cannot collect from the evidence any state of facts which calls for the substitution of any other. The first question in the case is, whether the order made was one which the Insolvent Court had jurisdiction to make. And this must turn entirely on the construction of the 49th section of the statute Geo. IV. c. 73, for, except under the special provisions of that act, the court could have no such power. The order originally applied for, or, rather, that part of the application which was in substance granted, was to set aside a sale, treated as actually made, on the ground of negligence or fraud: the order made departed in form from that applied for, and corresponds with that made in *ex parte* Bennett, 10 Pes. J. 381. But that case is an express authority to shew that such an order could not be made, unless by consent, by the Lord Chancellor, sitting in bankruptcy: and of course it could not be made by the Insolvent Court here, except under the express provisions of the insolvent act.

The same principle is further recognized by the other cases cited in argument on the subject. The principal authority* which seems at all opposed to it is *ex parte* Partington 1., Ball and Beatt. 209, where Lord Manners appears to have thought, that he might, in a proper case, open the biddings, sitting in bankruptcy. This, however, is a mere *dictum*, and not a decision; and does not appear to have been generally approved or acted on. But, whatever may be its weight, it clearly does not apply to a case like the present, or like *ex parte* Bennett, because it is necessary on an application to open the biddings that an advance should be offered: and here, though it is alleged that at the time a better price might have been obtained, it is not pretended that the parties then willing to purchase are willing now to bind themselves to advance on the price actually given, nor could they be so bound by any order made on these proceedings to which they are no parties. The application, therefore, as far as this portion of it is concerned, resolves itself completely into an application to set aside the sale, or render it inoperative on the ground of legal or actual misconduct, and such an application, on the authority of *ex parte* Bennett, ought, independently of the special provisions of the insolvent act here, to be made to a Court of Equity. It appears to me that the insolvent act does not give the court the power which it has exercised. The only sections which materially bear on the question are the 49th, the 50th, and the 56th. The 56th is only so far important on this point, that by giving other relief in cases of improper or improvident sales, when any actual damage has accrued, it makes it unnecessary for the purposes of justice to attempt to extend the operation of the other sections by any strained construction. And, on the most obvious and natural construction, both of the 49th and 50th sections, I think, that they contemplate future sales only: that they are merely prospective in their operation. This distinctly appears in the recital of the 50th section as far as the provisions of ~~that~~ section are concerned, and I think it may be collected with equal certainty from

* • Something of the kind seems, indeed, to have been done without opposition, *ex parte* Gould 1 Glyn, and J. 231, but, in *ex parte* Ashley, 3. Deac. and Chitt. 510. it was taken for granted that there must be special circumstances, as in that case there were, to bring the purchaser within the jurisdiction of the court.

the wording and the general tenor of the 49th section, in which the object of the provisions relied on is to prevent mischief from the necessity originally imposed on the assignee to sell from time to time with all convenient speed as he obtains possession, and the authority given is to "delay or postpone the sale," and to make such other order regulating it as the court shall think fit: a power which, on the ordinary principles of the interpretation of more general words annexed to particular ones, must, I apprehend, also refer, as the preceding provisions clearly do, to the regulation of sales yet to come. In the present case it is clear, whatever doubt may exist as to the exact time when it took place, and the person to whom it was made, that a sale had in point of fact been effected; subject indeed to certain objections as to its validity, but binding according to the express terms of the order made on the purchaser, unless he were entitled to disobey the order of the court, as not being a party to the proceedings, or, as not being subject to the jurisdiction. The power, however, of this court is not merely to confirm or dismiss the order of the Insolvent Court, but to enquire into the matter of the petition and of the proceedings petitioned against, and "to make such order thereon as to the same court shall seem meet and just." Now, the original petition was not merely to set aside the sale, or to restrain a conveyance, but it prayed that, if the court could not cancel the sale, it should be referred to the examiner of the court to enquire and report whether the factories could have been sold to any and what greater advantage had they been duly advertised for sale and exposed to sale by public auction, or that the court should grant such other order as the circumstances of the case might require. The Insolvent Court, therefore, was at liberty under that petition to proceed under the 56th section of the statute: and, if the circumstances of the case would warrant such a proceeding, it would be the duty of this court to adopt it. It is, therefore, necessary to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and it would, indeed, be material to do so, even if it were not required for the actual decision of the cause, because the character of the assignees has been attacked, and they are officers whom it would be our duty, as we have the power, immediately to remove, if some of the imputations cast on them were supported. With respect to Mr. Hurry, indeed, as far as personal conduct and character are concerned, he is out of

the question: having had nothing to do with the sale, he cannot have incurred any censure with respect to it. He may indeed be implicated with Mr. Burkin-Young in the charge of negligence, in not advertising and looking out for purchasers in the early part of the year 1834; but any such negligence, in a single instance, can furnish no imputation on his character, though it might render him liable to make good any loss sustained by reason of it. With respect to such negligence, however, I think that no charge can be supported: that the disputes existing between the Bank of Bengal and the assignees, and the proceedings pending in the court, with respect to the general principle on which the mortgaged property was to be disposed of, were abundantly sufficient to justify the assignees in not incurring any expense by advertisements, and in waiting to see the result of the controversy. And if so, there can be no remedy on that account, under the 56th section, which only makes them liable in cases where there is both injury and fault. It has been suggested, indeed, that the assignees ought to have accepted the offer of 70,000 rupees, made in January, for the three factories constituting the Moissurah concern, notwithstanding the pending disputes, which had reference to the general management of the estates, but would not have affected a single transaction of this kind. I am far from being convinced that even on this single point, the conduct of the assignees was censurable; but on this, at all events, no claim of remedy can be supported, for there is nothing to shew injury, nothing to raise any presumption that the assignees who still retain the Moissurah and Gangadharpore factories in their own hands, and who have sold Neeschunderpore for the full value at which they estimated it in making the aggregate value of 70,000 rupees, for the whole, have subjected the estate to any loss by not complying with that offer. The question, therefore, resolves itself entirely into that which has always been treated as the main question in the case, the character of the transaction of the 25th of August; and it becomes necessary for me, as there is some variation in the evidence on that subject, to state distinctly the view which I entertain of the facts of the case. I need not, for this purpose, enter fully into the details of the evidence; but may state, shortly, the conclusions of fact which I collect from it; the inferences of law resulting from them are plain and simple, when

the facts are once ascertained. It appears, then, that long before the date of this transaction, the factories had been valued by persons very competent to the office, who raised a former valuation of the three factories at 60,000 rupees, to the sum of 70,000, and who, in that enhanced value, rated Neeschunderpore at 15,000 rupees, and no more. On this valuation, Saupin was then willing to purchase Neeschunderpore, and the assignees to sell; but the Bank refused their consent. An argument was raised from this refusal, that the price was inadequate. I do not see, however, why the opinion of the Bank is to be taken as conclusive, and that of the valuers rejected; and the opinion of the Bank may have rested, as it is alleged that it did, chiefly on a temporary fluctuation in the value of indigo, and it seems, at all events, to have been so far renounced shortly afterwards, that, in January, they were willing to accept for the three factories that sum of 70,000 rupees, of which, according to the estimate of the assignees, the fair proportion of Neeschunderpore was only 15,000. I see nothing, therefore, in this transaction, to hinder the assignees from fairly considering this a reasonable price for Neeschunderpore even at that time. At the period of the actual sale, however, the circumstances were considerably altered. The lease or izara had expired and a considerable advance was demanded for the renewal. The circumstances connected with this izara require careful consideration, because a great deal of erroneous argument has, in my opinion, been founded on them on each side. On the one side it has been treated as if the advance required was equivalent to an addition to the price, so that the sale for 15,000 rupees, and the transferring the necessity of making the advance from the assignees to Saupin, was a transaction as beneficial to the estate as a sale for 25,000 would have been, if the assignees still had to secure the izara themselves. On the other hand it is contended, that the advance for the izara being a mere loan, to be deducted out of the rent, and bearing interest, was no prejudice at all to the estate, and deserves no consideration whatever, except as to the minor exactions of the *sahib* fees, and the small additional sums finally advanced on less favourable terms than the principal sum of 8,000 rupees. The truth, as in most cases, lies between the two extreme statements. The advance required undoubtedly cannot be treated as any material enhancement of the price, or dimi-

nution of the value of the lands. On the other hand, the assignees appear to me to have formed a just opinion that it would be very undesirable for them, situated as they were, to make such an advance, and that probably the court would not sanction it. Their duty is to sell with all reasonable expedition, to sell unless there is good cause for delay; and I cannot think it would have been desirable for them to encumber themselves with a transaction of advance, from which the estate, whether it continued in their own hands, or was transferred by them to others, could not be completely extricated in less than three years. It is also material to observe, that the bargain for the izara was not completed; in fact, it was not finally concluded exactly on the terms then expected. And it is admitted that the value of the factory almost entirely depended on the obtaining the izara. Under these circumstances, if the assignees could sell the factory, they cast the risk of failure in obtaining the izara on the purchaser, and they delivered themselves from the necessity of making advances, undesirable in their situation, though perhaps immaterial to more independent speculators. The value of the factory might not be seriously affected by these considerations, but they would furnish good reason why the assignees should be peculiarly ready to accept any thing which they considered as a fair offer. They would furnish some reason also for a private sale: for on the announcement of a public one, any speculator in the neighbourhood might have been induced to secure the izara on unreasonable terms, in the confidence that he would have the means of finally reimbursing himself the sum lent to the zemindar by stopping it out of the rents, so that the magnitude of the advance would produce temporary inconvenience only, and not final loss; and in the expectation that the Neeschunderpore factory would fall into his hands at a very low price, when he had secured the only means of rendering it valuable to a purchaser. In this state of things, Mr. Burkinyong proposed to Mr. Saupin that he should renew his former offer, and become the purchaser at the valuation price of 15,000 rupees. This offer Mr. Saupin accepted on condition that he should be allowed to divide his purchase, and with a stipulation for liberty to consult Mr. Rogers, by whom he expected to be supplied with the means of completing it. Mr. Rogers agreed to the proposal, and the bargain was made. The bargain, however, is sought to be im-

peached on three grounds:—that Saupin was an agent for sale, and not a buyer, and that a purchase by Rogers for him, he being such agent, was fraudulent and void in law: that the purchase was actually fraudulent on Saupin's part, from suppression of knowledge which he possessed as to the likelihood that other parties would purchase; and that there was great negligence on the part of the assignees in concluding a sale without making farther inquiries. It is further said that loss has accrued in consequence of that negligence, for that Messrs. Gregg and Donaldson were willing to give 20,000 rupees for the factories at that time: that they even offered 22,000 to Saupin shortly afterwards: and that at all events there was great neglect at the very time of the sale, for that the assignees knew that Mr. Storm would have purchased Autpara at an advance on the price for which Mr. Bell was to have it. With respect to the question of agency I have already intimated my opinion that the transaction was one between Burkinyoung and Saupin, and a purchase by the latter. If so the objection as to the agency falls to the ground. There is, undoubtedly, some confusion in the evidence, arising both out of varying statements as to what passed at the time, and out of some expressions contained in the subsequent letters. If those only are to be dwelt on, the transaction looks like an agency for sale; but the evidence of Mr. Burkinyoung and of Mr. Saupin is distinct that it was a bargain made with Saupin for a sale either directly to him, or directly from the assignees to Rogers for Saupin's benefit. In either case it is substantially a dealing with Saupin as the purchaser, and if so it is immaterial whether the conveyance was to be made directly to him, or for any reason unexplained to us, but understood among the parties, to Rogers for his benefit. One fact seems to me conclusively to shew that this was the real understanding of the transaction: I mean the circumstance that the sale was a mere renewal of a former negotiation, in which it is not even suggested that Saupin was not dealing completely and directly for himself: though at that time, also, Rogers was expected to furnish him with the means of fulfilling his contract. If it were so,—if the sale were notoriously for Saupin's benefit, I cannot see that it is void on any ground of agency: if it were, all sales would be void in which the bargain was made by a person who preferred having his conveyances made to a trustee for him, and himself

arranged with the trustee that he should become so. It is true that there are expressions in Mr. Alexander's letters (hardly in his evidence, for while he speaks of considering Rogers as the purchaser, he speaks also of considering the bargain as concluded with Saupin, and clearly under circumstances which, if they made Saupin an agent at all, made him the agent for Rogers as the purchaser, not for the assignees as the sellers, a relation, of which the legal consequences would be widely different) which seem rather to represent Saupin as the agent for sale of the assignees. Thus he talks of the "power of selling being given to Saupin, and that he has secured purchasers;" (Alexander's letter to Storm, August 26) and, generally in his correspondence uses similar phrases. And it would seem that Mr. Burkinyoung, himself, thought it necessary to be satisfied by Mr. Rogers that he was willing to take the factory at the price stipulated, and that he thought it likely (though there is some confusion on this subject) that Mr. Storm would be in time with his amended offer. It is always perplexing and unfortunate when facts are at all loosely dealt with, or carelessly stated; I cannot, however, see in these circumstances, especially when viewed with reference to the rather complicated and confused nature of the transaction, anything to make me discredit the positive assertion of Burkinyoung and Saupin that they considered their dealing as a bargain made: and the question of fact is, what was their understanding? Mr. Alexander's is only material as evidence, even if it differed more substantially from their statement than I think it does. Even the intimation to Storm, assuming it too to be correctly represented, might almost as well correspond to a belief that he would be in time to get his offer accepted by Saupin, as that the assignees still had the power of interfering. On the whole, therefore, it seems to me that the transaction is not void on any ground connected with Saupin's agency for sale: that the fact is not made out in proof. It is not necessary, therefore, to discuss any questions of law arising on it. The next objection is, that fraud was actually practised by Saupin, and that a sale to him, obtained by his fraud, cannot be allowed to stand. I have already said that the Insolvent Court has not, in my opinion, the power of interfering with a sale actually made to a stranger. It is, therefore, unnecessary to inquire into Mr. Saupin's conduct for the purpose of using him, un-

connectedly with the assignees, with any imputation or fraud: and it would be improper, if unnecessary, as he has not had the opportunity of proving his own case in answer to any such charge. Without pretending to say whether there are not circumstances which it would be desirable in another proceeding that Mr. Saupin should account for, it is quite clear that there are none which might not very well admit of explanation. But, at all events, if Mr. Saupin was not the agent of the assignees in this matter, it is impossible that they should be responsible for any frauds committed by him, unless it were by reason of their own negligence that such frauds were successful. Now, with reference to the last question of negligence, I have already expressed my opinion, that the assignees were fully justified under the circumstances, in making a private and sudden sale, if they could obtain a fair price for the property; and I am not aware of anything in the evidence to shew that they had any reason to be dissatisfied with the price of 15,000 rupees. It was the price at which their valuers had appraised it: it was the price, as far as they could understand at the time, at which Gregg and Donaldson estimated it. It is true, that those gentlemen had made an offer of 20,000 rupees, for the factory, to the Bank; but that is distinctly shewn never to have been communicated to the assignees, nor was it likely, that it should, as the Bank, at that time, would not consent to a sale, except of the whole Moissurah concern. The offer of 70,000 rupees, was communicated, but that aggregate corresponded with their own valuation, and, in considering it, the assignees would of course, suppose, that the portions would be estimated as they had estimated them: for no explanation was given of the manner in which Donaldson and Gregg computed their value. Even if the letter of the 13th January from Gregg and Donaldson ever reached the assignees, of which there is no proof at all, but a denial, it would have conveyed no farther information; for it communicated the offer of the 70,000 only, and although it refers to Saupin's offer of 15,000, and the refusal of it by the bank, on the ground that the price was too small and ought to be raised to 20,000, it does not give any intimation that the parties had ever proposed to give 20,000, or even that they thought it a fair value; unless, indeed, this is to be concluded by a speculative inference from the words, that, in making the price 70,000, "the bank had added in the same

ratio" to the other two divisions. But it is not merely that the assignees had no reason to *think* the price of 15,000 rupees inadequate; there is, in fact, no evidence that it really was so. There are offers undoubtedly, of higher prices; but with the single exception of the temporary opinion of the bank, there is nothing to shew a higher estimate of value. Gregg distinctly declares, and so does Storm, that they offered *above the value*; that there were local and personal circumstances which made them willing to give more than it was worth. If the assignees knew this, they ought to have used the knowledge for the benefit of the estate; but as they did not, it seems impossible to hold them culpable (and if not culpable they are not responsible) for selling the estate *bona fide* for as much as it was really and generally worth. This brings me to the only remaining part of the case—the question whether Burkinyoung was not guilty of negligence in not communicating to Saupin the offer of Storm, to advance on the price to be given by Bell. I have felt more doubt on this part of the case than on any other; and, perhaps, in this particular there was some little want of that diligence which is due from the assignee of an insolvent estate, to do every thing in his power for the benefit of the creditors. Still I am of opinion, that no order can be made on this ground. If I am right in thinking that there was a sale to Saupin, he, and not the assignees, would have had the benefit of Storm's advance, for it is clear, that the sale to him was of the whole property. Or even if this were otherwise, he had at all events so far the disposition of Autpara, that the assignees could not refuse to carry into effect the sale to Bell unless he could do so himself. And he was bound to Bell even before the sale to himself; having fully contracted with him to allow him to have Autpara at 5,000 rupees if he himself obtained the whole Neeschunderpore concern at 15,000. On both grounds, therefore, if Storm's offer had been communicated to him, the estate would not have been benefitted; and thus, even if there were some slight neglect, in this one particular, there has been no loss in consequence of it; and no remedy, therefore, is required. It follows that the order obtained, must, in my opinion, be discharged: and with whatever regret I may come to such a conclusion in a case of sufficient difficulty to have produced conflicting decisions, and still to divide the opinion of the court, it seems to me that it ought to be discharged with costs.

If it is sought to be supported on the ground that the original order was correct, the majority of the court being of opinion that such an application was made to an incompetent jurisdiction, the order would be discharged with costs of course; and the same result seems to me to follow on the other part of the case also. The application proceeds entirely on the imputation of grave charges of fraud and misconduct; and a party who prefers such, not merely without being able completely to prove their truth, but when they are in point of fact unfounded as they appear to me to be in the present case, must in my opinion abide by the consequences of his rashness. It would obviously be impossible with the view which I entertain of the case, to allow the assignees to bear personally the expense of defending themselves against unfounded charges; and it certainly would not be a proper result of a proceeding, brought ostensibly for the benefit of the estate, that the estate should be prejudiced by having to bear the costs of opposing an application which ought not in my view of the facts are incorrect, ever to have been made.—Sir E. Ryan—It is now necessary that I should express my opinion on this appeal from the decision of the learned Judge in the Insolvent Court; and I shall do so as briefly as I am able. I regret that there should be a difference of opinion on the bench, but after the best consideration I can give to this case, and after listening to the able argument of the Advocate General, and reading the judgment of the learned Judge, I cannot concur in the order which he has made. The first question in this case is whether the Insolvent Court under the 49th sec. of the 9th G. 4, c. 74, has the power to delay and postpone a sale on the application of a creditor where the assignees have entered into a contract to sell, and have received a moiety of the purchase money, on the ground of the contract being void for fraud, or that the price agreed on was inadequate to the value of the property. The purchaser, it should also be observed, not being any party to the proceedings in the Insolvent Court, or shewn to be subject to its jurisdiction. If the court has not this power then in no view of the facts of the present case can this order be supported. I am clearly of opinion that the 49th section does not confer this power on the Insolvent Court, and that where an actual sale has taken place with whatever circumstances its validity may be effected, such circumstances cannot be a ground for

that court making any order under this clause of the Act of Parliament, and that if the creditors desire to question the validity of the sale they must do so in some court that has the power to try the question. It has been contended at the bar that this court has a power analogous to that exercised by the Chancellor when sitting in bankruptcy, and that the Chancellor would, in a case of fraud or negligence in a sale by an assignee, on petition declare such sale to be void. *Ex parte Benett 10, Ves Junior*, has been cited as an authority to support this position; but when that case is examined it will be found to have expressly decided that in bankruptcy the Chancellor has no jurisdiction, and that the order which he did make in that case for a re-sale was only because the purchaser appeared and consented to abide by the decision of the Chancellor, who even then doubted whether he should accept the offer of the parties. Lord Manners, certainly stated in *ex parte Partington 1, Ball and Beatty's reports*, that he was not "aware of any decided case where a bidding had been opened in bankruptcy, but that he could see no reason why the court should not do so;" and in a more recent case *ex parte Gould, 1 Glyn and Jameson's reports, p. 281*, the Vice Chancellor on petition in bankruptcy ordered a purchaser (who was not before the court) of a bankrupt's mortgaged estate sold before the Commissioners under the general order, to complete his purchase. But this was a decision in affirmance of a contract, though certainly made on an absent party, but made without argument or counsel appearing for any one but the petitioner. But in the last case I have been able to find bearing on this question, *ex parte Ashley, 3 Deacon and Chitty's reports, p. 510*,—which was an application by assignees to rescind the sale of certain mortgaged property of a bankrupt which had been bought by the mortgagee without leave of the court,—the court dismissed the petition, and it seems to have been conceded that their jurisdiction to entertain the question rested on the mortgagee having come in under the commission, by substantiating his claim before the Commissioners, and procuring an order for the sale of the mortgaged premises: the fact, however, as stated by Mr. Sugden in his book of *Vendors and Purchasers*, that the Chancellor has never exercised this jurisdiction with the express decision of Lord Eldon, are in my mind ample authority to shew that the chan-

cellor in bankruptcy has no such jurisdiction. It should be observed that, in bankruptcy the chancellor rarely interferes even to *postpone or delay* a sale, and in *ex parte* Montgomery, 1 Glyn and Jameson's reports, the chancellor said the court ought not to interfere to stay the sale because the assignees act at their own risk and upon their own responsibility, and they and not the court are to be judges of the propriety and expediency of the sale. The question, therefore, reverts to the construction that is to be put on this 49th clause, and that I am satisfied applies only to delaying and postponing of sales about to take place. The first part of the section provides that with all convenient speed the assignees shall dispose of the insolvents' estate. This is his first duty and similar to that of the assignees of a bankrupt at home, where any creditor can cancel an immediate sale on application to the court: but this court under this section has a discretionary power of postponing and delaying a sale if application shall be made for that purpose by the insolvent or creditor or mortgagee; or under the 50th section the court may without such application defer the sale of property and make any special order according to the provisions of that section. I am the more confirmed in this view of these sections by the ample provisions contained in the 56th section against the misconduct, mismanagement, or negligence of the assignees. Under that section it is quite clear that if the insolvent or his creditor have suffered any "*injury*" by the "*fault*" of the assignees, the court may order the assignees to make such compensation as to the court may seem just, and in default of their not obeying the order of the court, they may be committed to gaol until they conform to the order, or their goods may be sold to compensate for any loss sustained. What I have already stated is sufficient to dispose of the present order, but the validity of that order is not the only matter before the court; the 4th section of the Insolvent Act which allows an appeal, directs that this court shall enquire into all the matters of the petition and of the proceedings and evidence, and make such order as to them may seem meet and just. It is necessary, therefore, to consider whether the proceedings and evidence before us would justify our making an order under the 56th section of the act; and independent of this duty which the Act imposes upon us, I think as the character of persons who may be considered in the light of officers of the

Insolvent Court has been attacked, and to whom conduct has been imputed that would, in my opinion, if substantiated, make it incumbent upon us to remove them from their office, it is necessary that the whole of the case should be looked into, to see if these charges rest upon any foundation. I am prepared to go into the facts, but I think it unnecessary as they have been entered into so fully by Mr. Justice Malkin; and I so entirely agree with him in the view he has taken of them, and in the conclusions he has drawn, that it would be but a needless repetition if I were to go over the same ground. One or two matters, however, I think it necessary to notice:—the imputation of fraud, or as it has been termed, legal fraud, has been applied to that part of the transaction in which it is alleged that Saupin was held out to the world as the agent of the assignees and as employed in that capacity to act for them, and consequently if a purchaser himself the sale would be vitiated on the common principle which is so well established that it requires no authority to be cited in support of it, that an agent employed by a vendor to sell cannot become a purchaser himself. I need hardly observe that in this sale Mr. Hurry is in no way implicated, he was absent and ill at the time. It appears from Mr. Alexander's evidence that he supposed Rogers and Bell to be purchasers, and was not aware for some time after the sale that Rogers purchased for Saupin; and the letters which were subsequently written by him, and as he states approved of by Mr. Burkinyoung, might induce those who were ignorant of the facts to draw the same conclusion. The inaccuracy and looseness of expressions in the letters, was probably sanctioned by Mr. Burkinyoung from the understanding that existed as to Rogers advancing the money for Saupin. But where is the fraud? and what could be the motive or inducement to Mr. Burkinyoung for any concealment or contrivance? It is indisputable on the evidence and not disputed on either side, that Saupin bought and Burkinyoung sold with a full knowledge that Rogers as the agent of Saupin was to advance the money for Neeshunderpore, and that Bell was to purchase Autpurn. It was in fact only the renewal of an offer that had been made by Saupin in Sept. 1833. How then can Saupin be considered as an agent, and how can the principle upon which all the cases of purchase by agent are founded apply here? But besides the ground of fraud upon which I

have observed, the conduct of the assignees is complained of as culpably negligent in allowing of a private sale without having duly advertised the property, and in selling one of the divisions of the Neeschunderpore factory for a less sum than they could with proper diligence and enquiry have obtained for it. These questions have been so fully considered by Mr. Justice Malkin that I shall not enter upon them at length; but as to advertising, it is clear that from the Oct. preceding, when they were repeatedly advertised, all persons possessing factories in the neighbourhood, and in any way likely to become purchasers, must have been aware that they were for sale, and the disputes between the bank and assignees fully account for their not incurring an useless expense when there was little probability that they could effect a satisfactory sale. This would account for their not advertising before the order of 26th of July was obtained. But it is alleged that they refused in Jan. an offer of 70,000 rupees for the whole of the Neeschunderpore concern, and that neglecting to advertise after the order of 26th July was obtained, they consented to a private sale of a portion of this concern at a less price than could have been obtained. The rejection of the offer of the 70,000 rupees is accounted for by the pending disputes between the bank. Mr. Udny did not communicate to the assignees the offer of Donaldson and Gregg until the 18th of Jan. the order of the Insolvent Court was obtained on the 1st of Feb. and at the time of Mr. Udny's communication the assignees were aware of the intention of the bank to apply to the court. As to the offer of 20,000 rupees by Donaldson and Gregg for the Neeschunderpore concern on the 28th of Dec. 1834, and which the bank rejected, it is clear that the assignees had no notice of it. In the private sale, without further advertisement on the 24th of August to Saupin, the culpable negligence of the assignees it is contended is apparent. Mr. Alexander states that after the order of 26th of July he had frequent conversations with Mr. Burkiyoung on the necessity of something being done with reference to the advance for renewing the izara to prevent the factory from going to ruin, and the conclusion that Burkiyoung and Alexander came to prior to Saupin's arrival at Calcutta, was that it was better to sell the factory at once than to go to the court to ask for liberty to make so large an advance, which they thought the court would not sanction, with this impression in the

mind of Burkiyoung, Saupin renews his offer to purchase at the value fixed upon Neeschunderpore by those most competent to form an opinion on the subject, and up to which time no offer had been made to the assignees of an advance upon this estimated value: for the offer of 70,000 rupees by Donaldson and Gregg in Jan. for the whole concern was only the sum which the assignees had fixed, estimating the Neeschunderpore division at the sum at which Saupin purchased it for 15,000: a sale then is effected, and Mr. Alexander swears that at that time neither the assignees or he had any reason to expect they could have obtained better prices, and when it was doubtful as to the terms on which the izara could be renewed, when publicity might have thrown difficulties in the way of the renewal, and when this risk was thrown upon the purchaser, it being clear that without the renewal of the izara the property would have been worthless. I cannot, therefore, say that a private sale at the estimated value under such circumstances proves negligence. The only remaining matter that I think it necessary to notice after the full discussion this case has received, is the question of costs, I entirely agree with Mr. Justice Malkin in thinking that this order must be discharged with costs, I regret that there should be a difference of opinion on the Bench, and that owing to the different views which have been taken on this subject the costs will be enhanced. But with every deference and respect for the learned Judge who originally made this order, I am bound in the view I have taken of this case to think that the creditor who originally made the application to the Insolvent Court should have well considered whether in the result the insolvent's estate was likely to reap any advantage by the application which he made. As the estate is not benefitted by the proceedings which have been had, I think it would not be just to the creditors generally to oblige them to pay the costs of a particular creditor who has been mistaken in his views—certain I am that it would not be right to charge the assignees personally with these costs when they are acquitted by the court of all misconduct and negligence; upon the party, therefore, who has unadvisedly caused all these proceedings, the expense must fall, and under the powers which this court possesses under the 4th section of the Act, and which the Insolvent Court at present has not—we direct that Mr. Lingham shall pay the costs of all the proceedings both in the Insolvent

and the Supreme Court. — Ordered— That the order of the 3d of Jan. 1835, be discharged and that Alfred Lingham do pay to Frederick Handel Burkin- young and William Cobb Hurry, the assignees, &c. the costs of all the proceedings in the Insolvent and of the proceedings in the Supreme Court on the petition of the assignees.

Dec. 5, 1835.

Calder versus Halkett.—This was an action brought against Mr. Halkett, the magistrate of Nuddea, by Mr. Calder, an indigo planter, for trespass and false imprisonment. It was tried several months ago, in the Supreme Court, and a verdict entered for Mr. Calder, with leave to the defendant to move for a non-suit, on the ground that such causes were not cognizable in the Supreme Court. On the 30th of Nov., the court gave judgment in this case. There was a difference of opinion between the Judges. The Hon. Mr. Justice Grant declared it as his opinion that the court had a right to take cognizance of such cases. He said it was an illegal act emanating from a party who happens to be a Judge of a country court. He was, therefore, of opinion that the verdict should stand. Sir Edward Ryan and Mr. Justice Malkin, both took an opposite view of the case, and gave it as their opinion, that, by Act of Parliament, the Supreme Court was precluded from taking cognizance of such acts of a magistrate done in his official capacity. The order of the court, therefore was, that a verdict be entered for the defendant, Mr. Halkett, with costs.

INSOLVENT COURT, Dec. 5.

Sir Benjamin Malkin sat in the Insolvent Court to-day. The only case of any interest was that of Major Moseley, who obtained a full release by a compromise with his Assignee to pay four annas in the rupee.

SUMMARY.

Coroner's Inquest, Dec. 8, 1835.—An inquest was held this day on the body of Capt. Masson of the "Lady Clifford," who died suddenly in the store of Messrs. Thompson, Broad and Co. on the 7th instant. The deceased had been troubled with rheumatism for six months previously, and he, on coming into the store complained to Mr. Broad that he felt very much indisposed in consequence of a strong attack of cramp in his right shoulder and side. Mr. Broad left the deceased sitting in the room to attend to his duty, and shortly after the deceased fell off the chair on the floor. The servants immediately ran to Mr. Broad and

informed him of the circumstance, and he hastened to the deceased and endeavoured to recover him, but he had expired. From a *post mortem* examination of the body it appeared that the liver of the deceased was ulcerated, and that he had seemingly by violent straining, burst a blood vessel in it, and had expired of the hæmorrhage. A verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was returned.—*Hurkaru.*

New Wharf.—We have been informed that an order has passed council for the immediate erection of a jetty opposite the Custom House, to extend several feet beyond the cranes now used in landing of heavy merchandize, and to go to a draft of water sufficient to admit of ships of 500 tons lying alongside of it to discharge cargo. If this is the case, we congratulate our commercial friends on the facility which will be thus afforded them for the despatch of their vessels. The jetty will also, we imagine, be beneficial to the customs' revenue. Its construction is entrusted to Captain Fitzgerald, at an estimated cost of 5 lacs of rupees.

Mint.—It is understood that the Mint Mastership has been given to Captain Forbes on its being vacated by Mr. Robert Saunders, who is about to proceed to England. This arrangement has the double recommendation of economy, and of securing the performance of the duties, by the individual best acquainted with them,—who may be truly called the father of the present noble establishment which from its birth has not ceased to be under the tutelage of its parental guardian.

Bank of Bengal.—A special meeting of proprietors was held on 1st Dec., for the purpose of considering certain propositions that had been in circulation, for modifying the division of the shares so as to have them represented in even thousands of Company's rupees. The circular which had been sent round, embraced two plans, No. 1, being that which divided the capital into shares of 4,000 Company's rupees, and No. 2, that which divided it into shares of 5,000. Many letters, it was stated, had been received from the Mofussil, in answer to the circular, and in every one of them this first plan was approved. Those who attended the meeting also represented a large number of shares, besides their own, and equal unanimity prevailed among them upon this point. Accordingly, no discussion occurred when the following Resolutions were put

by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, from the chair, both of which were carried *nem. con.*—Resolved, 1st.—That the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal in the proposed new charter, be expressed in Company's rupees, and that the conversion be made in such a manner as to preserve the division of the shares in even thousands. 2d.—That the plan, No. 1, of the circular, be adopted. A conversation then arose regarding shares already divided, but, as it appeared that there was but one share in this state, we need not detail particulars. Mr. Cockerell called the attention of the meeting to the third resolution of the meeting of April, 1835, fixing a scale of votes upon the assumption of the proprietary interests being divided into shares of 5,000 Sa. Rs., and proposed that in consequence of the present vote adopting the division of 4,000 Company's rupees, as the value of a share, the following scales of votes be adopted in lieu of that previously recommended:—A holder of 1 share to have 1 vote—Of 5 shares, 2 votes—Of 10 ditto, 3 ditto—Of 15 ditto, 4 ditto—Of 20 ditto, 5 ditto—Of 30 ditto, 6 ditto—Of 40 ditto, and upwards, 7 ditto: This proposition was seconded by Mr. R. C. Jenkins, and carried *nem. con.*, which closed the business of the meeting. In the course of conversation, some remarks were made about the inconvenience felt by the public, in the copper currency, the same pice being made, by regulation, to represent equal divisions of the old and new rupees, at the same time that the act declared the value of these to be, relatively towards each other, as 16 and 15. Many of the gentlemen present, were of opinion, that the Directors of the Bank ought to represent the matter to Government, and this, we understand, will be done.

Indigo.—The first sale of indigo of this season took place at the indigo mart on the 2d Dec. It consisted of 170 chests of Tirhoot, Poornca, and Gazeepore indigo. The prices which were obtained were on a par with those of the last year. That is, 90 chests sold, on an average, at 127 Rs. 8 As. the maund. The last year's indigo of this mark sold at 131 Rs. 8 As., and, in the preceding year, at 172 Rs. the maund.

The Gloucester Mills.—The Gloucester Mills were put up on 1st Dec, at Messrs. Jenkins, Low, and Co.'s auction rooms, in one lot. After waiting half an hour, a *bona fide* bid of two lacs of rupees was offered, and the biddings then proceeded slowly up to two lacs and a half, for which sum, after a quarter of an hour's further delay, the property was

knocked down to Mr. Allan, the Attorney. There were three *bona fide* competitors present, possibly more. The first cost of the various property conveyed by this sale is believed to have exceeded 10 lacs. It comprises a freehold estate of about 500 bighas, a splendid cotton spinning mill with 20,000 spindles, in a very complete state, a range of power looms, a printing work with copper cylinders,—all these in one pile of building; an excellent iron foundry; a rum distillery, a very complete oil mill, with the best steam machinery and Hydrostatic presses from England; a sugar boiling concern, and a capital residence in one of the most delightful situations upon the river. The impression in the room was that the purchaser had made a very good bargain. The stock of cotton, and goods on hand, was reserved by the seller, and also all machinery indented for and not actually arrived. We are glad to entertain the opinion that the buyer has a prospect of making the cotton mills yield a good return for the capital he has invested in the purchase.

Opium.—At the opium sales just appointed for this year, there will be brought forward by the Government no less than 15,300 chests, which is 1,000 chests more than was expected two months ago, and 2,271 chests more than the quantity put up last year. In addition to the increase of opium on this side of India, there has been a prodigious increase in the Malwa crop, on the western side.

Final Discharge.—The important question whether an insolvent in the uncovenanted service of Government, obtaining his final discharge by consent of creditors, be released from the reservation of a portion of his allowances for the benefit of his creditors, was settled, on Saturday, in favor of the insolvent.

The Goomsur Rajah.—On the 31st, four companies of the 49th regt. left Aska for Goomsur, with 2 four 2-5 howitzers, one company and one howitzer pushing on to take possession of Goomsur fort, protected by a ditch, and strong bamboo stockade. This was accomplished with little difficulty, for the Goomsureans not wishing for the ceremony of an introduction has wisely retired. On the evening of the 2d, the Rajah's dewan and two sons, came into camp,—a valuable acquaintance where so little is known of the country. The main force advanced from Aska on the 3d, accompanied by heavy rain, the delights of which in a rice country may be imagined. The Rajah was supposed to have taken up a

position at Coolaba or Callada, with two rivers between him and the troops, the last of which was to have been defended here. We must suppose, a halt called; it was not until the 12th, we hear again of the operations carrying on, when on reaching the encamping ground at a place called Gilling, the fire, for the first time, of these hill-warriors caused two companies to be sent out, martial law to be proclaimed, and a reward of 5,000 rupees to be offered for the Rajah's apprehension. On the 14th, the line of march was annoyed, and the mountain howitzers (as our worthy friends of the Madras press say) called upon for a couple of rounds of grape. The result of this demonstration could not be ascertained, but one unfortunate bearer, belonging to an officer of the 8th, was wounded and died shortly afterwards. The Goomsauras were extremely pugnacious and continued firing at intervals during the day and part of the night. The black cavern, a strong barrier expected to be strongly defended, was reached on the 15th, a few rounds of matchlock practice again called for the services of the howitzers and companies, which soon checked the annoyance. From the barrier the troops advanced through a pass on to a plain, where they were again fired upon. The barrier is on the summit of a hill, or, rather, between two hills, with deep jungle rising from the bottom upwards. The coolies behaved manfully in carrying up the howitzers, which, by the by, are admirably adapted for jungle work, mounted on beds similar to mortars, and each weighing only 380 lbs., coolies carry them over passes and through jungles that would be impenetrable to 6-pounders. Having fired this place the camp was pitched in the plain, and again annoyed by the rebel fire. On the march the following morning, the rear was much troubled, but the whole opposing fire had been wondrously ineffective,—considering only four or five sepoy and three gun coolies on the list of wounded; the latter were peppered on the arms and legs, much to their dissatisfaction. The Rajah has been driven thus forward by the troops, and is supposed to have taken refuge with his friends on the western extremity of his estate. The Rajah of Boad, about 180 miles to the N. E. of Cuttack, towards Sumbulpore, is related to the Goomsaur Rajah, and will probably afford him an asylum. In this case we may expect a detachment of the Cuttack force will be sent in that direction to co-operate with

the Madras troops, and the services of the Kheveda Paick company be called into requisition.—*Englishman*.

The celebrated Jungypore indigo concern was brought to the hammer on 19th Nov. at Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co.'s by order of the assignee of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., and bid for up to 370,000 sicca rupees, at which price it was bought in.

The late Captain Bowie's share in the Patent Slip has been purchased by Mr. Stalkart, son of the naval architect, and formerly the Company's Surveyor in Calcutta. This gentleman had retired with a considerable fortune left in one of the late agency houses, and was living upon the interest of it in England. The failure of the house has obliged him with a large family to begin the world again.

Savings' Bank.—The following is an abstract of the operations of the Government Savings' Bank, during the two years it has been in existence. It has succeeded beyond expectation. The sum deposited in all has been 855,952 The sum withdrawn - - - 232,270

So that the amount now actually in deposit amounts to - - 623,682

Of this sum there has been invested in the Government 4 per cent. loan - - - 408,500 And there remains at credit in the Bank the sum of - - 215,182

The number of depositors since the beginning has been 1,613, of whom but one-fourth or 408 have been Natives. The number of those who have absolutely withdrawn their deposits is 242, of whom about one-third or 79 have been Natives.

Salt Sales.—At the Salt sales, held on the 17th and 18th November last, four lakhs of maunds were sold at an average of 385 rupees, 12 annas, 11 pie the hundred maunds.

Allahabad.—The Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq. Governor of Agra, landed at Allahabad on the morning of the 10th Nov. under a salute of 17 guns, and took charge of the Agra Presidency on his arrival—Mr. Ross has appointed on his staff all the gentlemen who were on the staff of his predecessor Mr. Blunt.

Sir Charles Metcalfe.—We hear on authority on which we can rely, that it is the intention of Sir Charles Metcalfe to retire from office and return to England as soon as the authentic intimation of the appointment of his successor is received, and not to await his arrival in the country.—*Murkaru*, Dec. 8.

Civil Fund Meeting.—A meeting of the members of the Civil Fund took place on 14th Nov. pursuant to advertisement to take into consideration the state of the Fund, and the recent admissions of Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland and Mr. C. B. Elliott to the benefits thereof. There were 32 members present. H. T. Prinsep, Esq. in the Chair. Mr. Tulloh called attention to a string of rules he had framed with a view to avert, if possible, the bankruptcy of the Fund. Mr. Tulloh's propositions, amongst other suggestions, contained the following:—"That each married subscriber or widower having children, immediately contribute to the Fund double his present subscription.—That each bachelor on his marriage contribute to the Fund in the above proportion.—That married subscribers and widowers on having realized a sufficient fortune to render them independent of the Fund, be allowed the option of reverting to the original scale of contributions. Those subscribers who are independent of the Fund at present to continue their subscription as heretofore." Mr. Rattray, as we understood, concurred with Mr. Tulloh, but thought it were better to appoint a committee out of the members present, to take the propositions into consideration. This suggestion did not meet with approval, and the following amendment, moved by Mr. Morley and seconded by Mr. Rattray, was carried *nem. con.*—"Resolved.—1. That Mr. Tulloh's proposition, and all other propositions which have been already received, or which may be now or hereafter brought forward for any alteration in the rules of the Civil Fund, be referred to a committee to be appointed as below prescribed, who shall be empowered and requested to report thereon to a Special General Meeting, to be called by them for that purpose, revising all the existing rules, and generally submitting their suggestions for such measures as they may think it most expedient to adopt in the present state of the assets and liabilities of the Fund.—2. That the committee consist of sixteen members, being subscribers to the Fund, resident in Calcutta, one to be elected by the subscribers resident in each division of revenue and circuit, viz. Jessore, Cuttack, Moorshedabad, Bahadur, Dacca, Chittagong, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Dehlee, Sagur, Allahabad, Bareilly, Meerut, and Agra, including all political officers, and two to be elected by those in Calcutta, and members not included in any of the above divisions.—3. That each commissioner be requested to collect the votes of the sub-

scribers entitled to vote in the division, reporting to the secretary the gentlemen elected, on or before the 15th of January next, and that the secretary to the fund be requested to collect the votes of the members in Calcutta, on or before the same date.—1. That a ~~committee~~ man elected, by more ~~than~~ one division, shall choose which division he may wish to represent, and that the other division or divisions that elected him may elect each a substitute for him. That the managers take the necessary steps to carry the above Resolutions into effect." The meeting then proceeded to the second purpose for which it was convened, viz., to reconsider a resolution 'said to have been passed' at a general quarterly meeting, under which Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland was considered a retired civilian, and subject to payments due under Rule XXXV. The Hon. Mr. Melville briefly proposed the following Resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. J. P. Grant:—"Resolved, 1st. That the case of Mr. Sutherland involves an essential addition to the rules and principles of the institution, and that all subscribers in India ought to have been allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a written communication.—Resolved, 2d. That under Article XXX. it being competent for a second general meeting to reconsider any Resolutions passed at a former general meeting, it is now expedient to hold in suspense the Resolution of the meeting of 27th April, 1835, relative to Mr. Sutherland.—Resolved, 3d. And that the papers connected with the case of that gentleman be submitted to any subscribers to whom they have not already been transmitted, with an invitation to them to transmit through the secretary to the chairman of a meeting to be held on the ——— their votes for or against the Resolution, 'that Mr. Sutherland be considered a retired civilian, and subject to payments under Rule XXXV.'" Mr. Rattray considered the proposed Resolutions unwarranted, illegal, and in direct contravention to Rule XXX., there having been a general meeting held subsequent to that of the 27th of April, which as it did not disturb the Resolution of the preceding meeting, must be considered as confirming it. The rule is as follows: "It is further hereby declared, that the Resolution of a second general meeting of the subscribers to the Fund, regularly held under the rules now established, or which may be hereafter established for it, and confirming the Resolution of a former general meeting, shall be final and conclusive." Mr Rattray contended

that the meeting could not rescind the Resolution of the 27th April, which must now be considered "final and conclusive" as the subsequent meeting on the 26th July had not ejected Mr. Sutherland. This was alone sufficient for the purpose; but the subject had not been brought forward in the shape of a proposition during the subsequent October meeting. If it had, he would then, as now, have protested against a discussion on a question which resolves into this:—are the proceedings of a meeting, competent to carry any proposition which may be brought before it, subject to reversal by a subsequent meeting? The Hon. Mr. Melville observed that he did not understand the meaning of section XXX. if what had just fallen from Mr. Rattray was the correct construction of it. If the proceedings of a second meeting were "final and conclusive," surely the proceeding of a first meeting could not be considered so. Much conversation followed, during which Mr. Millett remarked, that the matter must ultimately be referred to the service at large. At the suggestion of Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. Rattray reduced his amendment into writing premising; he was desirous that the opinion of the Advocate General should be taken as to the legality of rescinding the Resolution. The amendment, seconded by Mr. Morley, with several subsequent alterations, stood as follows:—"Resolved, that this meeting is not competent to take into consideration the question of Mr. Sutherland's admission as a subscriber to the Fund, the same having been determined at a General Meeting duly convened and fully competent to decide finally upon the case." The Hon. Mr. Melville, Mr. R. D. Mangles, and several other gentlemen disputed the assertion that any meeting competent to discuss the subject had taken place, after that which voted Mr. Sutherland's admission. The quarterly meeting of the 27th July, was "counted out," a quorum of members not being present, and at the meeting of the 26th October, it was specifically agreed to let the matter lie over until to-day, in consequence of the call of a special meeting on this day for the purpose of its consideration. Mr. Rattray, however, maintained that the meeting could not discuss the question, and observed with reference to Mr. Sutherland, that "this poor man had been very ill-used." Several gentlemen here remarked that Mr. Rattray was neither appealing to equity nor justice, but to the *misericordia* argument. At length, we believe, Mr. Rattray gave up his amendment to make way for one

proposed by Mr. D. C. Smyth, but, as we understood, he offered the following protest, which was refused on the ground of irregularity:—"I protest against the agitation of the question as altogether unwarrantable and illegal. Mr. Sutherland was admitted as a subscriber to the Fund by a competent general meeting, after having been rejected by a majority of the managers. It is true the election was carried by a majority of nine only against one dissentient; but nine are declared by the rules competent to all that was done, and consequently, on the score of numbers, no exception can be taken. Rule 30 allows of the resolution of any meeting being confirmed at a second meeting; but surely it will not be argued that every thing done at the present meeting, for instance, where thirty subscribers to the Fund are present, may be set aside and nullified to-morrow by any nine that may choose to assemble for the purpose of then carrying what they had failed to-day. An intervening general meeting has taken place too, since Mr. Sutherland was admitted, and if the question regarding him be open as now assumed, I maintain that there is not a widow or orphan on the Fund's list that may not be arbitrarily declared no longer entitled to its benefits." Mr. D. C. Smyth now drew attention to the following letter from the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated 8th July, 1835:—"Para. 1.—With reference to our despatches dated 4th April, 1834, (No. 26) and 3d June, 1835, (No. 40) we think it right to acquaint you that Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland has not, by the loss of our covenanted service, forfeited any of his rights as a subscriber to the Bengal Civil Fund, in respect of which he is to be considered as if at the date when he ceased to subscribe to the Fund he had voluntarily relinquished the service. Para. 2.—We desire that you will communicate this opinion to the managers of the Fund. We are, &c., (Signed by thirteen Directors.)" Mr. D. C. Smyth concluded by proposing the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Braddon:—"Resolved, that this meeting, having duly considered the papers connected with Mr. Sutherland's case, are of opinion, that it would have been more satisfactory to the subscribers, had the question of the admission of that gentleman to the benefits of the Fund been submitted by the late managers for the decision of the service at large. Adverting, however, to the opinion expressed in the letter lately received from the Hon. Court of Direc-

tors, under date the 8th July, 1835, and considering, moreover, the proceedings of the quarterly general meeting of the subscribers held at the Town Hall on the 27th April last, from which it appears that Mr. Sutherland was considered by that meeting as a retired civilian, and made subject to the payments due under rule 35—it is resolved, that the proceedings of the quarterly general meeting held on the 27th April 1835, be upheld." The Hon. Mr. Melville now withdrew his resolution, substituting the following:—"Resolved, that the resolution of the subscribers of the 27th April, 1835, admitting Mr. Sutherland to the benefits of the institution, be reversed." Mr. J. P. Grant, in seconding the resolution, commented on what had fallen from Mr. Rattray, which, he said, was in effect, that the proceedings of a quarterly meeting were irrevocable, even if nine gentlemen,—nine conspirators he would call them,—for he was aware no members of the fund would attempt to do what he was putting on supposition,—were to assemble and vote that thirteen lakhs should be divided amongst them. This was a strong case he would allow, yet according to Mr. Rattray's construction of rule XXX. the protests of the remainder of the service would be of no avail, and the resolution of the nine must be carried into effect. Mr. D. C. Smyth reminded Mr. Grant that by rule X. all monies belonging to the fund in India, are kept in the public treasury, and subject only to the direction and control of the trustees and managers of the fund. Mr. Grant complained of the interruption, and thought the meeting would have better understood his argument had they heard it. He contended that the view taken by Mr. Rattray, if acted upon, would tie up the hands of the whole service. Mr. J. W. Alexander did not think the whole service was a fair tribunal for the consideration of this question irritated as they now were, and influenced as he feared they would be, by the manner in which the subject had been discussed in the Mofussil papers. In his opinion, as the admission of Mr. Sutherland had not been brought under the cognizance of the subsequent meetings, the service had virtually confirmed the resolution. Mr. H. Torrens said Mr. Alexander's argument was of the most extraordinary description that it had ever been his lot to hear. What! Because a man is angry, has he no claim to vote on questions concerning his own money? A good deal of conversation ensued, of

which the reporter cannot give an outline. At length the discussions turned on the right of proxies to vote on the resolution and the amendment. The secretary then reported that the letters received from the Mofussil stood as follows:—against Mr. Sutherland's admission 75—for his admission 4—majority 71. Considerable discussion followed, in which Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. Colvin, and Mr. Melville took part, chiefly regarding the construction to be put upon the court's letters which, it was urged, merely contained the court's opinion, and were not imperative. Mr. Grant declared that he had the highest respect for Mr. Sutherland, with whom he was on terms of personal intimacy, but the service must not consider individual interests but that which is proper and right. He was decidedly of opinion that Mr. Sutherland had ceased to have any claim to the benefit of the fund, and, though he had the highest respect for the Court of Directors, were they to send a special order cancelling their own former decision, the course he would suggest was to respectfully ask them to reconsider their order. The Hon. Mr. Melville observed that it was highly improbable that the court's former order should have been unknown to Mr. Sutherland, which defined the date of his retirement to be in April 1828, when he ceased to subscribe to the Fund. So, having discontinued his subscription before paying up the compliment stipulated in the rules, he had necessarily forfeited all claim. The chairman observed that the fact of Mr. Sutherland's retirement had been a matter of reference to the Court from this Government, and it could not be expected that he would pay up his subscription pending the reference. It was not fair to "trip him up" upon a hard construction of the rules. Mr. Grant could not allow the discussion to close without "one little word about tripping up." God forbid that he should be justly accused of tripping any man up, especially where his family was concerned. But in this case he thought Mr. Sutherland was "tripping up" the service, inasmuch as he offered £500 as an equivalent for £10,000. He could not believe that the founders of the fund ever contemplated that a member having quitted the service to engage in a mercantile establishment where he had the chance of making an enormous fortune, should, in the event of failure, fall back upon the resources of his humble brethren. Mr. Millett warmly supported Mr. Grant. Mr. R. D. Mangles called attention to the vast majority of votes (proxies

included) against Mr. Sutherland, if Mr. Melville's resolution was pressed to a division, and recommended that Mr. Sutherland's friends should concede that the matter be referred *de novo* to the whole service. To this, Mr. Rattray would not assent, on the ground, as we understood, that the question had been formally decided by a competent meeting, and that the whole service had not heard the arguments during the present discussion. He thought the votes of proxies ought not to be taken on the question. Mr. R. D. Mangles expressed his astonishment that it should be advanced in Calcutta that a meeting held here ought not to receive the votes of the whole service. Mr. Colvin said such a course would be most extraordinary indeed; to shut out the whole service by one of the most unreasonable quibbles ever devised. The discussion ended in the adoption of the following Resolution, by a majority of 28 to 5. Messrs Rattray, Braddon, J. W. Alexander, Wm. Young, and Wm. Bracken being the only dissentients:—Resolved, that the motion submitted to the meeting by Mr. Melville, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Smyth, be forwarded with a letter to each subscriber to the Fund, requesting him to forward his vote for the original motion, or for the amendment, direct to the secretary, and that the result of the votes be reported by the managers to the next general quarterly meeting." Mr. Elliott's case was next brought forward and soon disposed of by the adoption of a similar course, upon the motion of Mr. Morley, seconded by Mr. Millett:—Resolved, that the question of the admission of Mr. Elliot, be referred to the service at large. Which resolution was carried *nem con.*, and the meeting then broke up, after the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

Union Bank.—A special general meeting of proprietors took place at the bank on 9th Dec., "for the purpose of considering certain propositions for adapting the amount value of shares to the recent change in the currency, and also of determining generally, as to the disposal of the remaining shares." Mr. James W. Alexander was called to the chair. The following paper of propositions, by Mr. Carr, was then read to the meeting:—"As doubts have arisen as to the terms upon which new subscriptions to the bank should be received, and no provision has been made originally, for adding to the price of shares a premium proportioned to the dividend paid by the bank; with reference also to the change

in the currency of India rendering necessary some arrangement for determining the future value of shares—it is suggested,—“That the sum of Sicca rupees 33-5-4 per share be reserved from present dividends, to be added to the capital of the bank, making the value of each share, Sicca rupees 2,533-5-4 or Company's rupees 2,700; and that it be open to future general meetings, to reserve further sums in a similar manner out of dividends, for eventual increase of the value of shares, if found expedient. Further—that in order to provide against an accumulation of capital stock disproportioned to the probability of immediate business, the bank be open to subscription during the current year 1836, and until the meeting of Jan. 1837, to the extent of 100 shares only, and that the option of subscribing be reserved for the present proprietors only, until the half-yearly meeting in July 1836.” In reference to an amendment of the above suggestions, it was moved by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore and duly seconded —“That each share of the bank be increased to 3,000 Company's rupees; the proprietors paying the difference between 2,500 Sicca rupees, and 3,000 Company's rupees, which will increase the capital stock by two lacs of Company's rupees.—That the 400 unsubscribed shares be withdrawn, and no further subscription be received. If the proprietors, hereafter, from the nature of the bank business, consider it expedient to increase its capital, let them have an increase on their own shares.” The following amendments were then proposed, —“That the value of Union Bank shares be fixed at Company's rupees 2,700—and that the sum requisite for making up this value be reserved out of the next dividend.—That the sum of Sicca rupees 33-5-4 per share, be reserved from the forthcoming dividend, to be added to the capital of the bank, making the value of each share Sicca rupees 2,533-5-4, or Company's rupees 2,700; and that it be further in the option of each proprietor, by an additional subscription of Company's rupees 300, to increase the value of each share held by him, to Sicca rupees 3,000. provided such subscription be tendered on or before the 15th July 1836.—I beg to propose an additional amendment, which is, that we reduce the shares to Company's rupees 2,500 each, paying the difference to such shareholders as like to receive the same, and allowing those who so prefer, to pay the difference, and any surplus required to a fresh share.” After considerable discussion of

these amendments and the original propositions, it was moved by Mr. Cockerell and carried by a large majority :—" That the proposals now laid before the meeting be circulated amongst the proprietors, with a request that they give their vote for one or other of them at the general half-yearly meeting to be held on or about the 15th January next." It was subsequently proposed by Mr. Dickens, and carried *nem. con.* :—" That the capital of the bank be extended by the creation of a new share to each of the present shareholders of 312½ Sicca rupees, and such new shares be consolidated with the present shares, so as to make the total amount of each share, Company's rupees 3,000, and, further, that this proposition be circulated along with the others." It was then further proposed by Mr. Parker :—" That the four hundred shares which have not been taken by the public be cancelled; and that the stock of the Union Bank shall consist of the six hundred shares already subscribed for, and that if the proprietors hereafter consider it expedient to increase the capital of the bank, the increase be effected by further payments upon each of the said six hundred shares as above, at such rates as may be determined upon. These propositions were ordered by the meeting to be circulated, with the others, to the proprietors. Mr. Cockerell, following up the above proposition of Mr. Parker, moved :—" That the sales of the remaining shares be stopped until all the questions now pending, be decided. The motion was carried *nem. con.* The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the chairman, and the proprietors adjourned.

Army.—The following are among the *ou dits* of the military circles. The continued indisposition of Brigadier-general Smith renders it probable that he will shortly vacate the command of the Saugor division of the army in which he will be succeeded by Brigadier Penny, the senior line officer of that rank. Lieut.-colonels Hawes, of the 51st, Stirling, of the 31th, and Major Munro, of the 74th, are about to retire from the service and return to Europe. Lieut.-colonel Cobbe, Governor-general's Agent at Moorshedabad, goes to England in the St. George, in charge of presents from the Nuwab to King William IV., and of course vacates his diplomatic employment. Lieut.-colonel Kennedy, deputy Military Auditor General, also goes to England this season. Lieut.-colonel Webber (on sick leave at Simlah) will, it is said, retire from the service. Lieut.

McKenzie and Tweedale, 8th L. C., will proceed to England overland. Lieut. Mellish, 10th L. C., goes home on furlough in charge of invalids. Dr. G. G. Campbell's arrival from England will supersede Dr. Finden.—*Bengal Hurk.*

Mecca.—The plague and the cholera have both been raging for a long time in Egypt and Arabia. The last intelligence from Mecca, states that no fewer than fourteen thousand Moosulmans who had gone to that shrine on pilgrimage perished in one day.

Ulwar.—The Rajah of this principality, Burhee Sing, being excessively fond of the society of young females and musicians, has entirely abstracted his attention from the administration of state affairs, which have of late, as a matter of course, been much neglected; consequently the Zamendars have begun to take advantage of the same, in refractorily withholding the payment of their stipulated revenues, which circumstance has reduced Burhee Sing to the utmost distress and want. Seeing this forlorn state, of affairs, Suntram, a wealthy banker of Ulwar, submitted a proposition to the Raja, that if he would give him the farm of his territories, he was willing to engage himself to defray all the expenses of the Civil and Military department, as well as every other miscellaneous expense; and moreover he would let his Rajahship have eighty thousand rupees for his privy purse per annum.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.—The Lord Bishop of Madras has been installed in the Cathedral of St. George. He has brought out the new patent. The Bishop of Calcutta is to be the Metropolitan, with the same authority over the other Bishops as an Archbishop in England. New South Wales is withdrawn from the See of Calcutta, and is to constitute a separate See. Ceylon is joined to Madras. The arrangements for the new Bishopric of Bombay were not completed. The Archdeacon there is still subject to the Bishop of Calcutta. The nomination of the Archdeacon of Calcutta rests with the Bishop of Calcutta, as before.—*Christian Intelligencer for Dec.*

Salt Sale.—There was a "strike" on Nov. 17, at the Salt sale. Presuming upon the experience of former concessions, the trade attempted to bully the Board by refusing to make any bid whatever, and in consequence the sale was postponed till to-day, when it opened with the usual clamour, and, after a few lots, exhibited as much eager competition as usual. The first eight or ten lots were knocked down at little more than the

up-set price of 350 rupees per 100 maunds, but before long the price went up to 430. The salt trade will never be in a healthy state, and the Board will never be able to reckon upon the clearance of the lots purchased with any degree of certainty, nor to ascertain the real demand for consumption while the present vicious system of forced monthly public sales is persevered in. There are a certain set of dealers in the article who are tempted to buy, as a man speculates in the lottery, on the *chance* of a rise in the market; if disappointed in this, they buy again as long as they can get credit with the Shroffs to make the required deposits; and in this manner year after year the quantity of salt in the golahs, that has past the sales, continues to accumulate, till at last (which happens every two or three years) there is a crash among the dealers, and Government finds itself obliged to remit a portion of the price, or give a bonus for clearing. The salt actually paid for and remaining in the public golahs now locks up a capital not far short of a crore of rupees, carrying a rate of interest (for the money is mostly borrowed) more than double that which the Government now pays for the loans it requires; which high rate of interest must in the long run, fall in the shape of augmented price upon the consumer. The system, therefore with all its apparent simplicity, is really the most expensive and the most embarrassing to all parties that could have been devised and loudly calls for reform. Let the public golahs be open to all applicants at *fixed prices*—fixed according to the quality of the salt by classing it, but without difference allowed for locality. This is the plan we would strongly recommend.

The directors of the Universal Assurance Society laid before the proprietors and policy holders, at their first annual meeting yesterday morning, one of the most favorable reports we remember to have met with. Up to the end of November, 225 policies have been issued by the Indian branch of the Society covering Sa. Rs. 2,735,740—at home, according to the last statement, there have been issued 127 policies covering £130,661 16s. 9d, making the total annual transactions Sa. Rs. 4,012,358-6.—But, what is most extraordinary, not a single lapse has occurred since the formation of the Society. We shall publish the report to-morrow.—*India Gazette and Bengal Chronicle*, 18th Dec. 1835.

Civil Fund.—At a quarterly general meeting of subscribers to the Civil Fund, holden on the 26th day of October 1835, —R. H. Tulloh, Esq., chairman.—The chairman lays before the meeting a letter from the secretary Civil Fund, addressed to Mr. Curnin, dated 25th June last, requesting Mr. Curnin to report upon the state of the Civil Fund, together with Mr. Curnin's reply. The consideration of Mr. Curnin's report was postponed till the meeting of the 14th November. Also a letter from Mr. Tulloh, dated 12th September, requesting that the managers would vote Mr. Curnin a remuneration for preparing his report. The remuneration of Sicca rupees 600, paid to Mr. Curnin by the managers, was approved of. Also an application for admission on behalf of the widow and child of the late William Fairlie Clark. Proposed by Mr. Rattray and seconded by Mr. Morley, that Mrs. Clark and family be admitted to the benefits of the Fund. Proposed by Mr. J. P. Grant and seconded by Mr. Colvin, as an amendment, that the question of the admission of Mrs. Clark and family be referred to the service. The original proposition was carried by a large majority, the amendment having been first put and lost. Also a letter from J. Thomason, Esq., addressed to the managers Civil Fund, proposing rules in modification of the existing provisions of the Bengal Civil Fund. It was resolved, that the consideration of the rules, proposed by Mr. Thomason, should be postponed until the special meeting called on the 14th Nov. instant. Also managers' minutes, dated 8th Oct., authorising lithographic copies of Mr. Sutherland's and Mr. C. B. Elliott's correspondence to be circulated to the service at large. These bills were passed by the meeting. Read a letter from Mr. C. Barwell, which it was agreed should be referred to the special meeting on the 14th November. Read a letter from the sub-treasurer, requesting to be informed at what rate of exchange deductions are to be made from salaries on account of the Civil Fund. It was proposed by Mr. Colvin, that, for the present, the sub-treasurer receive subscriptions in Company's rupees, equivalent to the value of the number of Sicca rupees fixed in Art. VII. of the rules at the rate of conversion, specified in Act 17 of 1835. The question of the permanent rate of subscription and conversion being referred for the final decision of the service at large. This proposition was seconded by Mr. J. P. Grant. The

chairman proposed as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. W. Young, that Company's rupees be substituted for Sicca rupees throughout the rules, and that the contributions to the Fund be levied for the present at the usual rate. The amendment having been put and lost, the original proposition was carried by a large majority. Read letters from Mrs. Colin Shakespear and Mrs. G. M. Bird, whose admission to the benefits of the Fund, under the prescribed rules, was sanctioned and approved by the meeting. Read letters from Mr. John Palmer—and it appearing that Mrs. Henry Sargent and Mrs. Wm. Tulloh Robertson and family have been left entirely dependent on the Fund, it was resolved unanimously that they should be admitted to the benefits of the Fund on making the prescribed declaration on oath. The meeting proceeded to elect managers and trustees in the room of Mr. Kattray, Mr. Reid, Mr. M'Farlane, Mr. Young, Mr. Mangles, and Mr. Colvin. The following gentlemen are elected accordingly:—Messrs. J. A. Dorin, D. C. Smyth, J. P. Grant, R. Walker, and J. R. Colvin. Mr. J. P. Grant proposed that some resolutions relative to the admission as subscribers of the gentlemen of the Canton service who have been transferred to Bengal, should be read to the meeting, and placed upon record. The motion was seconded by Mr. E. Deedes, put to the meeting and carried. After reading Mr. Grant's resolutions, the usual thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

The restoration of Gungun Singh, pay havildar of Captain Johnson's troop, who was reduced by the memorable fiat of Lord W. Bentinck conveyed to the army in the order of 12th February—accords well with the introductory order of Sir H. Fane, and affords another guarantee, that, *in future*, justice is to be equally extended to all grades of the army. We trust this will be the precursor of many similar reverses to be inflicted on the orders of hasty, premature, partial, and unfounded judgment.

The *Englishman* has a long editorial upon a subject that has taken us somewhat by surprise, for we had no idea that such a proceeding was in contemplation, namely, a proposition to be brought forward by Mr. Longueville Clarke, supported by Col. Beatson and a few other officers of high rank, to eject Mr. Stockeler from the Bengal Club, on the ground (so we make out from the article before us) of his having published the "Military Mouth Piece" in the *Eng-*

lishman. The series of articles or letters (for we never regarded them as editorials) under that head, have been full of severe comments upon the character and capacity of Colonel Lumley, which from the first we regarded as wanton defamation. Indeed, from the repeated attacks upon him, and the strong language employed, an impartial reader could not but suspect there must be some private motive for these endeavours to prejudice the mind of the Commander-in-chief against that respectable Officer. Whether Col. Lumley was the very fittest man that could have been selected for the Adjt. Generalship, we are not competent to form an opinion; but we are satisfied that his Excellency is the very best judge of such matters, and not at all likely to be swayed by the passionate declamations or prejudiced views of any anonymous writer. The publication of the "Military Mouth Piece" in the columns of the *Englishman* must, therefore, naturally have given offence, not only to the friends of Colonel Lumley, but also we believe to every right thinking person in the army, more especially as these articles were put forth in avowed defiance of General Watson's late order respecting anonymous writings. But if the mere publication be the only ground of complaint against our brother editor, it is rather late in the day to bring it forward. However, we speak in ignorance of the circumstances, having nothing to guide us but the editorial remarks of our contemporary.

REPORT OF THE MARKET.

(From the Exchange Price Current.)

Indigo.—Importation up to this time, Fy. mds. 23,183—Ditto to the same period last year, Fy. mds. 25,588—In favor of last year, Fy. mds. 2,105.—We have not heard of any private sales during the week—a public sale was held on the 11th Dec. of 162 chests, at which there was a good attendance, and upwards of 100 chests were sold, principally for the Gulph and American markets, at prices ranging from 125 to 132 which for the qualities, were nearly, if not equal to those of last season.

Saltpetre.—There has been a considerable amount of business transacted in Saltpetre during the past week, at an advance on the second and lower sorts—the bulk of the purchases have been made for London and Liverpool—particulars—Ghazeepore, 700 mds., at 6 per fy. md.—200 ditto, at 6-6—Chuprah, 794 bags, at 6-1—800 mds. at 5-12—500 bags, at 5-6—300 mds. at 5-8—150 bags, at 5-9—200 mds. at 5-10—

Gudna, 400 bags, at 6-10—Mirzapore, 250 ditto, at 5-8, 2 months 10 per cent.

Sugar.—The Bazar has been rather flat for some days, which may be attributed in some degree to the comparative scarcity of dead weight tonnage—the only purchases that we have heard of are—250 mds. at 8-2 per br. md. cash—700 bags, at 8-6, 2 months 10 per cent.

Silk Goods.—There has been some demand for Corahs, during the week for shipment to England—*Ran* Silk is meeting with but little enquiry—the quoted sales are—Silk, Cossimbazar, 16 mds. at 9-14 per b. seer—Silk Corahs, 600 pieces at 138 per corgé—250 ditto, at 137—100 ditto, at 128—1,200 ditto, at 125 cash.

Shell Lac and Lac Dye.—These meet with a fair sale at present, and are steady at our quotations—the reported sales are as follow—Shell Lac, 47 boxes at 34 per box—50 ditto, at 40 Lac Dye, 120 ditto, at 40—50 ditto, at 36 cash.

Cotton.—There have been no bazar purchases that we have heard of, and quotations are without alteration—shipments to England continue to proceed.

Sales of Sundry Goods—Buffaloe Horns,

3,000, at 5-4 per 100—4,000, at 5-12—Cow Hides, 1,200 pieces, at 28 per corgé 700 ditto, at 14-8—Cocoanut Oil, 30 mds. at 8-8 per b. md.—Cummin Seed, 60 ditto, at 7-10 per fy. md.—Linseed, 600 ditto, at 1-6 per b. md.—Dry Ginger, 100 ditto, at 6-12 cash—Turmeric, 100 ditto, at 3-4, 2 months 10 per cent.—Wax Candles, 16 ditto, at 51 cash—Chander-nagore Twine, 30 ditto, at 11, 3 months, 10 per cent.—Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5, 50 bolts, at 7 per bolt, 2 months 10 per cent: Kharoas, Patna, 500 pieces, at 16 per corgé—Allahabad Sahnas, 1,000 ditto— at 55—500 ditto, at 55-8 Allahabad Mahmoodies, 1,000 ditto, at 47—Mud-denpore Gurrahs—2,000 ditto, at 26, cash—Seragegunge Jute, 750 mds. at 1-10-6 per b. md.—Gunny Bags, 4,000 pieces, at 10-12 per 100—4,000 ditto, at 11—Luckibellas Rice, cleaned, 2,000 mds. at 2 per b. md.—Moonghy Rice, cleaned, 500 ditto, at 1—10,000 ditto, at 1-0-6—4,000 ditto, at 0-14—Dooday Wheat, 500 ditto, at 1—800 ditto, at 1-5, 3 months 12 per cent.—Jomally Wheat, 300 ditto, at 0-13—Oats, 600 ditto, at 1-2, cash.

Current Value of Govt Securities, Dec. 12, 1835.		To buy.	To sell.
Six per cent. remittable loan, No. 888 and upwards	- - -	17 12 0	16 12 0 pm
First or old five per cent. loan, 1st class	- - -	0 4 0	0 2 0 pm
Second five per cent. loan	- - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 per cent. premium
Third or new five per cent. loan	- - -	2 12 0 pm.	2 8 0 pm
Old or first four per cent. loan	- - -	2 2 0	2 4 0
Second ditto	- - -	2 6 0	2 10 0
Third ditto	- - -	2 8 0	2 12 0
Bank of Bengal shares	- - -	6000 0 0 pm.	5800 0 0 pm

Prices of Bullion.		To buy.	To sell.
Spanish pillar dollars, per 100	- - -	207 8	207 0
Mexican ditto ditto	- - -	206 12	206 8
Peruvian and other ditto, ditto	- - -	206 8	206 4
Sovereigns each	- - -	10 0	9 15
Old standard gold mohurs, each	- - -	17 3	17 2
New standard ditto, each	- - -	16 4	16 3

Bank of Bengal.		Per cent.
Discount on approved private bills	- - -	7
Ditto Government and salary bills	- - -	4
Loans on deposit of Company's paper	- - -	5
Ditto of goods	- - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Open accounts on deposit of Company's paper	- - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of goods	- - -	6

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Oct. 20, Lt. W. M. Ramsay Asst. to the Gen. Supert. of the operations for the Suppression of Thuggee to exercise the powers of a joint Magistrate in the Zillahs composing the Province of Behar—Nov. 9, Mr. R. N. Farquharson to be an Asst. under the Commr. of Revenue and Circuit of 11th or Patna division. Mr. F. Lowth to officiate until further orders as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Backergunge—16, the services of Captain D. Downing

3d regt. N. I., have been placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for the states of Rajpootana—18, Mr. W. Bell having passed an Examination on 13th inst. and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in the Native Languages, the orders issued on 7th ult. for his return to Europe are cancelled—the orders are cancelled of the 2d Sept. last assigning Mr. E. F. Radcliffe, and that gentleman is attached to the Bengal Presidency—

Mr. C. J. H. Graham to officiate until further orders, as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of the southern division of Cuttack, in the room of Mr. Repton—Mr. G. Gough to officiate as additional judge of Zillah Tirhoot, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Templer, or until further orders, vice Mr. H. P. Russell—Mr. T. Sandys to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad in the room of Mr. Gough—Mr. D. Pringle to conduct the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge of Mymensing during the absence of Mr. Cheap, instead of Mr. Carruthers—23, Captain A. McLeod, 5th regt. Madras L. C. to officiate as an Asst to the Commr for the government of the territories of the Rajah of Mysore—25, Mr. R. F. Hodgson is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages—Mr. H. Alexander to act as 1st Asst to the Collector of Customs in the room of Mr. Thornhill to China—Messrs. W. Bell and R. F. Hodgson are attached to the Bengal Presidency—Mr. G. D. Wilkins and Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to be Assts. under the Commr. of Revenue and Circuit of 11th or Patna division—Mr. W. Blunt to be a judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut from 11th inst.—Mr. H. C. Metcalf to exercise the powers of a joint Magistrate and deputy Collector at Jessore, and to conduct the current duties of the office of Magistrate and Collector at the Sudder station, during the absence of Mr. Donnelly in the interior—26, Mr. C. R. Barwell to officiate, until further orders, as a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut—Mr. J. H. D'Oyly to officiate, until further orders, as additional Judge of Zillah 24 pergunnahs—Mr. J. Stanforth to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, in the room of Mr. D'Oyly—Mr. H. P. Russell to officiate, until further orders, as additional Judge of Zillah Nuddeah.—Mr. A. G. Macdonald having exceeded the period within which under the orders of the Court of Directors he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in the Native Languages has been ordered to return to England—Mr. F. Lowth to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Backergunge during the absence of Mr. H. Stanforth—Dec. 1, Mr. N. J. Hallid to officiate, until further orders, as a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut—Mr. R. P. Nisbet to officiate until further orders as additional Judge of Zillah Midnapore—Mr. W. Tyler to officiate until further or-

ders as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan—Mr. W. J. Allen to be Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, with authority to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of that District—Mr. R. F. Hodgson to be an Asst. under the Comm. of Revenue and Circuit of the 12th or Bhaugulpore div., and stationed at Monghyr—Mr. W. Bell to be an Asst. under the Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca div. 7, Mr. R. H. Cockerell to be Sheriff of Calcutta during the ensuing year.

FURLONGHS.—Mr. C. Cardew—Mr. A. Spiers.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT. OF AGRA.—Oct. 5, Mr. F. P. Buller to be joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Shahjehanpore—Mr. W. Crawford to officiate as dep. Collector of Cawnpore—Mr. J. C. Grant ditto as Collector of Banda—Mr. Grant has been desired to make over charge of the office of chief Magistrate and Collector of Seharunpore to Mr. N. H. E. Prowett, who will act in that capacity until the arrival of Mr. T. Louis at Seharunpore—Mr. T. Louis ditto as Magistrate and Collector of Seharunpore—Mr. E. F. Tyler to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Allyghur—10, Mr. P. G. E. Taylor is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal, for employment under that Presidency—14, Mr. F. H. Brett to officiate as Civil Asst. Surgeon of Cawnpore during the absence of Dr. W. P. Andrew or until further orders—Nov. 2, Mr. R. H. Scott to officiate as Commr. under Act 3, of 1835, at Allahabad, for the disposal of cases under Regulations 1, of 1821, and 1, of 1823—Mr. H. T. Owen to be special Commr. under the provisions of Regulation 3, of 1828, within the 1st or Meerut division, and the 3d or Bareilly division—Mr. C. G. Mansel to be Magistrate and Collector of Agra—Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to be joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Agra—Mr. R. Alexander to be Head Asst to the Secy. to the Sudder Board of Revenue—Mr. G. A. Bushby to re-assume the appointment of Secretary to the Govt. of Agra in the Political and General Department—This arrangement to take effect from the 16th ult.—Mr. R. H. Scott will retain charge of the above Office until relieved by Mr. Bushby.—1. Mr. C. W. Kinloch is authorised to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of the northern division of Moradabad—7, Mr. M. Richardson, M. D., Acting Civil Surgeon to officiate as deputy Postm. at that station, vice Capt. P. L. Pew resigned—Mr. A. Cumming to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Futtah, etc.—Mr.

C. C. Jackson to ditto as Magistrate and Collector of ditto—Mr. C. I. a Touche as ditto ditto of Benares—Mr. H. Armstrong to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Belah—Nov. 10, Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to be an Asst under the Commr. of the 5th of Benares division—The Governor of Agra is pleased to authorise the undermentioned officers to continue to officiate in their respective appointments until further orders—Captain P. Latouche, 7th regt. N. I., Military Secy to the Governor—Ensign H. M. Barwell 59th regt. N. I. Private Secretary to the Governor—Captain A. Wheatley, 5th regt. L. C. Town and Fort Major and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor—Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, 67th regt. N. I. Aide-de-camp to the Governor—Asst. Surgeon A. Beattie, Surgeon to the Governor—21, The Governor of Agra, at the request of the Supreme Government, has been pleased to cancel the assignment of Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to this Presidency and his appointment of 10th Sept. to be an Asst. under the Commr. of 3d or Bareilly division is cancelled.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Judicial Department, Oct. 12, 1835.—Resolution.—The Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to resolve that the following rule be adopted in modification of the 1st paragraph of the rules prescribed by General Orders in the General Department, dated Dec. 18th, 1832. Rule:—Civil servants employed in the Behar province who may refrain from availing themselves of the annual leave of one month, on account of private affairs, without deduction from their allowances now permitted to civil officers, shall be allowed after the second year of uninterrupted service, a leave of two months, without deduction from allowances, on account of the first month of such leave, so as to enable them to visit the Presidency, on account of their private affairs; and, in like manner, servants employed under the Agra Presidency shall be allowed a leave of three months, after the third year of uninterrupted service, with a similar exemption from deduction, on account of the first month of such leave. Provided, however, that such leave shall not be granted except upon sufficient cause being shown to the satisfaction of Government for the servant so absentsing himself, nor unless the Government shall be able to provide for the discharge of the duties of the applicant without inconvenience.

General Department, Oct. 21, 1835.—The following paragraphs from a letter, No. 39 of 1835, from the Court of Di-

rectors, in the Public Department, dated 3d June, are published for general information:—Para. 1. "In a despatch to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 27th May, we have sanctioned the payment in India, of the annuities of such civil servants as may retire upon the fund and continue to reside in India.—2. We have no objection to extend that permission to our military and marine servants, as respects either retired pay under the regulations, or annuities from funds."

Financial Department, Oct. 21, 1835.—The following extracts of a letter from the Court of Directors, in the Financial Department, dated 27th May, 1835, are published for general information:—Para 4. "In considering what further measures can be taken upon this subject, we have adverted to our despatch, dated 5th March, 1828, and we now authorize the payment in India of the annuities to civil servants who, after becoming annuitants, may wish to reside there; such payment to be made in cash, in India, at the rate fixed by the regulations of the fund.—9. We take this occasion to observe that, entrusted as the several local Governments are with the important duty of fitly supplying the offices subject to their authority, they will be without excuse if, upon any pretence whatever, they allow of the retention of office by servants who from age, infirmity, or other disqualifying cause, are no longer capable of rendering good service.—10. It was one object of the annuity fund to facilitate the retirement of such persons; and in cases where they may not of their own accord retire, they should be placed on the list of servants out of employ."

Fort William, General Department, Nov. 4, 1835.—Notice is hereby given, that the Collector of Customs and Land Revenue of Chittagong for the time being, has been authorised to register and grant certificates for the registry of ships in the port of Chittagong, and to charge a fee of five gold mohurs for each certificate of registry, and the documents connected therewith, granted by him under the Act of the 3d and 4th William 4th, entitled "An Act for the Registering of British Vessels." Mr. Francis John Armstrong Elson has been appointed surveyor to survey the ships, and authorized to receive a fee of one gold mohur on vessels of one hundred tons burthen and upwards.

Legislative Department, Nov. 9, 1835.—The following Act, passed by the Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, on the 9th Nov. 1835, is hereby pro-

mulgated for general information:—
Act No. XIX. of 1835. Be it enacted, that it shall be competent for the Governor in Council of Bombay to appoint the Asst. Judge of the Zillah Court of Poonah, to be Asst. to the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, and it shall be competent to the Agent for Sirdars to refer to his Asst. original suits against Sirdars for amounts not exceeding 5,000 rupees—and in the trial of such suits, the Asst. shall follow the same rules which are now applicable to the Agent; and every decree of the Asst. shall be open to an appeal to the Agent within thirty days from the date of the decree, and every decision of the Agent on such appeal shall be open to a special appeal under the provisions of chapter XXII., regulation IV. of 1827, of the Bombay code, to the Governor in Council, or to the Sudder Adawlut, according as the rank of the Sirdar may subject him to the jurisdiction of either authority, provided such last mentioned appeal shall be brought within ninety days after the date of the decree of the Agent.

Fort William, Nov. 11, 1835.—The Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq., Senior Ordinary Member of the Council of India, having this day succeeded provisionally to the Government of Agia, under the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, Thomas Campbell Robertson, Esq., who has been appointed by the Hon. Court to be provisionally the third Ordinary Member of the Council of India, has this day taken the oaths and his seat under a salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Legislative Department, November 16, 1835.—The following draft of a proposed act, was read in Council for the first time on the 16th Nov. 1835:—Be it enacted, that suits for the breach of any contract for cultivating or delivering indigo plant, may be instituted before a magistrate or joint magistrate, and that such suits be tried summarily without any fees or written pleadings. And be it enacted, that the magistrate or joint magistrate shall be authorized to examine both the plaintiff and the defendant in any case in which he shall deem such examination necessary to the ends of justice. And be it enacted, that if the award be in favour of the plaintiff, the magistrate or joint magistrate shall assign to the plaintiff such damages as may be a full satisfaction to the plaintiff for the injury sustained, together with full costs; and if in favour of the defendant, to assign to the defendant a sum which may be a compensation to him for the expense and loss of time occasioned by the proceed-

ing. And be it further enacted, that the award of the magistrate or joint magistrate shall be executed under the same rules by which property may now be taken in satisfaction of summary awards for arrears of rent.—Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.—Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 29th Dec. next.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 21st Oct. to 15th Dec., 1835.—The order appointing Cornet H. Lindesay to act as Adj. to 3d regt L. C. during the absence of Lieut. H. P. Voules, sick, is confirmed.—The resignation of Mr. R. Loane of his situation of Sub Asst. Gt. Trigonometrical Survey from 1st Sept., is accepted—15th regt N. I., Lieut. D. Ogilvy to be Adj. vice Forbes prom.—Asst. Surgeon J. S. Sutherland is directed to proceed to Cawnpore and to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surg. at that Station—Lieut. R. S. Simpson 27th regt. to act as Adj. to the Nusseree batt. during the absence of Lieut. C. O'Brien.—The div. order directing Lieut. J. R. Younger 56th regt, to officiate as Dep. Judge Advocate at a Eur. Gen. Court-martial, is confirmed—Capt. H. Delafosse is appointed to the command of 3d troop 1st brig. H. A., vice Pennington *dec.*—72d regt. N. I., Lieut. J. S. Davidson to be Interp. and Quarterm. vice R. S. Tickell resigned—Ensign S. R. Tickell 31st regt, is directed to accompany the Ramghur Light Infantry batt. for the performance of a special duty during the projected movement of that corps, or until further orders.—The order appointing Capt. C. H. Naylor to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 8th regt N. I. during the indisposition of Lieut. T. S. Price, is confirmed.—The order appointing Lieut. R. R. W. Ellis to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 37th regt. N. I., until further orders, is confirmed—40th regt. N. I., Lieut S. F. Hannay to be Captain—Ensign A. Macdonald to be Lieut., from 1st April 1835, in succession to Fell *dec.*—62d regt. N. I. Lieut. J. H. Smith to be Captain—Ensign J. C. Alderson to be Lieut. from 2d Nov. 1835, vice Cox invalided—Asst. Surg. M. Powell to be Surgeon, vice Mathews *dec.*, with rank from 15th October, 1835, vice Allan *dec.*—Surg R. Graham to rank from 2d Sept. 1835, vice Mathews *dec.*—Surg. T. Forrest to rank from 5th Sept. 1835, vice Eckford *dec.*—The following orders are confirmed:—directing Captain E. T. Bere 16th Lancers—Lieut. R. Cautley

and 1st Lieut. E. Christie to continue to do duty at the Convalescent Depot at Landour to 1st Dec.—Asst. Surg. W. E. Watson now doing duty with 69th, to do duty with 52d regt. N. I., on its march to Nusseerabad; and Cornet V. F. T. Turner to the charge of the Remount Horses from the Hauper Stud, destined for Muttra, Mhow, and Neemuch—Asst. Surgeon J. Magrath is appointed to the medical duties at Mussoorie—Asst. Surg. J. H. Dallas now attached to 18th regt., is appointed to the medical duties at Simla—Lieut. J. W. Fraser to be Executive Engineer of the Balasore div., vice Graham—Lieut. J. W. Robertson to be Executive Eng. of the Saugor div. vice Willis—Lieut. J. Anderson of Engs., to officiate for Lieut. R. Napier as Asst. Supert. of the Doonab canal—Lieut. H. H. Duncan to officiate as an Asst. to the Supert. of the Dehly canals, during the temp. absence on leave of Lieut.-colonel Colvin—Asst. Surg. J. Bowron is appointed to the medical charge of the Civ. Station of Jessore—Asst. Surg. A. B. Webster, M. D., to officiate for Asst. Surg. Innes, M. D., at the Civil Station of Bhangleport—The Delhi order appointing Capt. F. B. Corfield 20th regt., to act as Major of Brigade at Delhi, vice Leeson permitted to resign the appointment, is confirmed—The following orders are confirmed:—Surg. B. Bell to deliver over med. charge of the left wing 3d regt N. I., and detail of Art. to Asst. Surg. A. Crichton, M. D., of 5th regt L. C., and the left wing 71st regt N. I., to Asst. Surg. C. McKinnon of 2d brig. H. A.—Lieut. C. Troup to officiate as Adj. to 48th regt., during the absence of Capt. F. C. Smith—Asst. Surgeon A. Mackean on being relieved from the civil duties of the Station of Cawnpore will proceed to Neemuch, and do duty under the orders of Super. Surg. W. Pantou—Asst. Surg. A. B. Webster and Asst. Surg. W. Brydon to do duty with detachm. of H. M.'s troops, from Fort William to the Upper Provinces, under the command of Lieut.-colonel T. Mackrell, and, on being relieved from duty with this detachm. the former to join the corps to which he stands posted and the latter to do duty under the orders of the Super Surg.—The following orders are confirmed:—directing Surg. J. Griffiths to deliver over med. charge of 36th regt. N. I., to Asst. Surg. A. McKenzie Clark, to join 52d regt. N. I. on its arrival at Muttra, and to proceed in med. charge of that regt. to Nusseerabad—directing Surgeon R. Brown of 36th regt. N. I. to continue in med. charge of 8th regt., until his

services can be dispensed with—appointing Surg. J. Johnstone, M. D., of 67th regt N. I., to afford med. aid to the Staff at that Station, from 9th Nov.—directing Asst. Surg. C. J. Macdonald of 29th regt. N. I., to afford med. aid to the Prisoners in Jail and to the Nujeeb corps at Jubulpore, during the absence, on duty, of Surg. G. G. Spilsbury, or until further orders—directing Capt. T. Des Voeux of 44th regt N. I. to officiate as Major of Brigade, to the Malwah Field Force, on the departure of Capt. F. E. Manning, and during the absence, on leave, of Capt. and Brigade Major C. Cheape—appointing Lieut. J. C. Haslock to act as Adj. to the corps, in the room of Ensign H. Howorth permitted to resign the appointment, and during the absence on med. certifi. of Lt. and Adj. G. Pengree—Capt. T. E. Sampson to officiate as dep. Judge Advocate General to the Western division from the date of departure of Capt. C. G. Ross sick—Lieut.-colonel G. E. Gowan to continue in command of the Artillery division at Neemuch until further orders—The order appointing Ensign G. Shairp to act as Adj. is confirmed—Art. Lieut. P. T. Cantley to be Captain, vice Jackson invalided—2d Lieut. L. Smith to be 1st Lieut. — Super. 2d Lieut. R. Warburton is brought on the effective strength of the regt.—5th regt. N. I. Ensign A. F. C. Deas to be Lieut., vice Terraneau *dec.*—Lieut. R. M. Hunter, 73d regt. is permitted to resign his appointment to the Assam Sebundy corps—Art. 2d Lieut. J. S. Phillips is brought on the effective strength of the regt. in the room of 2d Lieut. P. Bridgman *dec.* 17th April, 1835—Lieut. S. J. Tabor is appointed Adjutant to 7th regt. L. C. vice Master who resigns the appointment—Captain R. Campbell, 43d regt. to be an Aide-de-camp on the personal Staff of the Commander-in-chief—64th regt. N. I. Lieut. W. F. Campbell to be Interp. and Quarterm. from 20th Nov.—Lieut.-colonel J. Simpson to be Colonel from 23d June, 1835, vice Stewart *dec.*—Major H. M. Wheeler to be Lieut.-colonel, vice Simpson promoted with rank from 13th Aug. 1835, vice Faithfull *dec.*—6th regt. L. C. Capt. J. B. Hearsey to be Major—Lieut. F. Coventry to be Captain, vice Smith *dec.*—Cornet G. Scott to be Lieut., vice Hall *dec.*—Cornet J. R. Burt to be Lieut. from 19th Nov. 1835, vice Coventry promoted—Super. Cornets J. Staples and H. Brougham are brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry—48th regt. N. I. Captain R. A. Thomas to be Major, Lieut. T. Fisher, to be Captain, Ensign

H. Palmer to be Lieut., vice Wheeler promoted—Colonel G. Becher, 7th regt. L. C. is temporarily appointed to the command of the Dinapore division of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier during the absence of Brig. Genl. W. Richards, C. B. on leave to the Hills, or until further orders—Lieut. W. O. Young of Art. to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance vice Day—Captain H. B. Henderson, 1st Asst. to be dep. Military Auditor Genl., vice Lieut.-colonel Kennedy—Captain J. Pyne, 2d Asst. to be 1st Asst. Military Auditor Genl., vice Henderson—Lieut. R. G. McGregor of the regt. of Art. to be 2d Asst. Military Auditor Genl., vice Pyne—The order directing Captain G. S. Lawrenson to proceed to Lucknow and relieve Captain H. Delafosse from the command of the Art. of that station until further orders is confirmed—Captain J. Hall, 8th regt. to act as Brig. Major to the Rajpootana Field Force in the room of Capt. J. Wilson, 17th regt. N. I. whose corps moves in the present relief during the absence of Capt. P. La Touche on detached employment, or until further orders—Capt. T. Bolton 47th regt. to act as Brigade Major in Oude during the absence of Capt. W. Parker—The order appointing Lieut. J. R. Younger, 56th regt. to act as Station Staff during the absence on duty of Capt. D. Thompson is confirmed—The order directing Capt. J. D. Douglas, dep. Asst. Adjt. Genl. to conduct the duties of the department during the indisposition of Brev. Major D. D. Anderson is confirmed—Surg. W. Findon to officiate as Super. Surgeon to the Benares division during the employment as a Member of the Medical Board of Super. Surg. J. Sawers, or until further orders—Lieut. G. B. Reddie to officiate as Interpreter and Quarterm. to 29th regt. N. I. in the room of Lieut. F. C. Marsden sick—Lieut. R. R. W. Ellis, 23d regt. to officiate as Interp. and Quarterm. to 28th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. R. Smith on med. cert.—Asst. Surg. R. Christie is directed to proceed to Katmandoo, and to place himself under the orders of the Resident at Nepaul.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—1st Lt. A. Cardew, from 2d comp. 1st, to 1st comp. 4th batt. Artillery—Lieut. Cardew is appointed to act as Adjt. to the wing of 1th batt. of Artillery remaining at Dum Dum—1st Lieut. G. Ellis 1st comp. 1st batt. is appointed to act as Adjt. to the detachment of 1st batt. of Art. vice Cardew—Surg. C. S. Curling from 3d to 1st batt. Art. at Dum Dum—Mr. Curling will continue to do duty with 3d and 1th

comps. of 3d batt. at Cawnpore, till they are relieved by the wing of 5th batt, when he will accompany them to the destination assigned to them in the relief, and afterwards join the companies of 1st batt. in their progress to Du⁴ Dum—Asst. Surg. J. S. Sullivan, on furlough, from 33d to 51st regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. G. Smith, from 12th to 33d regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. Smith will join the 19th regt at Barrackpore, and proceed in medical charge of it to Cuttack, where he will join the corps to which he is now posted, and march with it to Jubbulpore—Asst. Surg. C. J. Davidson will join and do duty with the 10th N. I. at Barrackpore, on being relieved from the medical charge of 19th regt. by Asst. Surg. Smith—Surgeon T. Forrest, lately promoted, is posted to the 25th regt N. I. at Mizzapore—Veter. Surgeon R. Willis lately admitted into the service, is posted to 8th regt L. C. at Sultanpore, Benares—Ensign T. T. Tucker, from 39th to 7th regt N. I.—Ensign G. R. J. Meares, from 19th to 12th regt N. I.—Ensign C. L. Showers, from 45th to 14th regt N. I.—Unposted Ensigns H. F. Dunsford and R. Renny, at present doing duty with 34th regt, will join and do duty with 24th N. I., on its arrival at Midnapore—Surgeon J. M. Todd is removed from 35th to 10th regt N. I. at Barrackpore—Ensign C. Reid to do duty with 43d regt N. I. at Barrackpore—Ens. T. Pownall to do duty with 67th regt N. I. at Dinapore—Asst. Surgeon H. M. Tweddell removed from 52d and posted to 31st regt N. I. at Bancoorah, vice Bowron appointed to Jessore—Surg. M. Powell from 57th to 64th regt N. I. at Saugor—Surgeon A. K. Lindsay from 58th to 57th regt N. I. at Se-rol, Benares, and directed to join on being relieved from the medical duties of the Garrison of Chunar by Surg. J. Clarke—Maj. P. L. Pew to join the Head Quarters of 4th batt. Art—1st Lieut. A. Hush is posted to 4th troop of the 3d, instead of 2d brig. H. A.—Ensign F. S. Paterson, from 55th to 51th regt N. I. as junior of his rank—Ens. E. T. Dalton to do duty with 4th regt N. I. at Barrackpore—Cornet H. Y. Bazett to do duty with 3d regt L. C.—Ensign W. R. Mercer, from 58th to 70th regt N. I. as junior of his rank—Cornet H. G. C. Plowden to do duty with 5th instead of 10th regt L. C.—Surgeon G. Govan, M. D., on furlough, from 37th to 12th regt. N. I.—Surgeon R. Brown, from 36th to 37th regt N. I. at Agra—Surgeon J. Griffiths, from 8th to 52d regt. N. I.—Asst. Surgeon E. T. Downes, from 37th to 49th regt N. I. at Neemuch—Asst. Surgeon S. Wubolt,

from 49th to 8th regt N. I. at Nusseera-
had—Asst. Surgeon C. J. Davidson, on
being relieved from the medical charge
of the 10th regt N. I. will proceed to Be-
nares, and do duty under the Super.
Surgeon of that district—Super. Surgeon
S. Ludlow is posted to the Presidency
division—Ensigns J. C. Brooke and F.
Shuttleworth to do duty with 14th regt
N. I. at Moradabad—Ensign E. P. Im-
pey, from 22d to 18th regt N. I. as junior
of his rank—The following removals and
postings to take place in the regt of Art.:
Col. J. D. Sherwood, on furlough, from
4th batt. to 2d brigade—Col. A. Lindsay
C. B. new promotion, to the 4th batt.—
Lieut.-col. G. E. Gowan, new promotion,
to 4th batt—Major J. C. Hyde, on fur-
lough from 4th batt. to 2d brigade—
Major P. L. Pew, new promotion, to 4th
batt—Captain T. Sanders from 1st comp.
5th batt. to 2d comp. 6th batt—Captain
G. Twemlow, on staff employ, from 5th
comp. 7th batt. to 3d comp. 5th batt—
Captain G. Emly from 3d comp. 5th batt.
to 1st comp. 6th batt—Captain P. A.
Torckler, new promotion, to 6th comp.
7th batt—Captain G. S. Lawrenson, new
promotion, to 1st comp. 5th batt—1st
Lieut. G. Campbell, from 4th troop 3d
brigade to 2d troop 1st brigade—1st
Lieut. G. Larkins, from 2d troop 1st
brigade to 3d troop 2d brigade—1st Lieut.
R. R. Kinleside, from 2d comp. 3d batt.
to 2d troop 3d brigade—1st Lieut. F. C.
Burnett, on furlough, from 1st troop 1st
brigade to 6th comp. 7th batt—1st Lieut.
F. W. Cornish, on staff employ, from 2d
troop 3d brigade to 2d comp. 3d batt—
1st Lieut. A. Broome, new promotion, to
4th comp. 3d batt—1st Lieut. A. Huish,
new promotion, to 4th troop 2d brigade
—2d Lieut. T. Edwards, on furlough,
from 5th comp. 7th batt. to 4th troop 3d
brigade—2d Lieut. F. Wall, on furlough,
from 3d comp. 7th batt. to 2d troop 3d
brigade—2d Lieut. R. Walker, on staff
employ, from 1st comp. 7th batt. to 3d
troop 1st brigade—2d Lieut. E. W. S.
Scott, from 4th comp. 5th batt. to 1st
comp. 7th batt—2d Lieut. T. Bacon,
brought on the strength to 3d comp. 7th
batt—2d Lieut. J. Abercrombie, brought
on the strength, to 2d comp. 7th batt.,
and will continue to do duty with the 2d
comp. 5th batt, until its arrival at Cawn-
pore. •

HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.—His
Majesty's 9th and 44th are to be briga-
ded for exercise twice a week during the
stay of the former regt. at Calcutta.
Parade movements are prohibited and
the hour and half of exercise to be occu-

pled in manœuvring—Bt. Capt. Swayne
is to act as Adj. to the detachments pro-
ceeding up the country—Brevet Major
Halfhide 44th, is to act as Brigade Major
vice Swayne—Lieut. R. J. Edmonds 9th
foot, has been appointed Interp.—Lieut.
W. Ellis 16th Lancers, and Lieut. J. W.
Audain 3d Foot, have obtained 2 years'
leave to England—Lieut. C. J. Maclean
31st foot, has been promoted to the rank
of Captain by Brevet, in the East India
only, from 13th June 1828—Leave of
absence for 2 years to England on med.
certificate, has been granted to the follow-
ing officers:—Brev. Capt. R. S. Ridge 13th
Light Draga.—Lt. Lord C. Kerr 6th foot
—Lt. J. B. Chalk 51th foot—Lt. P. P.
Neville 26th foot, has also obtained leave
to England, account not stated—Lt. M.
Glasse of 9th, and Lieut. W. Deane, of
38th, have been permitted to exchange
regiments; subject to the approval of
H. M.—Captain A. Stewart of the Buffs,
who has been absent without leave from
16th Jan. to 19th Nov. 1835, has been
granted leave of absence for six months
to repair to England and report himself
to Lord Hill, at the Horse Guards.

FURLONGHS.—Rev. H. Pariah (prep.)
Captain W. F. Steer 32d regt—Captain
J. B. D. Gahan, 26th regt—Lieut. A.
Jack, 30th regt—Captain F. Rowcroft,
1st regt (prep.)—Lieut. G. Campbell
(prep.)—Major T. Reynolds (prep.)
Ena. W. H. L. Bird—Lieut. A. Tucker
(prep.)—Lieut. R. Lowry—Cornet W. H.
Hepburne, 5th regt. L. C.—Captain J.
Croudace—Lieut. B. Kendall—Lieut. J.
Graham—2d Lieut. E. W. S. Scott—
Ensign C. A. Hepburne—Lieut. J. Trail
(prep.)—Lieut. H. Macdonald 69th regt.
Col. W. Hopper to Cape—Captain W.
Parker (prep.)—Lieut.-col. W. Kennedy
Lieut. D. G. A. F. H. Mellish—Lieut. F.
C. Marsden—Captain R. G. Roberts to
Cape.

FURLONGHS CANCELLED.—Captain J.
Platt—Asst. Surgeon W. Shirreff.

• **INVALIDED.**—Capt. P. Jackson. Art.

**QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LAV-
GAGES.**—Lieut. F. W. Birch—Lieut.
G. A. Mee—Lieut. J. C. Salkeld—Lieut.
G. B. Reddie—Lieut. W. F. Campbell—
Ensign J. W. Carnegie—Lieut. R. S.
Simpson.

GENERAL ORDER.

No 85. (Circular.) Adjutant-Ge-
neral's Office, Head-Quarters, Calcutta,
30th July, 1831.—Sir,—The Major-Ge-
neral in command of the forces having
been pleased to direct the existing orders
on the subject of the dress of officers of
Infantry to be collected and transmitted,

in a condensed form, to officers commanding regiments, I have the honor to forward a copy for your guidance. You will observe, that the articles of equipment sent out as patterns by the Hon. the Court of Directors, and adverted to in General Orders of the 12th July 1831, are now fully described; and it will not escape your notice that several of the rules laid down in the Orders quoted in the margin*

are not applicable to the present dress. These Orders are accordingly to be considered as annulled, and

*G. O. 28th Jan. 1828.
G. O. 9th Sept. 1829.
G. O. 21th Sept. 1829.
G. O. 10th Oct. 1829.
G. O. 18th Oct. 1830.
G. O. 14th April 1831.
G. O. 30th Nov. 1832.
Circular Letter 28th Jan. 1828.

in their stead, you will have the goodness to adopt the regulation which is now enclosed, together with the following additional rules:—The red coat will be worn at divine service, at levees, on guards, public field days, general inspections, funeral parties, general, district, and garrison courts-martial, and visits of ceremony. The sash is to be worn on all occasions with the red coat, except at evening parties, when the coat may be worn open, with a waistcoat of white linen, with small regimental buttons. At levees, the buff leather sword belt is invariably to be worn. The frock coat is never to be worn when the regt. is paraded for exercise, nor when there is a prospect of the troops being obliged to use their arms: on these occasions the shell jacket is the appropriate dress. The frock coat is only intended as a common morning dress, and to be used on certain duties off parade, inspection of barracks and hospitals, on courts of inquiry, and committees, inspections of articles of necessaries, working parties not before an enemy, and fatigue duties, and on the march in the course of a relief, or other ordinary occasion, with the sash and belt over it. The black waist belt is the belt to be worn when required with the frock coat; and when the officer is engaged on duty of any description admitting the use of the frock, the sash also is to be worn. The shell jacket is always to be hooked or buttoned when worn on duty. When used as an undress, on occasions not connected with duty, it may be left open. A white linen uniform jacket, with ten small regimental buttons, set on by twos in front and two on the collar may be worn when the men are permitted by proper authority to wear their white

dress; but this indulgence is restricted to ordinary duties and parades, and to private parties. Ensigns, until finally posted are only to be required to provide themselves with the undress uniform of the regiment with which they may be doing duty. At the Presidency, officers are expected to wear the undress red jacket, or blue frock coat, and military cap, whenever they appear abroad or go out for a morning or evening's ride. In military encampments, during the months in which officers are allowed to wear white linen jackets at their regimental parades, they are also permitted to wear them in their morning or evening rides or at visits not of ceremony. You will distinctly understand, that these regulations are not to apply to officers when engaged in any active exercise, such as fives, or cricket, or in field sports. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient Servant, J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adjutant-General of the Army.—To the Officer commanding — regt. Native Infantry.

Extract of General Orders, dated 31st October, 1834.—The Major-General in command of the forces deems it necessary to call the attention of officers residing at the Presidency, to existing regulations on the subject of dress, and to require them, whenever they appear in public, to do so in the uniform prescribed for the department or regiment to which they may belong. The blue coat and forage cap is the appropriate dress for the morning or evening ride, and the shell jacket may be worn at small private parties; but officers are prohibited from appearing at the public assemblies, and at formal parties, in any other than the uniform coat.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 22d October, 1835.—At a General Court-martial, assembled in Fort William on Saturday, the 17th October, 1835, of which Brigadier G. R. Penny is President, Captain Pringle O'Hanlon, 1st regt. Light Cav., (now under suspension) was arraigned on the following charge:—Charge.—“I charge Captain Pringle O'Hanlon, of the 1st Light Cavalry, as follows, viz.,—with scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentlemen, and subversive of military subordination, in having published in the ‘Meerut Observer’ of the 22d April, 1835, a letter, dated Cawnpore, 18th April 1835, containing false and unwarrantable imputations, deeply injurious and disgraceful to my character and that of Captain John Augustus Scott, of the 1st Light Cavalry.” (Signed) S. REID,

Colonel, 10th Light Cavalry. Finding:—"The court are of opinion, that there is not sufficient evidence to prove the charge, and do accordingly find the prisoner, Captain Pringle O'Hanlon, of the 1st Light Cavalry, not guilty of the charge preferred against him, of which he is hereby acquitted." I approve, (Signed) H. FANE, General.

No 225 of 1835.—The following paragraph of a military letter, No. 41, from the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, under date the 20th May, 1835, is published for general information:—Para. 1. Upon a consideration of the circumstances set forth in the memorial (of which a copy is enclosed) from Capt. Goughawke, who was permitted by your Government in June last, to retire from the service, we have resolved to restore that officer to his rank on the invalid establishment."

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 18, 1835.—1. The Commander-in-chief finds it impossible to abstain from remarking upon the improprieties which he too frequently sees in the dress of officers at the Presidency.—2. He cannot pass on the public drives about the city without observing military caps worn with citizens' plain blue frock coats: the capes of jackets turned down in a most unsoldier-like and slovenly manner: at the theatre, officers in red jackets, without sash, or sword, or any thing to indicate that they belong to the army; and he has even seen an officer, in a morning, with sash and sword on, and shoes with bows of ribbon!—3. The Commander-in-chief is fully aware that officers may be just as good, and just as brave, under these circumstances: but, as such proceedings happen to be contrary to orders, and obedience to orders is the very life of discipline in an army, he feels obliged to desire that the officers will refer to his Majesty's Regulations, and the circular letter and General Orders addressed to this army on the 30th of July, and 31st of October, 1834, on this subject, and conform to the same.—4. It is to be understood that he does not desire at all to interfere with their comforts in their early morning rides before breakfast; or in any of their sports or amusements; but he insists that when they appear in public, as officers, they shall be dressed as such, in conformity to the orders which are in existence.—5. Cloth trousers will be worn on all parades, by the staff, after the 30th inst.—6. He calls on the heads of the staff to check improprieties where they observe

them; and to obviate the necessity for any further reference to this subject on the part of the Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 30, 1835.—No. 942.—At a general Court-martial held at Barrackpore, on 18th Nov. 1835, Ensign John William Sidney Smith, his Majesty's 38th foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—Charge. "Ens. J. W. Sidney Smith, of his Majesty's 38th regt. placed under arrest by me, and charged as follows: For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of military discipline, in having, on 20th Sept. 1835, endeavoured to force me to fight a duel with him, without any sufficient cause for it, or just provocation on my part. (Signed) J. J. LOWTH, Capt. H. M.'s 38th regt."—Upon which charge the court came to the following decision: Finding—"The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner Ensign John William Sidney Smith, his Majesty's 38th regt., is guilty of so much of the charge preferred against him, as extends to the simple sending of the challenge, in breach of the articles of war, but acquit him of the rest. Sentence—The court having thus found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as is above particularized, do therefore sentence him to be reprimanded. Approved, (Signed) H. FANE, General, Commander-in-chief, East Indies.—Calcutta, Nov. 28, 1835.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.—1. The commanding officer of his Majesty's 38th regiment will summon Ensign Smith to his presence, and point out to him the error of his conduct, in breach of the 60th article of war; reprimand him as directed by the above sentence; and inform him, that he must consider the early reparation which he was prepared to make for his offence, to have been the means of his salvation from ruin.—2. The Commander-in-chief is of opinion, that he should neglect his duty to the army, if he failed to offer some remarks grounded upon this court-martial.—3. He will candidly state to the army, that the endless numbers of courts-martial in India is a general topic amongst military men in England, and is the subject of general condemnation amongst soldiers.—4. Until he was placed in his present position, he was at a loss to account for this peculiar circumstance; but this court-martial, and many similar examples which have been brought before him, since he has had the

honor to command this army, have fully explained how this evil arises.—5. Capt. Lowth's proceedings afford him a perfect elucidation of his view of the case, and he will make it the occasion of explaining that view.—6. In this instance, two brother officers of his Majesty's 38th regt. fall out about a matter in itself trifling, which leads to a certain crisis. The affair is brought to a point which requires a decision; and Captain Lowth forms his own judgment about what is right and necessary for the vindication of his honor. Two Captains (A. Campbell and W. Campbell, as is shown in the proceedings of the court-martial) are of opinion, that what is offered as an apology by the offender, is quite sufficient to render unnecessary any further proceedings. The commanding officer of the regiment is of opinion, that what is offered is sufficient. The Commander-in-chief is of opinion, that what is offered is sufficient; and Major General Watson, who commands the division, hopes that "the sentiments of the Commander-in-chief may be respected." All this will not do! The opinions of the four superior authorities named, are not sufficient to suit Captain Lowth's ideas; but, obstinate in his own opinion, he solicits to be permitted to appeal to the last resort, namely a court-martial.—7. Let the army take another case. An officer has a dispute with his brother officers about a matter relating to the mess of the regiment. His brother officers decide against him; he is not content. The commanding officer of his regiment decides against him; he is not content. The Brigadier decides against him. The General of division decides against him, and he is still not content. At last he comes to the Commander-in-chief, who also decides against him, (probably with no better result!) —8. He could produce many other instances of this unbending and obstinate perseverance in the opinion of the correctness of the individuals own views, and the utter disregard of the opinions of those superiors who stand in a position to look calmly and without bias, on the cases laid before them.—9. How this has grown up it is difficult to say, but that it ought to be corrected, all who wish well to the harmony and the reputation of the army must feel.—10. The Commander-in-chief solicits the officers to reflect upon what he has said, and to aid him in getting rid of that bane to the service, and to the character of the army, "the endless calls for court martial." The injury to the army is lamentable from the number of officers withdrawn from their regi-

mental duties, month after month, to investigate the quarrels and squabbles of individuals; and the personal inconvenience to the officers themselves is a very important object for consideration.—11. With the general assistance of the officers of the army, all this may be easily corrected; but unless the Commander-in-chief receive such aid, that blot upon OUR character as an army (which he so much desires to remove) cannot but remain attached to us. Bona Smith is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty. By Order of the Commander-in-chief. (Signed) R. TORRENS, Col. Adj. Genl. of H. M.'s Forces in India.

MARRIAGES.—Sept. 21, at Kurnaul, C. Scott, Esq., 27th N. I. to Harriet, only daughter of R. Becher, Esq., late of C. S.—Oct. 15, Dr. J. Campbell to Agnes, youngest daughter of G. Brown, Esq.—17, T. E. Thomson, Esq. to Miss C. Huiteman—Nov. 2, at Benares, Mr. W. Charles to Miss M. Fuller—3, at Neemuch, Lieut. J. Inglis, 2d L. C. to Louisa, 2d daughter of Major General Loveday—6, at Futteghur, Mr. W. Ridgley to Miss Sarah Carr—9, Mr. E. H. H. Burton to Miss D. Dolby—Mr. J. Prosper to Miss C. D'Costa—Mr. W. Jones to Mrs. E. Tedders—12, at Meerutt, E. C. Monckton, Esq. C. S. to Miss C. R. Woodcock—Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy to Margaret, daughter of F. O'Shaughnessy, Esq.—14, at Saugor, Lieut. F. W. Burkinyoung to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Colonel Salmon—Mr. J. Ellison to Miss M. L. Namey—16, Mr. D. M. D'Souza to Miss F. Lambros—Mr. J. Brown to Miss E. C. Pereira—Mr. Z. Garrett to Miss Gomes—18, J. W. Cliff, Esq. to Miss H. E. Higginson—at Chinsurah, G. A. Brett, Esq. to Eliza, 3d daughter of the late A. Brand, Esq.—C. W. Gordon, Esq. M. D. to Margaret, eldest daughter of A. Johnstone, Esq.—19, Rev. C. Kruckeberg, Missionary, to Miss H. Connolly—20, H. W. Torrens, Esq. C. S. to Louisa, 4th daughter of the late G. Law, Esq.—22, at Jessore, H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S. to Miss M. Catania—23, E. W. Brightman, Esq. to Eleanor, 5th daughter of the late J. Hodges, Esq.—at Delhi, Mr. J. W. Slaines to Marianna, daughter of Mr. W. Clarke—Mr. T. Reeves to Miss E. A. Farrow—L. D'Silva, Esq. to Miss A. Easau—at Cuttack, C. L. Babington, Esq. to Miss H. Robinson—at Secapora, Ensign H. D. Van Homrigh, 48th N. I. to Caroline, daughter of Captain R. A. Thomas—24, Lieut. J. Sissmore to Sophia, eldest daughter of Colonel Dick

—Mr. J. T. Mitchell to Miss. E. P. Aubrey—25, Captain J. M. Higginson to Miss L. M. Shakspear—W. W. Glass, Esq. to Miss E. C. Lackersteen—28, Mr. J. Baptist to Mrs. M. Ranovata—Dec. 1, G. Loch, Esq. C. S. to Louisa, only daughter of the late Major Gordon, Bombay Engineers—G. Chisholm, Esq. to Mrs. C. Keltner—2, Capt. P. Mitchell to Miss E. C. Bason—3, Mr. J. Childs to Miss E. B. Laine—Mr. J. W. Peterson to Miss S. Thomas—7, G. G. M'Pherson, Esq. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late W. Leycester, Esq. C. S.—8, G. W. Chisholm, Esq. to Mrs. E. Harrold.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 17, at Cuttack, Mrs. E. C. Atkinson of a son—22, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. C. Marshall of a son—23, at Bellary, the lady of Captain J. B. Barnett of a son—Oct. 12, at Mozufferpore, the lady of J. Wheeler, Esq. C. S. of a son still-born—18, Mrs. G. A. Perroux of a son—at Barrackpore, the lady of Captain A. Singer, 24th N. I. of a son—the wife of Mr. J. Peters of a daughter—at Jessore, the lady of W. Thomson, Esq. of a daughter—19, Mrs. A. D. Rozario of a daughter—the lady of Captain Cubitt, Asst. Secy. Gov. of India of a son—20, Mrs. G. C. Hay of a daughter—25, Mrs. W. Reed of a daughter—28, at Neemuch, the lady of Captain J. Aitchison of a son—29, at Delhi, Mrs. S. J. Munro of a daughter—Nov. 3, at Simla, the lady of J. Corbett, Esq. of a daughter—5, at Sultanpore, the lady of Lieut. S. Toulmin of a son—6, at Deyrah, the lady of Capt. J. Fisher of a daughter—8, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. R. Gordon of a daughter—at Mussoorie, the lady of Captain E. Wintle of a son—9, Mrs. N. Campbell of a daughter—10, Seetapore, the lady of Captain D. Sherriff of a son—11, at Berhampore, the lady of J. W. Bateman, Esq. of a son—at Agra, the wife of Mr. F. R. Cock of a son—the wife of Mr. A. Mendes of a son—14, Mrs. A. G. Aviet of a daughter—the lady of R. Wall, Esq. of a son—at Chandernagore, Mrs. G. Willis of a son—the wife of Mr. F. A. Cornabe of a son—Mrs. J. Campbell of a daughter—at Meerutt, the wife of Mr. M'Gowan of a daughter—15, at Muttra, the lady of Captain G. L. Trafford of a son—16, at Kidderpore, the lady of J. P. Maillard, Esq. of a son, who died—17, the wife of Mr. F. H. Matthews of a daughter—18, at Allahabad, the wife of J. J. L. Hoff, Esq. of a son—the wife of Mr. J. S. Dover of a son—19, the lady of Captain H. Mackenzie of a son—at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. W. Ashmore of a

daughter—20, the lady of Captain W. Clark of a son—the lady of R. H. S. Reid, Esq. of a daughter—23, at Gowhatty, the lady of Captain W. Simonds of a daughter—25, at Goruckpore, the lady of H. Gibbon, Esq. of a daughter—26, at Ramnaghur, Mrs. F. W. Lidiard of a son—27, the wife of Mr. G. De Labat of a son—at Ishapore, the wife of Mr. G. Briton of a son—28, at Dacca, the lady of Capt. T. Fisher of a son—30, the wife of Mr. F. Fraser of a son—Dec. 1, at Agra, the lady of Lieut. Havelock, H. M.'s 13th L. I. of a daughter—2, at Chowringhee, the lady of A. Liddell, Esq. of daughter—at Mozufferpore, the lady of Dr. K. M'Kinnon of a daughter—Mrs. Weaver of a son—3, at Bahadoorgunge, the wife of Mr. J. B. Rondeau of a son—4, at Gya, the lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—5, at Allahabad, the lady of R. H. Scott, Esq. C. S. of a son—6, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. C. M. Gascoyne of a daughter—7, Mrs. M. D'Cruze of a son—at Monghyr, the lady of A. Lang Esq. of a son—the wife of Serjt. J. Thompson of a daughter—8, at Kidderpore, the wife of Mr. J. Shearin of a daughter—9, Mrs. N. S. Sweedland of a daughter—10, Mrs. J. Russell of a son—the lady of Captain J. McDonald of a son—11, at Burdwan, the lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq. civil Surgeon, of a daughter—12, the lady of F. Millett, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Oct. 16, Capt. W. Souter—19, at Agra, George, infant son of Mr. Connor, junr.—21, Catherine, infant daughter of Dr. Daunt—J. Dunbar, Esq.—the lady of Captain Bond H. M.'s L. D.—23, at Neemuch, Mary, infant daughter of Lieut. T. Curtis—26, at Allahabad, the infant daughter of Mr. E. Webb—Nov. 5, at Monghyr, Anunziata, infant daughter of J. A. Savi, Esq.—7, at Cawnpore, Ena. Brabazon, H.M.'s 16th foot—10, Catherine, the lady of Lieut. R. McNair—at Allahabad, Master T. G. Peachy—Rose, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Gomes—11, at Surdah, Miss E. Queiros—12, Mutilda, daughter of the late Mr. A. F. Passos—13, at Saugor, Lieut. C. Terraneau, 5th N. I.—at Etawah, Eliza, the lady of Lieut. E. Talbot—14, Caroline, the lady of Captain T. Seaton 35th N. I.—Mr. W. Christian (of ship "Robert Small")—17, the wife of Mr. R. Williams—Master G. Jones 19, at Mundlaiser, Major R. W. Smith—Mrs. M. Grange—20, Mr. T. Rayner—22, the wife of Serjt. J. Kennedy—24, Sarah, the lady of J. P. Maillard, Esq.—27, at Monghyr, Mrs. C. C. Russell, 2nd daughter of the Rev. W. Moore—28,

Captain A. B. Fraser—at Allahabad, J. A. Greenway, Esq.—29, at Kamptee, the lady of Captain W. Warde—30, Mrs. E. M. Gee—at Cuttack, the wife of Mr. J. C. Pritchard—Dec. 1, at Patna, Sarah, relict of the late R. Jennings, Esq.—Mr. T. Smith—5, Mr. J. Turner—6, the wife of Mr. A. G. Aviet—Mr. S. Gomes—Master J. Leggatt—7, the wife of Mr. J. Landeman—at Berhampore, Mrs. E. W. Herrold—Mr. C. A. Sealy—Captain J. Masson, (commander of the Barque "Lady Clifford")—9, A. Robertson, Esq. 13, J. Pereira, Esq.—16, Major E. Whitty 26th foot.

Madras.

Sir Charles Metcalfe.—We learn that a proposition is in circulation in the Madras army, to purchase a piece of plate, value 1,000 guineas, to be presented to Sir Charles Metcalfe, as a token of his liberality in providing Mr. Gurnin with the means of going to England, in order to secure to the military service of the Company, the benefit of the Retiring Fund.

Another conscience stricken sinner made his appearance this morning in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, disgorging the not very inconsiderable sum of 10,000 rupees! If there should be any more who feel inclined to make restitution in this manner, and we know how catching eccentric actions are, we would advise them to enrich the "Friend in Need Society," or some other charitable institution, by a munificent donation, instead of throwing it away by casting it into the unfathomable depths of a Government cash chest.

Intelligence from Berhampore, of the 20th Dec.—"At present the force under the command of Colonel Hodgson is encamped one mile to the northward of the town of Goomsur, it consists altogether of the 8th regt., the 49th regt., three companies of the 3d Light Infantry, three companies of the 10th regt., one company of Artillery, (Native) two companies 21st regt., and Sappers and Miners. The force is now pretty healthy, but a short time ago, it was quite the contrary, having, on an average, 220 men in hospital, principally fever—the wounded men are doing well in the field hospital, at Aska. Constant parties are sent out from Head Quarters to surprise the enemy, and have, in many instances, been successful, and brought in many prisoners found with arms in their possession, the trials of these men commence in camp, to-morrow, by court-martial,

there are about seventy or eighty to be brought before the court. General Taylor is present with the force, as also Mr. Stevenson, the collector.—The march of the 49th regt. to Nagpoor is, it is said, countermanded, it being required in the disturbed Zemindary for some time longer."

We understand Sir. R. Palmer with his family proceed home in the "Wellington."

Report speaks favourably of the improvement in the health of Sir Frederick Adam since his arrival on the Hills.

The "Times" of Dec. 30, says, "It is rumoured that instructions have been received from the Court of Directors to re-instate Captain Douglas in the residency of Tanjore.

Pondicherry has been made choice of by the French government as a place of transportation for their political criminals.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS—Dec. 8, Mr. W. A. Forsyth to act as Asst Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Strange, or until further orders—Mr. G. Sparkes to act as sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Malabar during the absence of Mr. Smith, or until further orders—Mr. D. White to act as Head Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar during the employment of Mr. Sparkes on other duty, or until further orders—15, Mr. M. Lewin to act as 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and circuit for the northern division, vice Mr. Nicholls to Europe—Mr. P. Grant to act as Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry during the employment of Mr. Lewin on other duty, or until further orders—Mr. W. A. Neave to act as Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor during the employment of Mr. Grant on other duty, or until further orders—Mr. H. V. Conolly to be Asst to the sub-Treasurer—Mr. F. N. Maltby to act as Head Asst to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara until further orders—30, Mr. C. E. Oakes to act as Asst Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Guntoor, until further orders—Mr. J. Rohde to act as Asst Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Ganjam during the absence of Mr. Arbuthnot, or until further orders—Mr. H. D. Phillips to resume, at his own request, his appointment of Register to the Zillah Court of Nellore; and to appoint Mr. J. C. Taylor, to act as Head Asst to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore during the employment of Mr. Smollett on other duty, or until further orders.

APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED.—Mr. G. Sparkes having, since his appointment

Indian News.—Madras.

under date the 8th inst., to act as sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Malabar, obtained leave of absence on sick certificate until the end of July, 1836, the Governor in Council has been pleased to cancel that appointment and also the appointment under the same date of Mr. D. White to act as Head Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar during the employment of Mr. Sparkes on other duty, or till further orders, and to make the following appointment:—act D. White to act as sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Malabar during the absence of Mr. Smith, or until further orders.

FURLLOUGHS.—Messrs. G. J. Waters, W. Lavie, and W. A. Neave.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Mr. S. Nicholls from 30th April, 1836.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 4th to 31st Dec., 1835—Lieut. E. Brice, H. A. will as a temp. measure, act as Dep. Asst. Adj. Genl. Mysore division until further orders—11th regt L. C. Cornet J. Norman to be Lieut., vice Maitland *dec*—Lieut. P. Oliphant to act as Adj. of 35th regt. N. I. until further orders, vice Hicks resigned—Lt. J. Cooke, H. A. to act as Quarterm. of that corps during the absence on duty of Lieut. Showers, or until further orders—Lieut.-col. J. Morgan is appointed President of the Committee assembled at Fort St. George for the investigation of claims to pensions in the room of Major J. Wright relieved from that duty—Lieut. S. F. Mackenzie, 2d L. C., is permitted to join his regt. via Madras—Asst Surgeon J. Kellie, from 5th L. C. is placed at the disposal of the Officer commanding the northern div. for employment with the Force in Goomsur—Captains A. W. Lawrence and W. P. Macdonald are appointed Members of the Committee for the investigation of claims to Pensions—Asst Surgeon D. Macdougall has resigned his appointment in the Neilgherries—Surgeon W. J. E. Conwell, M. D., to act as Super. Surgeon in the ceded districts during the absence of Super. Surgeon J. Macleod—Surgeon G. Meikle to act as Super. Surg. in the northern div. of the Army during the absence of Super. Surgeon Haines on sick certificate at the Neilgherries—Lt. G. A. Marshall, of 18th regt, and Ensign T. L. Place, of 44th, are placed at the disposal of the Officer commanding the northern division to be employed with a corps in that division serving in the field.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Asst. Surg. C. Paterson, M. D., is removed

from 2d to 5th L. C.—Ensign E. Dumergue to 27th regt. N. I., and will rank next below Ensign J. Mylne—Ensign P. F. Thorne to the left wing Madras Eur. regt., and will rank next below Ensign A. Walker—Asst. Surg J. Shaw from Madras Eur. regt. to 2d L. C.—Lieut.-colonel W. K. Ritchie is posted to 2d regt. N. I.—Ensigns J. F. Erskine and F. F. Warden removed from doing duty with 29th to 18th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. C. Don removed from 3d batt. Art., to do duty under the Surgeon of 3d batt. Art., till its arrival at Kamptee—Cornet H. Hall to do duty with 2d regt. L. C.—Ensign G. Fitzmaurice with 9th regt. N. I.—Ensign R. Wooly 28th regt N. I.

FURLLOUGHS—Ens. R. O. Gardner—Captain F. J. Clerk to sea—Captain A. Derville (prep.)—Lieut. F. Gottreux—Major C. O. Fothergill—Lieut.-col. J. Kitson (prep.)—Surgeon W. H. Richards—Super. Surgeon J. Macleod—Captain J. T. Brett—Lieut. A. R. Rose—Lieut. G. Freese—Asst. Surgeon J. Hamlyn—Lieut.-col. H. G. Jourdan (prep.)—Lieut. T. Bayles—Asst Surgeon J. Bell—Lieut. H. Pereira—Captain R. Gordon—Lieut.-col. J. Morgan.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES—Lieut. J. Halpin—Lieut. D. C. Campbell—Lieut. C. M. Maclean.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1835.—No. 423 of 1835.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the Bengal regulations, and to declare the rule laid down, applicable to this Presidency. "Officers of his Majesty's service promoted in India by the Commander-in-chief, draw, from the date of such promotion, Company's allowance, of the advanced rank so long as they continue to do its duty. Officers of his Majesty's service, belonging to corps in India, promoted by his Majesty, draw Company's allowances from the date on which their promotion is notified in General Orders by the Commander-in-chief, from which date their performance of duty of the advanced rank commences."

Adjutant-General's Office:—Fort St. George, November 28, 1835.—It having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-chief that the G. O. C. C., dated 25th June, 1830, has not been acted up to according to the true spirit of the order, his Excellency directs the re-publication of the two first paragraphs of the circular letter from the Horse Guards, dated 24th June, 1830, and desires that all officers commanding divisions, field forces, garrisons and

stations, will see that they are strictly observed by the officers and European troops of the Madras army under their command, and, to prevent misconception, his Excellency directs that hair is not to be worn on the face, or neck, below the line of the mouth and bottom of the ear. — (*Circular.*)—Horse Guards, June 24, 1829.—I. The General commanding in chief considers it necessary to call the attention of the General Officers in command, and through them, of the commanding officers of regiments, to the necessity of prohibiting, most strictly, the practice which has crept, more or less, into some regiments of Infantry, and especially among the officers, of suffering the mustachio, or the beard on their chin, to grow.—II. This practice has never obtained by competent authority in any regt. of Infantry, and it ought never to have obtained by sufferance.

MARRIAGES—October 31, Lieut. J. G. Neill to Isabella, eldest daughter of Capt. Warde—Nov. 23, Mr. J. Xavier to Rose, daughter of the late Mr. Antonio Munis—Dec. 7, at Trichinopoly, Mr. W. Kennedy to Miss Francina, 4th daughter of Apothecary De Rozario—8, at Tanjore H. Forbes, Esq. to Isabella, youngest daughter of Lieut-col. McLean.

BIRTHS—Oct. 16, at Kamptee, the lady of Major J. W. Cleveland of a daughter—Nov. 24, at Pondicherry, Mrs. Joyan of a son who died—25 at Kamptee, the lady of Captain F. W. Hands, 38th N. I. of a daughter—29, at Wallajabad, the wife of Asst Apothecary Dalrymple of a son—Dec. 2, at Chicacole, the lady of Captain J. W. Yaldwin, 21st regt, of a daughter—3, at Cochin, the lady of Asst Surgeon R. Oliphant of a son—the lady of Capt. G. Burn, 14th N.I. of a son—4, the wife of Mr. J. Ritchie of a daughter—7, at Vellore, the lady of Lieut. C. A. Cosby 25th N. I. of a daughter—8, at New Town, the wife of Mr. Burges of a daughter—13, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Brevet Captain J. Stoddart, H. M.'s 54th regt. of a daughter—14, at Vizianagram, the lady of Major J. Leggett of a son—19, at Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. G. C. Hughes, 39th N. I. of a son—the wife of Mr. T. Wilmot of a daughter—20, at Nellore, Mrs. M. L. Summers of a daughter—21, at Palghaut, the wife of Serjt. Major Brazier, 26th N. I. of a son—22, the lady of H. Chamier, Esq. of a son—23, the lady of Major J. Ross of a daughter.

DEATHS—June 29, W. J. Campbell, Esq.—Nov. 5, at Kamptee, Charlotte, wife of Color Serjt. J. Milton—15, at Nel-

lore, Jane, the infant daughter of Mr. D. Ross—at Kamptee, W. Ryland, Esq.—19, at Berhampore, Captain T. Swaine 49th N. I.—23, at Kamptee, the wife of Senior Medical Pupil N. Joseph, 1st batt. foot Art.—25, at Wallajabad, Mrs. B. Peters—26, M. Moore, Esq.—28, at Trichinopoly, Charles, infant son of Capt. C. Hill, 54th foot—Dec. 3, at Secunderabad, Lieut. J. Maitland, 4th L.C.—at Trichinopoly, Mrs. E. Kemp—Mrs. M. M. Treetwein—7. Mr. F. Brisson—15, Andrew, 2d son of Sub-conductor P. Cotter—18, Sophia, the daughter of Mr. Mackenzie.

Bombay.

We understand that the Rajah of Sattara has lately issued an order for appropriating a sum of 50,000 rupees, for making good roads through his territory. The first road selected by his Highness is that between Sattara, and the Neera Bridge, to which, it may be recollected, a road leads from Poona. We hear also, that the road between Sattara and Muhoolee which was out of order, has been lately restored to its former state.

The anniversary meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was held on the 30th November, in the Society's Rooms. After a translation of the General Siroze of the Parsees was presented by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the usual report of the committee was read, stating among other matters a very prosperous appearance of the funds, notwithstanding the several extraordinary charges to which the Society had been subject during the last year. The expected departure of Colonel Kennedy from Bombay having induced him to tender his resignation, he was elected honorary President of the Society, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson was requested to become the President in succession to Col. Kennedy.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Nov. 2, Mr. W. H. Wathen Secy. to Gov., having returned to the Presidency, has this day resumed charge of the General and Persian Departments, and will also conduct the duties in the Secret and Political Departments—Mr. E. H. Townsend acting Secy. to Govt. in the territorial and commercial Departments, to continue in charge of the Judicial Department—7, Mr. A. W. Jones to be Asst. to the principal collector of Poona, and placed in charge of the Bugee talooka—Mr. G. Price to act as 2d Asst. to the collector of Rutnagherry—Mr. A. Elphinstone acting collector and magistrate of Thanah, received charge of that collectorate on the 28th ultimo, from M. G. H. Pitt—10,

Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent in Kattewar is appointed Secy. to Govt., in the Political, Secret, and Judicial Departments, in the room of Mr. Norris—11, Lieut. W. Lang to be acting Political Agent at Kattywar—19, Mr. H. Roper acting Advocate General and ex-officio President of the committee for the management of the House of Correction to be Advocate General during the absence of Mr. Le Messurier, sick, to the Cape of Good Hope; from the date of his embarkation—20, Mr. B. Noton, having returned to India, is, in conformity with the Hon. Court's orders, to resume his appointment of Assay Master of the mint at this presidency—27, Mr. M. Larken, to act as 3d Asst. to the collector of Candesh, under the provisions of the 22d clause of the absentee regulation—The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835, to appoint Captain J. Outram and Lieut. J. Hale, Asst. Magistrates in the several zillahs comprehended within the Bombay presidency—Captain J. Outram, 23d regt N. I. is appointed an Asst in the Thuggee department in western Malwa and Guzerat, and Lieut. J. Hale, 22d regt N. I., is appointed to act for him in that department during his absence on a special mission to the Mahee Caunta—Lieut. D. C. Graham, 2d in command of the Bheel corps in Candesh, is appointed to act for Captain J. Outram, as commanding officer of that corps, during his absence, on duty in Guzerat—Dec. 5, Under the provisions of Act No. 19, of 1835, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Chamier, acting Asst Judge of Poona, to be acting Asst. to the Agent for Sirdars in the Deekan—9, The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Asst Surgeon J. Don, to act as oculist, during the absence of Mr. Jeaffresou, on leave to Europe—15, Mr. W. Escombe, acting 1st Asst. to the principal Collector of Dharwar, is to be employed in the districts on special duty—Mr. W. Courtney to act as 2d Asst. to the Collector of Kaira—Mr. E. H. Dallas, Asst. to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, to be placed in charge of the Patoda and Sungumere districts, during the absence of Mr. Inverarity on sick certificate—Mr. J. A. Dunlop, acting principal Collector of Dharwar, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts, and to take with him his Asst. Mr. Mansfield—Mr. J. Vibart, principal Collector of Surat, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts to frame the revenue settlement—16, Mr. W. C. Bruce, of the civil

service, is appointed to the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year—Mr. J. Little is appointed to the office of Coroner of Bombay in succession to Mr. G. Noton—27, The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to allow Asst. Surgeon R. Frith, M. D. civil Surgeon of Rutuagherry, and Asst. Surgeon J. J. Lawrence, civil Surgeon of Sholapore, to exchange respective appointments.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 14th Nov., to 1st Dec., 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Lieut. J. F. Frederick 18th regt N. I., to conduct the duties of the Commissariat Department at Kulladghee, from 18th Oct., until further orders—Ensign E. Baynes, 20th regt, to act as Adjt. to the left wing of 12th regt. N. I., and to receive charge of the Remount Depot at Rajcote from 1st Oct., during the absence of Lieut. Baldwin on sick certificate or until further orders—The undermentioned Officers, are promoted to the brevet rank of Capt.—Lieut. T. H. Ottley 20th regt N. I.; 6th Oct. 1835—Lieut. H. H. Holson 20th regt N. I.; ditto ditto—Lieut. N. Strong right wing European regt; ditto, ditto—17th regt N. I., Captain T. Probyn having resigned on the 10th April 1834, prior to his promotion on the 27th Nov. 1834, his commission of Capt. to be cancelled; and Captain H. Macan to take rank vice Kingston *dec.*; date of rank 27th Nov. 1834—Lieut. D. Davidson to be Capt. and Ens. C. Manger to be Lieut in succession to Billamore *dec.* Aug. 20, 1835—Lt.-col. T. Stevenson, H. A. will accompany the Commander-in-chief, on his Excellency's approaching tour of inspection to the southern Mahratta country—With reference to General Order, No. 495, dated 9th Sept. last, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct Captain Scott, to complete the public works now in progress at Sholapoor, before proceeding to join his appointment in Candesh—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed—Surgeon H. Johnston, acting dep. medical Storekeeper at Ahmedabad, to perform the duties of acting staff Surgeon at that station, from the 1st Sept last—Ensign H. W. Evans, 9th regt. N. I. to act as Adjt. to the field detachment of that regt. stationed at Ahmednuggur, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from 26th October last—Lieut. W. J. Ottley to be Quarterm. and Interp. in Hindostanee to 2d Lt. C.—The appointment of Lieut. A. Nash, of Engineers, to be Asst. to the

super. Engineer at the presidency, announced in G. O. dated 19th Oct. is cancelled, and that officer is appointed to superintend the operations of boring for water in the Deccan—Lieut. C. B. Munbee, is appointed Asst. to the super. Engineer at the presidency—Asst. Surgeon J. F. Cullen doing duty in the Indian navy, is placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief—Lieut. E. A. Guerin, 14th regt N. I. is appointed Aide-de-camp to Brigadier Genl. W. Gilbert, commanding the southern division of the Army, from 13th Sept. last—Asst. Surgeon S. Fraser is appointed to act for Asst. Surgeon Heddle, as Storekeeper of the European Genl. Hospital—1st regt N. I., Ensign H. C. Rawlinson to be Lieut., vice Stark *dec.*, date of rank 26th Feb. 1835—Capt. W. Ogilvie, 26th regt N. I. is appointed Paym. of the Poona division of the army, vice Stark *dec.*—Asst. Surg. Frichard is placed at the disposal of the super. of the Indian navy or duty in that branch of the service—Surgeon J. Bird, 19th regt N. I. is appointed to act as Surgeon to the European Genl. Hospital, during the absence of acting super. Surgeon Henderson, or until further orders—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Lieut. T. Eyre, 8d regt L. C. to act as Adj. to that regt during the period Lieut. and Adj. Malet may be in charge of the regt—Ensign T. R. Prendergast 10th regt N. I. to act as Adj. to the detachments of that regt proceeding to Vingorla, Warree and Malwan, consisting of 300 rank and file, from the 13th instant—Asst. Surgeon Nicholson, attached to the Bhooj residency, being unable to perform his duties in consequence of sickness, Asst. Surgeon Winchester has been directed to afford medical aid to the Bhooj residency until further orders—Captain A. C. Peat is appointed executive Engineer at Balgaum, vice Grant proceeding to England on sick certificate—The services of Asst Surgeon A. Walker M. D. are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Govt. for employment in the military service of his Highness the Nizam—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the commissariat officer stationed at Cutch, be transferred to Rajcote—The line Adj. at Bhooj will take charge of the bazar there from Lt. Hartley, who on his arrival at Rajcote will take charge of the bazar at that station—Capt. Foquett's appointm. as Commissariat Agent at Rajcote, is cancelled from the date of delivering over charge to Lieut. Hartley—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Lieut. A.

Morison 3d regt. N. I. to act as Fort Adj. at Asseerghur during the absence of Lt. Brown on duty—Capt. E. Hallum, 10th regt N. I. on relieving Capt. Troward, at Vingorla, to receive charge of the commissariat department at that station—Lieut. J. C. Anderson, Line Adj. to receive charge of the Ordn. Store department at Rajcote during the absence of Lieut. Ash, 20th regt N. I. on sick certificate—Lieut. L. W. Hart 22d regt. N. I. to act for Capt. J. Reynolds, as Asst. Comm. Genl. northern div. of the Army from 9th Nov. during that officer's absence and on his responsibility—Lieut. T. D. Fallon 7th N. I. to receive charge of the bazars and act as staff officer at Ahmedabad from 9th Nov. until further orders.

Notification.—Marine Department.—Captain Simpson having published a pamphlet containing strictures on the proceedings of a committee, which sat in 1834, for the purpose of enquiring into certain frauds committed in the Indian Naval Department, and having in that work ascribed, to feelings of personal hostility against himself, the conduct of the committee alluded to, and especially of two of its members, Captain Wilson of the Indian Navy, and Lieut. Pope of the Commissariat Department, those officers some time since applied to the Government to protect them against aspersions for acts performed in the discharge of a public duty. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council feels that he cannot but admit the appeal thus preferred to him; while he at the same time thinks proper to abstain from any further reference to the publication in question: Having minutely examined the alleged grounds of the imputation complained of, and having received, and considered the explanatory statements of Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Pope, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that he deems the imputation on those officers to be altogether unfounded, and is satisfied that in the execution of a very invidious service, cast on them by an authority which they were bound to obey, they fulfilled their part most conscientiously, and under the influence of none but the purest and most honorable motives. In reporting to Government opinions unfavourable to Captain Simpson, they knew that their report, which was confidential, could not possibly affect that officer, either in situation or in character, excepting as far as the Government itself to whose inspection every part of their proceedings was submitted, should choose to give it effect or notoriety. The measure that followed of displacing Captain Simpson, for a time, from the office, to

which, in the sequel, he was, on a fuller investigation, of his conduct triumphantly restored, was obviously the act of the Govt alone. In recurring, and as he trusts, for the last time, to discussions which ought now to be for ever forgotten, the Governor in Council assures Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Pope, that he reposes the fullest and most unshaken confidence in their talents, public spirit, and integrity.

To the Right Honorable Sir Robert Grant, G. C. H., President and Governor in Council.—Right Honourable Sir,—In reply to Secretary Lieut.-colonel Wood's letter of this day's date, requesting me to state my opinion of what would be the best to fix day for the "Hugh Lindsay" to leave Bombay upon her second voyage, I beg to state that I consider the 18th of March to be so, for the following reasons. First.—Because I consider the 18th of each month the best day for her leaving to ensure a quick arrival of the London mail, she takes thirty-two days to go to Suez, and she should be allowed eight days to repair and put her engines to rights, this enables her to leave the day that the English packet of the 1st of the month from London, arrives at Suez, say the 28th of the month. Secondly.—Although, if she left on the 18th of Feb., it would afford ample time for answers to arrive to the November packet now under despatch from hence which may be expected, by Captain Melville's calculation of the packets in the Mediterranean, to arrive in London by the end of January, he giving eighteen days from the date of the Malta packet's arrival at that port to her leaving with the packet brought by the Alexandria and Corfu branch steamers. 2d.—My principal reason for not fixing upon the 18th of February, is the uncertainty of her return from the first voyage, also, if she goes in March, she brings down the last mail she could, as she will arrive here about the end of May; after that the Red Sea is open for sailing vessels coming to Bombay, when, by a judicious arrangement between his Majesty's Consul General in Egypt, and the senior officer in the Red Sea, I think the packets of May, June, July, and August, may reach Bombay to a certainty and with very little delay. 3d.—I would propose that Colonel Campbell should be authorized to hire a boat at Cosseir, to send the packets down to the senior officer, or, in his absence, to the Company's agent at Mocha, and that they be authorized, if there is no English vessel about to sail, to send them down in the first safe huggalow, and if the senior officer should not consider the naquedar

a trustworthy man, that he may be authorized to send an officer down to Bombay in charge of the packet. 4th.—Mocha I consider preferable to Juddah for the packet to be sent to, as there are more frequent opportunities from thence, there being several vessels for Bombay which do not go up to Juddah, and I believe all the Juddah vessels touch at Mocha on their way down. I have the honor to be, &c., (Signed) C. MALCOLM, Supt. Indian Navy.—Supt.'s Office, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 7th November, 1835. —No. 548.—The attention of Government having been drawn to the necessity which exists, that medical officers whose duties bring them into constant intercourse with the natives of the country should possess some colloquial knowledge of the Hindoostanee, Mahratta, or Guzerattee languages, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare as follows:—No medical officer shall henceforth be permanently appointed to the medical charge of a native regiment, to that of a civil station, to the office of Vaccinator, to that of Surg. to any of the political residencies, or to any other medical charge, with the exception of those in the naval branch of the military service, without having passed an examination in one at least, of the Hindoostanee, Mahratta, or Guzerattee languages. It not being in contemplation to insist upon a greater knowledge of the native languages than is required for the efficient discharge of the duties confided to the medical officer, the examination will have in view such a colloquial command of the language as may suffice for that object, and will not include any of the exercises prescribed as tests of a higher degree of proficiency. At whatever station two or more qualified Interpreters are present, there, by order of the General commanding the division, a committee may be assembled for the purpose of such examination as aforesaid; such committee to consist of two Interpreters, and of the commanding officer of the regiment. These regulations will not interfere with the temporary appointment of medical officers to any charge when the exigencies of the service require it; but a medical officer so appointed, will be removed from such charge after a lapse of six months, should he not then be able to pass the requisite examination and should there be a qualified officer to take his place. The operation of these regulations will be entirely prospective, and will not now or at any

future time affect the medical officers at present permanently posted to native regiments or any of the other situations above specified. These regulations are not to be understood as lessening the inducement to medical officers to submit themselves to the higher examination as now constituted at the Presidency. An examination passed before the committee there will remove the necessity of going before any other committee, and will, in addition be considered by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, as highly to the credit of the individual. All former regulations on this subject are cancelled.

At a General court-martial assembled at Ahmedabad, on Monday the 7th Sept., 1835, and of which Major T. Baillie of the 24th regt. Native Infantry is President, Lieut. John Beek of the 9th regt. Native Infantry, was tried on the following charge, viz.:—"Lieut. John Beek, 9th regt. N. I., placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, on the following charge:—For highly unofficer-like and disgraceful conduct, in abandoning a party escorting himself and baggage, after the said party had been attacked on the march towards Ahmednuggur in Guzerat, and while it was engaged with a body of insurgents near the village of Hugiore, on the morning of the 7th of May, 1835.—Head-Quarters, Poona, 25th July, 1835.—By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief." Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. John Beek, of the 9th regt. of Native Infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the word "disgraceful," as the court do not consider his conduct to have arisen from personal cowardice: and they do, therefore, adjudge him, the said Lieut. John Beek, to be dismissed from the Honorable Company's service. (Signed) J. COOPER, Captain, 7th regt. N. I. Officiating Judge Advocate. (Signed) T. BAILLIE, Major, 24th regt. N. I. President. Recommendation:—The court having thus performed the duty of awarding the above punishment, beg leave, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, strongly to recommend the prisoner, Lieut. Beek, to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. (Signed) T. BAILLIE,

Major and President.—Approved and confirmed:—In consideration, however, of the recommendation of the court, and of the high character which Lieut. Beek has hitherto borne, as an officer and gentleman, in his regiment and in the service, and taking also into consideration the high principles of honor by which, in my experience of the officers of the Bombay army, I have found them to be actuated and guided, I do not deem it necessary to make an example, by carrying into execution the sentence awarded by the court in this instance, and I, therefore, extend a full pardon to Lieut. Beek of the 9th regt. N. I., in the confident anticipation, that his future career will be such as to reflect credit upon himself, and to occasion me no regret at having extended this leniency towards him. (Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-General, Commander-in-chief.—Lieut. Beek is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

MARRIAGES.—June 30, W. Carstairs, Esq., Surg., to Elizabeth, 2d daughter of the late Captain Methven, R. N.—Nov. 21, F. Stuart Esq. to Agnes, relict of the late sub-Assst. Surg. Cassidy—Dec. 3, at Calicut, J. Doig, Esq., to Mary Catherine widow of the late C. M. Bushby, Esq.—15, Major P. Marshall, 25th N. I., to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late B. H. T. Young, Esq., Madras C. S.—18, Capt. J. Outram, N. I., to Margaret, 2nd daughter of J. Anderson, Esq.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 30, the wife of Mr. T. Setby of a daughter—Nov. 6, Mrs. J. M. Burton of a son—17, at Surat, the lady of Asst. Surg. J. Waller, N. I. of a daughter—17, at Annumzabad, the lady of Lieut. M'Leod of a son—21, at Upper Colaba, the lady of Captain H. W. Boyts of a son—22, the wife of Mr. T. De Souza of a daughter—26, at Mulligaum, the lady of S. J. Stevens, Esq., of a son—Dec. 4, at Colaba, the lady of Lieut. S. H. Buckler of a daughter—7, Mrs. W. Turner of a daughter—11, at Mulligaum, the lady of Capt. Forbes, Major of Brigade, Kandeah, of a son—15, the lady of C. A. Stewart, Esq. of a daughter—20, the lady of J. Wedderburn, Esq., C. S., of a son—the lady of W. C. Bruce, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Nov. 3, at Poona, Frances the wife of Mr. W. H. Flower—8, at Calana, Rev. Mr. F. De Anunciacao—16, Lieut. W. H. Hall 6th N. I.—18, at Colaba, Frances, the wife of Lieut. Clendon, I. N.—23, H. P. Hadow, Esq. of the Firm of Remington and Co.—Dec. 1 Miss Aurelia Aikin daughter of Mr. W. Aikin.

THE
**EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.**

**THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY'S ADMINISTRATION
IN INDIA.***

Every publishing season produces a variety of compilations prepared to the order of booksellers; books of the most crude undigested character, consisting of nothing more than paste and scissors work done in the library of the British Museum by men oftener of asinine brains, than intellectual; these compilations, even though executed by competent hands, are seldom considered worthy of the great outlay of thought they should command; they are scratched off in a week or two:—a transcriber is set to work to copy wholesale extracts from a few popular authors on the subject in view; these extracts are numbered in the order for the system of book-making that now obtains; the compiler then interleaves the extracts as paged, and on the blank paper writes down as many words as he thinks necessary to connect (after his fashion) the one piece of transcription with the other. He takes very little trouble about it—a day or two's time is all he can afford to devote to such labour, which, be it known, is remunerated somewhat in accordance with its actual value, viz.—next to nothing. These few pages of original writing executed, off goes the MS. to the publisher's printer, and out comes the book; the author or compiler knowing as little about its contents as the publisher. And thus is it that the reading public are every day gulled.

We have written the few remarks above, after perusal of an intelligent article on the book-making trade in a popular contemporary. The writer, amongst a body of similar facts, alludes to a recent issue of Dr. Lardner's Cyclopædia. He says

* Aubrey's *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*, in 2 vols. 8vo Vol. 2. Allen and Co.

that, having dissected the volume (the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher), he has found that Dr. Lardner has cited a power of authorities which are presumed to have been dislodged from their mouldy and dusty niches in the Museum Library; but, although Dr. Lardner has cited all these illuminative authorities—arranged their crack-jaw names in due form, in marginal notes, as is the custom, it has been found, by the above writer, that Dr. Lardner did not look into these old tomes at all; could not probably say whether they were of folio, of quarto, of 8vo., or of what dimensions; could not, probably, read the *letter* with which they were printed. In short, the Doctor must needs practice the common humbug and pretend to a knowledge he does not possess. Readers are, of course, awe-struck with the pretended erudition of the compiler, and are led to peruse a book, actually made up of others, that they may possess in their own libraries. And, to aid the deception, they are mystified by the name of a popular author on the title-page.

Now, this sort of thing is so disgraceful to the literature of the nineteenth century, that those conspicuous *literati* who lend themselves to the humbug, fully deserve to lose their reputation altogether for their venality. Venality! why, they would also ruin the fame of other men besides their own. We have just received the second and last volume of Mr. Auber's *really* valuable compilation, setting forth, with care and perspicacity, the rise and progress of the British power in India. Mr. Auber, as we have said in a previous notice of his labours, was the East India Company's Secretary. When in office, a long experience with the archives of the India House well fitted him for the onerous duty he has undertaken in the work we are noticing. But he would not gird himself for the important task whilst his mind was partially occupied with other duties. This was honest. When he retired from office, he set to work, and the two volumes on our table are the result. Evidently the result, too, of many years' experience, instead of that of a few days. Some of our worthy compilers would have vomited forth an abortion, of the thickness of these two volumes, in double-quick time. Mr. Auber could not manage to issue more than one volume at a time; and a considerable interval elapsed between them. So the hares would seem to beat the tortoise hollow. They laugh at the idea of the expenditure of so much time, and thought, and labour, on a subject they can dispatch with hands so facile—and they will go farther, perhaps, and appropriate the valuable book of Mr. Auber to their own Cyclopedian pur-

poses, reaping the ill-gotten fame and harvest together. So much for the grubs of the book-making trade.

The recent grant to the now superannuated Marquis Wellesley, first voted by the East India Company, has recalled the public to a recollection of the valuable services of this truly great, and justly laurelled nobleman. We, therefore, deem a summary of his character and career, likely to prove particularly acceptable at the present moment.

The Earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquis Wellesley, was educated at Eton, with Archbishop Cornwallis for his tutor. His Lordship entered active life as a Lord of the Treasury, and as a Commissioner for the affairs of India. In 1797, he assumed the Supreme Government of India, and embarked for that country at a juncture when the nation was distracted with the dissensions occasioned by the determination of the various Native Castes to resist British domination. The first measure of the new Governor's administration, was that of reducing the French influence in India,—he effected the reduction of their force at Hydrabad. The treaty with the Nizam was his next proceeding, and which involved the British forces in a war with Mysore. In this war, the Duke of Wellington commenced his military career. The fall of Seringapatam immediately ensued, settling the Mysore question; and at Seringapatam it was that the greatest General of the age, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, reaped his first laurels. An annuity of 5,000*l.* was granted to the Marquis Wellesley immediately on the close of the war. The affairs of Persia, Surat, Poonah, Malabar, and Canara, now occupied the attention of his Lordship, of which, the affairs of Oude, and the treaty therewith, was the most important piece of policy. We do not enter into particulars on these events, it being simply our object to index the principal points in the Administration of Lord Wellesley.

In 1801, in consequence of a misunderstanding between his Lordship, Lord Clive, and the Home Government, our subject meditated retiring from an office in which he had proved himself so valuable a supporter of the British Crown, and the Company's interests in India. For the causes productive of this determination, we refer to Mr. Auber's book, in which they are lucidly described. Shortly, however, we find that the hostilities provoked by Napoleon, lead to Lord Wellesley's continuance in India. During another year of continued war, his Lordship fulfilled, with remarkable discretion and ability, the onerous duties of the Supreme Government. One act,

which particularly distinguished his able administration, was his politic reservation regarding the collections at the Pagoda. In the next year, the Marquis was recalled, and appointed Ambassador to Spain. He became, afterwards, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and his latest appointment was as Viceroy of Ireland.

Mr. Auber draws a flattering picture of the career of the Marquis Wellesley in India; and we think 'it is borne out by facts. His Lordship undertook the Governorship at a critical juncture. He had to contend against the interior commotion of the country, and the proceedings of Buonaparte. He had a difficult part to perform. He could not prevent war and bloodshed: his course, therefore, was to act promptly in protecting his country's interests in India, and this he most satisfactorily did. The enemies of the Marquis's Administration grounded their objections on a belief that he encouraged, when he might have repressed, the war with the Natives,—such was the theory. We believe, with Mr. Auber, that it would have been impossible to have reduced it to practice without seriously injuring the British cause.

We conclude, by extracting from Mr. Auber's work, the following remarks on the Marquis Wellesley's course of policy in India, the benefits that accrued from it, and the opposition it occasioned from various parties at the time :—

“ Prejudice, caused by party feeling or personal interest, must have ceased to bias the mind in passing judgment upon the Indian administration of Marquis Wellesley. His Lordship's government may be characterised as the most brilliant instance of British rule in that quarter of the globe. The period when he entered upon the charge was most portentous. His comprehensive mind seized with discriminating promptitude, and pursued with unabating vigour, those measures which annihilated the influence of our powerful European rival, subjugated the most implacable but not unnatural enemy amongst the native chiefs to the British power, and brought under the Company's control the Princes on the coast, whose treachery had been so clearly established as to constrain the Governor-General to adopt the extreme course of depriving them of their territory.

“ The impotent head of the Mahratta state, by his vacillating policy, defeated the measures which were calculated to maintain his supremacy, and promoted the further aggrandizement

of his powerful feudatories. These Chiefs had exercised the most extended sway by means of their predatory and undisciplined bands. Having incorporated French officers and troops amongst their forces, they manifested designs so hostile and ambitious, as to leave but the choice between abject submission to their rule, or a decided opposition to its continuance. The Governor-General was too well aware of the strength which unopposed ambition gathers, to expect that peace would be secured by a temporizing concession to an insatiate thirst for rule. Lord Wellesley, although vexed and harassed by a series of occurrences that acquired weight from the circumstances under which they arose, and the manner in which they were pressed, happily pursued those political views which his foresight had prescribed. He repudiated that unhealthy course of political pusillanimity founded upon the erroneous application of the parliamentary declaration against Indian conquests; a declaration made under circumstances the exact opposite to what now existed, and which put forth a truism practically inapplicable and inconsistent with the safety of our Indian empire.

“ By the measures of Lord Wellesley, that empire was placed upon a basis which short-sighted policy or positive imbecility could alone weaken or remove.

“ As the measures of Lord Cornwallis in 1792 had not been free from censure in Parliament, it was not to be expected that the government of Marquis Wellesley would escape condemnation. We accordingly find that the Earl of Moira, who, as Lord Rawdon, had animadverted upon the war of 1792, again stood forward to arraign the acts of Lord Wellesley's administration, which had, as he conceived, led to the excessive increase and extension of the territorial possessions in opposition to the parliamentary declaration, which denounced as “ unjustifiable, measures of making war for conquest,” Lord Moira gave the best refutation of his own views, and of the arguments by which he supported them, in his subsequent conduct as Governor-General; in which position he had an opportunity of learning, how far more valuable experience is than theory, in leading to a right judgment on measures, which it is easy to denounce when positive ignorance prevails regarding the circumstances that gave rise to them.

“ But the most direct attack against the Marquis Wellesley, was founded upon his Lordship's measures on the affairs of Oude; a subject which has been an unceasing source of disqui-

tude to each succeeding head of the British Government in India. Oude was the first state with which a subsidiary alliance was formed, and that almost at the commencement of the Company's political existence in Bengal. The vicissitudes experienced by the Vizier, occasioned considerable embarrassment to his finances. The subsequent agreements he entered into with the Company (whether right or wrong is not now the question) were felt to be most onerous. To discharge his obligations, he had recourse to various means for raising funds, and amongst others, to Europeans. The Company did not feel bound at that time to enquire from whence his resources were derived, or whether the parties had been reimbursed the advances which they might have made. But when it became apparent that the defenceless state of the Vizier's country, which formed a barrier to the Company's territories, exposed the latter to the easy inroad of an enemy, measures were devised to guard against so serious an event.

"The defence of Oude had become to the British Government a measure of self-preservation; treaties were formed, a subsidiary force of a stipulated amount provided, and an agreement entered into for its payment by the Vizier. Individual claims for the re-payment of monies lent to that state were preferred; but, whether in the belief that they were founded on usurious, or other apparently objectionable basis, the Government declined to promote their settlement, declaring to the Vizier that they purposely abstained from all interference; an intimation that afforded a sufficient plea, to a mind insensible to the obligations of honor or justice, for not listening to their settlement. Time rolled on, troops were supplied, and the payments were sometimes in arrear; whilst the condition of the country, and the principles upon which it was governed, called loudly for interposition and reform. These measures were repeatedly urged on the Indian Government by the Home authorities. Lord Wellesley saw it was in vain to expect that any other than a decided course could effect an improvement. It may be true, that the Vizier shed tears when he found that the means of gratifying his inordinate desires of cupidity and self-indulgence were likely to be curtailed: but to dignify the grief of so heartless a ruler, as evincing a "wounded pride and fallen greatness," was ascribing to him feelings to which, however void of merit in themselves, he still was an entire stranger."

"Whatever character may have been given to the treaty effected by Lord Wellesley, it was open to the Home authorities

to have revised or annulled it; but neither step was adopted. The Secret Political Committee entirely approved of its provisions; the stipulations were considered calculated to improve and secure the interests of the Vizier as well as those of the Company, and to provide for the good government and prosperity of Oude. The ceded territory, on the part of the Vizier, did not exceed the subsidy payable by him to the Company; the Governor-General nevertheless liberated his Excellency from all extraordinary charges that might be incurred in providing for the internal as well as the external security of his kingdom—a measure entirely approved by the Secret Committee. Such was the deliberate confirmation and sanction given by the King's Government, in November 1803, to the measures of Marquis Wellesley in the affairs of Oude, under the treaties and agreements of February and June 1802.

“The Chairman of the Court of Directors, as one of the three members who formed the Secret Committee, and who were bound to forward the despatch as sent down by the Board of Control, declared that he did so ministerially, and recorded his dissent in the secret department, declaratory of his sentiments.

“More than three years had elapsed since the conclusion of the treaty with Oude, when the subject was made matter of charge against Marquis Wellesley in Parliament, by an individual, who, it might be supposed, would have been the last party to come forward as the public accuser of a Nobleman, to whom he owed more than a common debt of gratitude.

“Mr. James Paull had been for some time resident at Lucknow, in the prosecution of commercial pursuits. From some cause which does not appear, he was sent out of the kingdom of Oude by order of the Vizier. This act, if persevered in, would have involved his affairs in utter ruin. Through the intervention of the Governor-General, the prohibition was removed, and Mr. Paull acknowledged his deep obligations to Marquis Wellesley in a letter, addressed to Major Malcolm, then Secretary to the Governor-General.

“Mr. Paull reached this country in 1806, and shortly afterwards obtained a seat in Parliament. On the second day of his attendance in the House, he opened his design of “prosecuting to conviction, if possible, the Marquis Wellesley, to whom he imputed all the dangers that threatened our existence in India.” He accordingly moved for a mass of documents, relative to the affairs of Oude.

“Parliament was dissolved in the early part of 1807, and put

a temporary stop to the proceedings; but Mr. Paull had placed upon the votes of the House an *ex parte* view, contained in a resolution condemnatory of Lord Wellesley. At the general election, Mr. Paull, assuming on the supposed popularity that he had acquired, and having obtained access to Sir Francis Burdett, who was not then a candidate for Parliament, but whose countenance he knew would aid his views, came forward as a candidate for Westminster. The unsuspecting candour of Sir Francis Burdett appears to have been awakened, and he declined to be dragged forward as the great Katerfelto in support of Mr. Paull. The latter felt heavily aggrieved, and concluded himself authorized to re-pay the unmerited confidence he had already experienced at the hands of the Hon. Baronet by seeking his life. Sir Francis Burdett, who, throughout an extraordinary stormy political course never appears to have been the party to demand what is termed satisfaction, felt constrained, in deference to the tyrant custom and the laws of honor, to hazard his life and meet his enemy. Both parties were wounded on the second fire.

“ Sir Francis Burdett was chosen as one of the members for Westminster. Mr. Paull did not again obtain a seat in Parliament: and in the following spring terminated his own existence! The subject of the charges was not, however, allowed to pass away with its unfortunate mover; it found a supporter in Lord Folkestone, whilst other points in Lord Wellesley's administration were brought forward by another member. Various motions, criminatory of the Noble Marquis, were submitted, but rejected by large majorities. At length, Sir John Anstruther moved a Resolution, “ That the Marquis Wellesley, in his arrangements regarding Oude, had been actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of his country, and an ardent desire to promote the safety, interests, and prosperity of the British empire in India.” It was carried by 189 to 29, and closed a proceeding which had been kept pending for a period of three years, during which time the character of that Nobleman was held up to the public as stained with acts of the greatest atrocity, which, in a degree, gained belief, from the ignorance that pervaded the country on all subjects connected with the affairs of India, and from opinions expressed by members of the direction who had seats in the House of Commons, which opinions were opposed to the general principles of policy adopted by Lord Wellesley in administering the affairs of the Company abroad.

“ Such was the return which Marquis Wellesley met with on revisiting his native land, after rendering services which had called forth the repeated thanks of Parliament, and had added to the dominion of the British Crown vast and valuable territorial possessions, increasing its political influence, and opening extended fields of commercial enterprise to its subjects.

“ It would be departing from the intention of this work to follow out the European career of this distinguished Nobleman, to whom the foreign seals were offered during the progress of the Parliamentary proceedings; but his Lordship felt it to be incompatible with his honor to hold office, until judgment had been pronounced on the charges brought against him, on a subject however unjustly opened, or by whatsoever means supported.

“ After this lengthened exclusion from the service of his Sovereign, and proceedings which had caused him great personal cost, Marquis Wellesley was deputed, in 1809, as Ambassador to the Junta in Spain. During that embassy, his Lordship had an interview of some days with his illustrious brother, then in the command of the British troops; an incident of much interest in the history of these noble and distinguished relatives, who were again found, at the distance of twelve thousand miles from the former scenes of their eminent services, devoting the same talents and unparalleled qualifications to uphold the honor of their country, and to secure the general welfare of Europe.

“ Lord Wellesley received the order of the Garter from his Majesty King George the Third, in 1810, in which year his Lordship, on the death of the Duke of Portland, was recalled from Spain, and appointed Secretary of State for foreign affairs. In 1821, he proceeded as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, thus again following in the footsteps of his early and illustrious friend, the Marquis Cornwallis; and remained in Ireland until 1828. His Lordship proceeded again as Viceroy in 1833, and resigned that office on the retirement of Viscount Melbourne in November 1834.

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INDIAN SKETCHES.

THE VOYAGE.

(Continued from p. 403, No. 84.)

I said that these hurricane waves resembled nothing earthly, and their size, every instant increasing, prepared us for the watery grave which none hoped to escape. We only rose upon their pinnacles to be dashed into the abyss below, from which we were saved only to appear again upon their summits. Our gallant ship seemed to breathe with animal life in her struggles for existence: and, when one mast went after another, until none were left, her means were quite heart-rending. The boats, and every thing upon deck, soon followed, and the daylight of the morrow was what none of us expected to see.

But who can measure the goodness, and greatness, or compassion of the Power which rules over the waves of the sea? for, with the morrow came hopes which at night none had dared to entertain; and, as the winds decreased and the waves subsided, our prayers of thankfulness for our earthly salvation came from our hearts with a sincerity which only such danger can inspire.

The swell, however, which was left behind, was itself not free from danger; and our shattered barque, without either masts or sails, was in a most pitiable plight. Our appetites, too, returned with our safety, but, to our dismay, we found that all our live stock was gone, and that we had nothing left to depend upon but the salt provisions in the hold. Necessity, however, made philosophers of us all; and, when the Captain expressed his decision to have the repairs of the ship executed at Madeira, we forgot our present discomforts in anticipations of delight, which thoughts of this lovely island engendered.

Our progress towards it, however, with our jury masts, was very slow, and, though the distance was short, we were long in reaching it; but, in the interval, the storm formed a never-ending topic of conversation, and the danger which we had all shared alike established amongst us feelings of friendship and good will which did not before exist. This was evinced by little acts of kindness, which all feel, although they are too trivial to describe. When summed up, they amount to as much as can be received or bestowed, for how seldom are important benefits either sought after or granted.

The hooking of a dolphin or shark was to us an event of as much importance as the resignation of the Ministry, and was

most faithfully recorded in our journals. Every tinge of the first in death was most carefully watched, and the variety of beautiful hues which it exhibited struck us with astonishment. When cooked we found it exceedingly palatable, and even a shark steak we did not despise after our rations of salt junk. Amongst my curiosities the back bone of one is deposited, which always vividly reminds me of days long gone by, and if they cannot be numbered amongst the few happy days of my life, they may at all events be placed amongst that larger, though still small portion, which belong to contentment and peace.

The sight of a ship afforded us still greater excitement; and when we could speak one the pleasure was altogether indescribable, and can only be understood by those who have been in our situation. It is a sort of reunion with our fellow-creatures after being cut off from them, which proves the gregariousness of our nature; and some of the best feelings of man are brought out by the opportunities such occasions offer of showing that such feelings exist.

On shore the supplications of the poor and needy are often unheeded, and our selfishness shuts our hearts against the distress to which our eyes are open, nor is much ever given without much being expected in return. It is true that our country can boast of magnificent charities to be found in no other; but three-fourths of the names which support them are there only to be seen, while the genuine spirit of charity, whose right hand knows not the acts of its left, is entirely wanting.

At sea, on the contrary, distresses relieved and assistance afforded are seldom known, and in our case this was done largely, without the acceptance of anything in return but our thanks. Perhaps there may be something in the very nature of a sailor differing from a landsman, but what produces the difference? Wealth, which ought to give birth to liberality, is seldom his portion; and the usual roughness of his manners might be supposed to extend to his heart. Perhaps the true reason may be found in ideas exalted by his leisure for contemplating the wonders of the deep, and a sense of his own utter helplessness, leading him to assist the helplessness of others. Be this as it may, the fact is undisputed, and its cause is not unworthy of the consideration of my readers.

In adding my tribute to the praises deserved if not received by the ploughers of the deep, I only discharge a debt of gratitude which has been contracted to them both on shore and at sea. At the Poles, as well as under the Line, I have known

them of all countries and of all tongues, but I have never yet known them to be undeserving of my highest praise. I consider them to be the cream of our species; and in all adventures—as successful emigrants, and wherever their confiding honesty is not thwarted by the villainy of landmen, they have never been matched. A coward amongst them is unknown, for the profession itself always gives moral courage even to a coward, and ennobles every one who embraces it. To explain this would be impossible—the fact itself is undeniable.

We were now close to Madeira, and a continuance of the same wind would bring the Island in sight by the morning. We, therefore, finished our preparations for landing, and closed the evening in conversation upon the delights which awaited us on shore.

The earliest dawn found us all dressed and upon deck, and for hours we strained our eyes for the land, which as yet no sight could reach, but at last it appeared to us in the form of a distant cloud rising out of the sea, and we at length beheld its mountains dotted with beautiful houses and cottages—and its capital reposing in a beautiful valley at their base.

A breeze from the shore now in some measure retarded our progress: but as it was the most fragrant which had ever refreshed our feelings, we bore our lot with patience if not with contentment; and as it changed in our favor at noon, we soon found ourselves snugly anchored close to the town. We were now visited by two or three public functionaries of the Portuguese Government, who each performed his separate duty and went away, leaving us all permission to reside on shore.

This permission we all eagerly availed ourselves of, and conveniences for landing were not wanting as the ship by this time was surrounded by boats; some carried wine for the sailors, which was exchanged for whatever they could get; others contained the most delicious fruits, for which but a trifle was demanded: and all were ready to take us to this earthly paradise.

We soon made our selection, and on shore found another conveyance ready for us, which we thought only belonged to the East. The day was sultry, and many of the palanquins to which I allude, were made use of by the ladies. We walked by their sides, and were soon divided amongst the hotels of the place. Before separating, however, we had resolved to be re-united at dinner, and the best that the place could afford was in consequence ordered at the chief hotel of the Island.

I had secured for myself apartments in a Portuguese boarding

house, which I found full of inmates ; and the interval before dinner I passed in examination of my new quarters, and in conversation with the foreigners who surrounded me. The first I found very comfortable, and the last exceedingly obliging ; for they offered to glorify me all over the Island, and to shew me every curiosity it contained.

The dinner-hour found us in punctual attendance at the hotel, and the landlord bowed us into the room where the meal was served. A long fast, and shore exercise, had made us exceedingly hungry, and nothing would have come amiss,—but, when the covers were removed, our eyes were gratified with the sight of every dainty that can be imagined, and our appetites seemed to increase with the means of satisfying them. Soups, too numerous to name, were followed by a variety of delicious fish which we had never before tasted or seen ; and they, again, were succeeded by more substantial viands of a most superior description. We had, afterwards, the delicate game of the Island in great profusion, which had no sooner disappeared, than the nicest pastry we had ever seen was introduced ; and the whole was crowned by fruit which was as lovely to the eye, as delicious to the taste.

To discuss all this was the work of considerable time, and we talked of our feast long after it had vanished. The iced wines of the Island, too, came in for their share of praise, and we felt so happy at the table that we felt no inclination to quit it.

But let not my readers be so unjust as to suppose that the pen which is employed in their service belongs to an epicure. Let them place themselves in his situation, from the time we were bereft of every thing in the Bay of Biscay, and then ask themselves what they would have thought of such a dinner.

Though no epicure, however, I am far from despising the good things of this life ; and consider it to be an imperfection in our nature when our palates cannot perform the duty for which they were intended. I make no allowance for a man who makes himself miserable because his dinner is bad ; but I believe none to be sincere who look upon a good one with indifference.

The greatest men, of ancient and modern times, have always been as famous for their love of good things as for the other qualities which raised them to distinction ; and this rule is as applicable to the divine as to the philosopher, and to the good as to the wise. Indeed, I am told, that, in this respect, the Clergy take the lead, and so far am I from offering censure

upon the occasion, that I look upon it as a proof of their wisdom. But, if dinner is such a source of comfort on shore, how shall I describe its pleasures at sea?

Breakfast is nothing—for hard biscuits, and tea without milk, are only endurable after a night's confinement in a close cabin, —but the morning sea-breeze brings with it a most voracious appetite, and dinner is longed for with a longing which no where else is known. It is, also, the chief break of a monotonous day, and its anticipation and enjoyment even becomes a business and resource of themselves.

But we must return to our story, and take our readers to a lovely avenue of trees, within the town. Here, our whole party walked and talked, and returned to the hotel to form plans for the morrow.

A HERMIT FROM THE EAST.

(To be continued.)

WINE *versus* TEETOTALISM.

In drawing up a concise account of the wines of France, their flavours and qualities, the compiler, having dipped deeply into various bins for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of the high-flown encomiums bestowed upon certain vineyards, and having been blessed with a palate peculiarly adapted to the furtherance of his favorite pursuit, declares the sole object he has in view, in preparing this paper, to be the pleasure he derives from diffusing the results of his deep research, and thus to point out where praise has been justly awarded, and to warn all lovers of generous wine off doubtful and treacherous ground. But little preface is required on such a subject; information has been sought in every direction and sifted: may the result lead to the improvement of some cellars I could mention.

Burgundy!—Who can hear the name without delight? It brings to my ever grateful memory the celebrated declivity of Migrenne where the very best wine of upper Burgundy is produced. It is delicate, generous, of a fine flavour, strengthening and heart-reviving. The wines of Burgundy are accounted the choicest of France. Whether relaxed by toil, or enfeebled by age, their effect is to raise the spirits and invigorate the frame, and, (when used with moderation) without inflaming the understanding, the indiscreet will find their effect, not sudden, but lasting. The best Burgundy is produced at Beaune, Nuits Romanee, Premeau, and Veugeot. The wines from the neigh-

bourhood of Macon are highly esteemed. Those made at Beaujolois, which keep extremely well, are frequently sold under this name. Anjou and Orleanois produce thick and heady wines. "Auvernat," commonly called "Casse Telle," is made at Orleans. It is a full-bodied and good wine, but should be kept a few years. Orleans wine, not unfrequently, becomes thick and rosy. A good white wine Genetin is the produce of Orleans.

At Eperney, in Champagne, the greater part of the surrounding country, as "Ai, Cumieres, Pierry, &c., &c.," is laid out in vineyards. In the neighbourhood of Epernay and Rheims, and strictly speaking in the district that extends from Rheims to the small town of Verdes, the finest Champagne wine is produced. The vine is no where cultivated with greater care and activity, and no where does the proprietor take the same scientific precautions in the method of making and manipulating his wines. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that the best white wines are made from the black grape: the colour receives a slight tinge, but the wine is more lively and brilliant, has more body, and possesses a more exquisite fineness and richer perfume. The grape is not pulled until almost beginning to rot, and, at "Cranaut," in particular, the vintagers are not uncommonly employed in the vineyard as late as November. From its brisk nature, Champagne dispels melancholy, inspires gaiety, and is highly palatable, though its flavour partakes slightly of acidity. Of the three classes of Champagne, the best white wines are produced at Ai, Haut-Villiers, Pierry, and Carmant. The best red at Verziets, Versenay, Taisy, and Cumiers. To enumerate the various vineyards, which produce the second and third classes, would only tend to lengthen the compilation, without giving information of corresponding importance; they are, therefore, omitted; but, amongst them, there are many wines of excellent quality, and many detestable compounds, which frequently find their way to India, and are poured down the throats of its unsuspecting denizens, by the Gascon importers, as the choice productions of the most approved vineyards.

The wines of Haute Guyenne and Gascony, under the name of Bordeaux wines, are highly esteemed, and are a source of incalculable wealth to that port. The red, which hold the first rank under the name of claret are distinguished under the generic titles of Medoc, Haut Brion, St. Emilion de Grave, &c. &c. The most esteemed wines of Medoc, are LaFite, Latour, and Chateau Margaux, those of Vin de Grave, Haut Brion,

Haut Talence, Mèrignac, Pèssac, &c. All these wines are delicious. They are neither like the wines of Burgundy or Champagne, but have a peculiar delicate and fruity flavour which renders them truly valuable to the province and agreeable to the consumer. There are various other sorts of wines in the different districts, such as Caunterac, St. Julien, St. Mambert, Pouillac, and which are frequently but little inferior to the first mentioned as to quality. Those which hold the first rank amongst white wines are, Carbonnieux, Serons, Barsac, Sauterne, Baume, and St. Creix du Mont. The exportation of wine from Bordeaux averages 100,000 hogsheads annually. The wine is never cellared there, but is stowed on the ground floor of the houses.

Hermilage is produced on the banks of the Rhone between Valence and St. Valiere. There is a delicate roughness in this wine, its flavour is highly agreeable, and it is considered particularly wholesome. The most esteemed luscious wines of France are those of Ciotat and St. Laurent in Provence. They are extremely palatable. Frontignac is of all the luscious wines of Languedoc the most perfect and the best adapted for keeping, as its flavor and value increase with age. The Muscadine of Lunel, is of a more delicate and agreeable flavour, but it will not bear keeping like Frontignac—that of Rivesaltes is richer than either, and comes very near the Cape Constantia. There is no red wine in Rivesaltes. In general, the red Muscadine is much scarcer and dearer than the white. The Muscadine wine "Bevres," is inferior in quality to those of Frontignac, Rivesaltes and Lunel.

The general good qualities of French wines, and above all their standing the test of time, have gained them a marked preference in all markets. A few hints may however be servicable to those who like drinking as well as talking of them—Burgundy will not bear a long voyage in the wood, but if well bottled, corked and sealed, the most delicate quality will take no harm from a trip with Captain Parry or a voyage to China. The best Medoc wines invariably find their way to England. Those denominated "Patus," are the description usually exported to India and the Colonies. The inferior wines too frequently take the same course or travel into Germany, but the greater part is manufactured into brandy and vinegar. Wines shipped for India should leave Bordeaux at such time as may secure their arrival during the cold season.

Edinb. Courier, Jan. 28.

A CLARET DRINKER.

EVILS IN THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.*

The Hon. W. L. Melville of the Bengal Civil Service, has just put forth (privately) a few well chosen remarks on a subject much affecting the welfare of our Indian possessions. The constitution of the Government of Bengal, as it now stands, is assumed by Mr. Melville to possess a singularly evil defect,—a defect which he has ably exposed, and for which he has put forth what we hold to be the correct remedy. Mr. Melville is not the advocate of any new, crude, or undigested measure. His course has been of a more *Tory* character. He would rather fall back on an old and established system than contrive a new one. His course has been to animadvert on the but too apparent evil consequences of a late Act of Parliament which has evidently destroyed an efficient system of Indian Government, by substituting in its place a truly undigested and inefficient one. But we will more directly place the gist of Mr. Melville's pamphlet before our readers.

According to the act 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 85.—“ The duty of the Governor-General of India is to preside over the deliberations of a Council, and to sit in appeal from the measures of the subordinate Governments (his own inclusive), but it is singly and unaided, at his own will and pleasure, to dispose of every question of revenue or police, or of civil or criminal justice, or relating to salt or opium, to devise new systems where the old have failed, to bestow all the patronage, to punish and reward, and to regulate all the Government of provinces.”

The system of administration which the above has superseded consisted in a Governor-General, with certain independent powers, but checked and advised by a Council, selected as possessing local knowledge and experience. This system remained through all the changes of half a century, fulfilling the purposes for which it was devised, unquestioned and applauded. So successful did it prove, that it has been imitated in many of the most prosperous of her Majesty's colonies.

There can be little difficulty in determining between these two systems. It is on the last named, that Mr. Melville would

* Remarks on the constitution of the Government of Bengal, under the 3d and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 85. By the Hon. W. L. Melville of the Bengal Civil Service. (Not published.)—London. 1837.

fall back. It may possess its evils, but he would rather endure them than those at present extant, and which every year but accumulates.

Having drawn out a rough outline of the objects of Mr. Melville's pamphlet, we shall proceed to afford its subject matter the publicity it fairly deserves, through the medium of our pages. We must honestly avow that we seldom meet with such soundness of sense and with diction so terse as we have discovered in the 16 pages before us. The generality of pamphleteers of 1837, would less clearly illustrate a subject of minor importance, although they consumed treble the quantity of paper and print in the attempt.

" Among the changes introduced on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter in 1833, the most important in relation to England is the throwing open to the public the trade to China; the most important in relation to India is the committing to the Governor-General, under the denomination of Governor of Bengal, the Government of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The first of these measures seems sufficiently studied, and its consequences may be fairly appreciated. But, in regard to the separate Government of Bengal, even persons competently acquainted with Indian subjects, seem entirely uninformed, and it may be useful briefly to consider it.

" Of these kingdoms, or provinces, Bengal and Behar compose those famous conquests, which it was the glory of the great Lord Clive to have acquired for his country, and their resources have furnished the foundation on which the vast superstructure of our Indian empire has been raised. Whatever events may have chequered our career elsewhere, these provinces have remained rich and intact, their wealth and their position forming the chief strength of the British nation in the east.

" If then the most obvious principles of justice and humanity did not enjoin a just system of administration for the millions inhabiting them, the clearest dictates of policy would exact it. So distinctly was this perceived, that nearly fifty years ago, the Government over which Lord Cornwallis presided, was empowered to pledge the faith of the British Government to the relinquishment of any increase of the land revenue, and thereby set the seal to the greatest sacrifice which a Government ever voluntarily made to its subjects.

" From that period, until lately, the great outline of the

system of government then devised, remained unchanged. More particularly, after all the struggles and misgovernment of former years, the plan of a Governor-General, with certain independent powers, but checked and advised by a Council, selected as possessing local knowledge and experience, was found to be so fortunate a device that it remained through all the changes of half a century, fulfilling the purposes for which it was devised, unquestioned and applauded. So successful did it prove, that it seems, with various modifications, to have been imitated in many of the most prosperous of his Majesty's colonies.

"During the discussions on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, a proposal to discontinue the Councils of the subordinate Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, was brought forward by the President of the Board of Control, but it was strongly and successfully opposed by the Court of Directors. It terminated in reserving to the Court the power of discontinuing Councils should it desire to do so. The chief practical objection was, I think, the unfitness of a newly arrived Governor to decide upon matters relating to the land revenue, to the administration of justice, to patronage, and to other questions of internal arrangement. The opinion of Mr. Elphinstone that the Council compelled the Governor to mature his measures before bringing them forward, also had its weight, and some other considerations will be hereafter noticed.

"At the same time, some modifications in the Government-General were introduced, partly, it would seem, with the view of enabling the Governor to quit the seat of Government, and partly, to introduce the new legislative members of Council. But the vitally important change that has actually taken place, was never brought under discussion.

"What then is this change, and how did it originate?

"The change is the transfer of the Government of the kingdoms or provinces I have referred to from the Governor General in Council* to the Governor General in his newly created capacity of Governor of Bengal. It would seem also, that generally (although by special agreement not at present) the Lieut. Governor of Agra is subject to the Governor of Bengal. Under this system, the Council has ceased to have a voice in or even to be informed regarding measures adopted by the Governor.

* I incline to doubt if the substitution of four Governments for one Government is beneficial. I do not recollect to have read that in the multitude of Governments there is wisdom.

Cases are within my knowledge in which members of the Council first heard from the Gazette of matters of the deepest interest to them.

“ The duty of the Governor General, therefore, under this new system, is not only to preside over the deliberations of the council in questions legislative, political, or financial, relating to the empire at large, and to sit in appeal from the measures of the subordinate governments (his own inclusive), but it is also singly and unaided at his sole will and pleasure to dispose of every question of revenue, or police, or of civil or criminal justice, or relating to salt or opium, to devise new systems where the old have failed, to bestow all the patronage, to punish and reward, and to regulate all the government of provinces thus rich and populous. Of all this range of duties, it is not enough to say that almost any Governor General must be uninformed on his arrival from England. It is something entirely apart from all his experience and all his knowledge. He knows something, perhaps, of the outline of the system of government, but nothing of the institutions, nothing of the laws, nothing of the customs, nothing of the characters of the officers of the Government, nothing of the many minute workings and modifications, on which the success of a Government so mainly depends. For advice and assistance in all this, he used to look to men of experience, viz., the members of the Council. Now, he must perform it all himself as he can. With every thing new, every thing strange, still he must decide, or which is the more probable course, allow the first ready and willing secretary who presents himself to decide for him.

“ I think, even on such a cursory survey as is here attempted, it will be admitted, that the change has many disadvantages, but how did it occur? What prospective advantages were held out to lead to its adoption, and how far have they been realized?

Alas! I fear this enquiry will only serve farther to illustrate the evils of hasty legislation at the close of a session of Parliament. This mighty change in the government of millions, affecting, probably, the stability of the Indian Empire, was neither foreseen nor considered. It was a mere afterthought, a new construction of a certain clause, discovered after the Act had passed, on a reference to the lawyers. This imperium in imperio was no scheme or intention of the Legislature adopted after a careful forecasting into prospective good and prospective evil, but a haphazard contingency, adopted not for any conceivable merit, but because by some of the quirks which distance

plain men, it was suddenly and unexpectedly discovered to be the law.

"In the first place, I am very much disposed to concur in the reasons assigned by Lord William Bentinck for altogether condemning such separate Governments. In a minute dated the 24th January, 1831, I observe that he asks 'what security there would be, but for the councils, even for a true and fair record of the administration at the different presidencies,' much less that the public affairs were conducted with efficiency and honour, and in the true spirit and intention of so very distant an authority."

[Singular, however, that Lord William Bentinck should himself have accepted an office whose duties he had so strongly animadverted on. But patriotism now consists of such penetrable stuff as ever to give way to worldly honours and aggrandisement.]

"I would next submit, for consideration," proceeds Mr. Melville, "the remark of a late President of the Board of Control, regarding the strong constitutional objection there is to a Governor without a Council. It seems to me that the man who deliberately prefers the sole Government to the Council Government, must, on precisely the same grounds, prefer a despotism to a limited monarchy."

"I would, thirdly, suggest the obvious objection to appointing a Governor-General in Council to sit in appeal from the Governor-General in his capacity of Governor. Can he be expected to stultify his own acts? To sit in calm deliberation on that which may have been done hastily and unguardedly by others, rather than by himself; but still to which his name stands pledged? I fear he can scarcely be said to bring an unbiassed mind to such questions. In regard to the Council, there seems to me to be this difficulty, that they are not only to consider the precise merits of the question before them, but also whether it may be desirable to weaken public authority by reversing a decision of the Governor-General. Surely, it is much better that they should record their opinions *before* the Government is at all committed."

Fourthly, I would draw attention to the difference between responsible advisers bound to state in writing their opinions on every question before the Government, and the private irresponsible advisers who must be substituted, and more especially would I refer to secretaries watched by a vigilant Council,

and by a half-informed over-worked Governor. Furthermore, as a Governor must, I suppose, be advised, I would call upon the home authorities to say if they can feel the same confidence in the measures of Government being conducted with due deliberation and wisdom since they ceased to be discussed at the Council Board. The Governor may, perhaps, himself dispose of the details with which he is conversant, but the most important matters, viz., the good government of the interior, is precisely that regarding which he is least likely to be informed.

"Fifthly, I would enquire whether it must not be a mere delusion to suppose that a statesman, however conversant with India, far more if recently arrived from England, can be competent, not only generally to superintend the business of the Government, but singly and unaided to decide upon all the details of a separate Government, noticed above, and which may and do materially affect the safety, happiness, and prosperity of the people. It requires, therefore, much watchfulness and attention to ascertain, judge of, and remedy their grievances, and the business of Government is very ill performed where, as in the case of the separate Government, this material object is overlooked. The Governor wants time, wants knowledge, and wants experience for the due discharge of these duties, and the consequence is that they cannot be efficiently discharged.

"Sixth. If the Governors of Madras and Bombay are checked by Councils, and are, moreover, by the new Act intended to be brought more immediately under the control of the Government-General, on what conceivable principle should the Governor-General, as Governor of Bengal, have no Council? If both checks are required in one case, with what consistency can both be virtually got rid of in the other? Besides, may not the Governor-General, like a Governor, be expected to have some fellow-feeling with the other subordinate Governors rather at variance with the more efficient control over them intended by the Act? Latitude to them is latitude to himself. Restrictions on them are restrictions on himself. Censures on them may be censures on himself. Which, therefore, is probable, that he will thus apply checks to himself, or that he will not?

"But while the Governor-General is thus overburdened, what duties do the members of Council render in return for the liberal salary which each of them receives? With the details

of the Government, as repeatedly noticed, they have nothing to do, except when a rare appeal is brought before them. The task of legislation is either relinquished altogether or consigned to the Law Commission, and, in fact, I am not aware what substantial share they take in the administration of the Government. It really does seem a singular fatality to find the Governor-General so much in want of their aid, and they so liberally paid for affording it, and yet that aid to be totally withheld! Is this the weakness which indicates the decay of a great Government.

“ But what, after all, are the effects of this change upon the people? Are they protected and encouraged under it? Is that which is so defective in theory more advantageous in practice?

“ The answer to these questions has, perhaps, necessarily been anticipated by some of the preceding observations, but one or two remarks still remain to be made.

“ The first change observable in the whole tone and spirit of the Government, and which I ascribe to an uninformed executive, by regarding the realization of the revenue as the primary and principal object to be provided for, and the administration of justice and other requisites of good Government as secondary and subordinate. This is perceptible in various ways. The confidential advisers of the Government referred to in matters of internal administration, are the Revenue Commissioners, and reports from the judicial and other officers are discouraged or prohibited by law. The wholesome system which rendered the revenue officers amenable to the Courts is to a considerable extent abandoned; the office of collector is commonly joined to that of magistrate, and in his collections he very naturally obtains aid from the police. Where necessarily separated, it has just been resolved that the collector is to be well remunerated, the magistrate, with all his vast powers and responsibilities, with all the call for a man of matured judgment and experience, is to be the worst paid servant whom the Government has ever employed as a substantive executive officer. The consequence is that he must be chosen from the junior, untried, and inexperienced class of servants; that, if a man fit for promotion, he will take the first opportunity to escape from a laborious ill-paid duty; and that all the monstrous evils of an inefficient police, remedied within the recollection of some of us after much bloodshed, misery, and expense, must be expected to be renewed.

" I think, too, the letter of the Revenue Laws (too often more) is much more strictly, and without due consideration, enforced against the people than heretofore. Formerly, the Government considered not only whether it had a legal claim, but whether it could be fairly and justly enforced. Now, he seems to be considered the best revenue officer who applies most successfully the high pressure to the people, whether in ordinary duties or in claiming rent-free lands. Notwithstanding all this, the land-revenue collections of the provinces we are considering, are rapidly and alarmingly declining. From 1820 to 1830 they fell to the amount of about ten lacs of rupees, viz., from 2,70,41,514 to 2,60,30,054, but from 1830 to 1835 they have fallen from the latter sum to 2,25,75,674, or about thirty-five lacs in five years. I am not aware that the cause of this has been at all satisfactorily ascertained, but does it not require the widest and most searching inquiry? Not by any particular section of public officers, but by bringing (what seems somewhat in the background) the intellect and intelligence of the Service to bear upon it.

" I further think that the separate Government is much less informed and less accessible than the Council Government used to be, in regard to the wants, and wishes, and grievances of the people. Formerly, there was a direct and an indirect channel of communication open. The indirect was through the members of the Council, men chosen for their abilities and experience, having friends scattered through the provinces, who communicated what it might be necessary to impress upon the Government. All this is cut off in the separate Government. A more direct source of information, also recently discontinued, was the half-yearly reports of the Judges on Circuit, and which included almost every thing materially affecting good government. Often there was a good deal of matter of no great importance, but often also there was a mass of sound sagacious remarks, of carefully sifted facts, and of clear, simple and intelligible statements, exerting the most beneficial practical influence on the measures of the Government. All this is swept away, and I do not think the police reports, obtained from the Revenue Commissioners, and drawn, not from the actual investigation of cases, but from the numerical statement of crimes, at all supply their place. The little of general remark which reaches the separate Governor comes all to him through one medium, which may be tinged probably with its own peculiar views and

prejudices, and there is no means of enforcing attention to what may be essential.

“ The same causes seem to me to operate in regard to the most difficult perhaps of all the duties of Government, the distribution of patronage. Instead of the fitness of an appointment being open to discussion on its being proposed by the Governor-General—instead of the past conduct of an individual selected being canvassed by those responsible for stating their opinions, the irresponsible and private adviser offers his suggestions, and in this most delicate subject the narrow and confined is substituted for the broad and open course.

APPEAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

(Continued from No. 84, page 463.)

“ Self-immolations in India are various, viz., under the wheels of Juggernaut’s car—drowning—burying and burning alive—falling from an eminence—actual sacrifice of human beings—deaths through the cruelties of the churuck pooja, or swinging festival—and perishing by wild beasts and cold. The space allotted for this Appeal will not admit of observations respecting the peculiar nature and design of these immolations, but the following facts speak volumes to the humane and pious mind, to promote the abolition of such cruel practices.

“ Pilgrims are still crushed to death by the wheels of Juggernaut’s car. Two friends of the writer, Messrs. Lacey and Sutton, thus describe what they witnessed at the temple of Juggernaut, in July, 1826.—

“ ‘ This afternoon I had an awful subject for the foundation of my discourse, the body of a poor man crushed to pieces by the car of Juggernaut. The wheels had passed just over his loins, and had nearly severed his upper from his lower parts; his bowels and blood had gushed out, and presented a sight too shocking to look upon. It was one of the most horrid spectacles I ever beheld; and while standing by it I became quite ill with sickness, and every limb shivered with horror! The wheels of these cars are suited most effectually for this work of death, as the spokes project three or four inches beyond the felloes. The poor wretch threw himself from the front of the car, and so became a voluntary sacrifice. He seemed a respectable man, apparently a Hindostanee and a Brahmun. I felt very much indisposed this evening, but could not lose this

opportunity of speaking against the system which produced such effects. I felt my own mind in a serious frame, took my stand over the body, and spoke with some feeling of the nature of the Hindoo religion, and compared it with that of Christ; and perhaps, I never had a more serious congregation. Some hardened wretches, pointing to the mangled body, said, 'See, Sir, the glory of Juggernaut!' I concluded with recommending them to look to Jesus Christ for mercy and salvation, which Juggernaut could never give.' The Rev. A. Sutton adds, 'The people who assembled while we stopped to look at him, exclaimed with approbation, 'burra bockte!' viz., great devotedness. Methinks that one scene like this would be sufficient to awaken the whole Christian world, could they but witness it; but is it less real because they cannot? Oh how long shall the blood, and skulls, and murders at Pooree, exclaim, with a voice that should almost harrow up our soul, and make our flesh crawl upon our bones, against the heartlessness and indifference which England manifests?'

"The Rev. W. Ward, in his 'View of the Hindoos,' gives an account of a man drowned in sport.—

"Some years ago, as Shivu Shiromee was returning from bathing, with Kashenaut, another Brahmun, they saw a poor old man sitting on the bank of the river, and asked him what he was doing there? He replied, that he was destitute of friends, and was about to renounce life in the Ganges. Kashenaut urged him not to delay then, if he was come to die. But the man seemed to hesitate, and replied, that it was very cold. The Brahmun (hinting to his companion that he wished to see the sport before he returned home!) reproached the poor trembling wretch for his cowardice, and seizing his hand, dragged him to the edge of the bank, where he made him sit down, rubbed over him the purifying clay of the river, and ordered him to repeat the proper incantations. While he was, with his eyes closed, repeating these forms, he slipped down and sunk into the water, which was very deep, and perished!'

"The burning alive a leper is thus described in a letter from Cutwa, in 1812:—

"Last week I witnessed the burning of a leper; a pit about ten cubits in depth was dug, and a fire placed at the bottom of it. The poor man rolled himself into it, but instantly on feeling the fire—began to beg to be taken out and struggled hard for that purpose! his mother and sister, however, thrust him in again; and thus, a man who to all appearance might have survived several

years, was cruelly burnt to death. I find the practice is not uncommon in these parts. This poor wretch died with the notion, that by thus purifying his body by fire, he should receive a happy transmigration into a healthful body: whereas if he had died by the disease, he would, after four births, have appeared on earth again a leper.—*Ward's View*, Vol. 2, p. 110.

"The Rev. J. Chamberlain, in a letter from Agra, in the same year, thus describes the practice of burying alive:—

"I went out a few mornings ago and came to an enclosed place, which, on enquiry, I found had been rendered sacred by ten persons having been buried alive there! I am informed that many people visit the place every Monday afternoon for worship, and that once or twice a year large crowds assemble here and at another similar place near the City. There is great reason to fear that this practice is very common in these parts. At Brindabun many are buried alive or drowned every Year.—*Ward's View*, Vol. 2, p. 120.

"Immolations by falling from an eminence, are spoken of by Sir John Malcolm.

"Self-destruction from superstition and self-inhumation from *tedium vitæ*, (weariness of life), take place sometimes in Malwa. There were three examples of the former, in 1819, at Oonkar Mandatta, of individuals, who, during the festival threw themselves from a rock that overhangs the Nerbuddah river. These insatuated victims are usually it appears either prompted by the belief that they will by the act secure their transmigration into Rajahs, or have been constantly bred up in the contemplation of the sacrifice, from being devoted to it at birth. A further motive may be offered by the tradition current at Oonkar Mandatta, that a person whose life is saved after the fall from the precipice, a height of about 120 feet, must be made Rajah of the place. An instance is mentioned of the prize being obtained; but to prevent the recurrence of such an event, poison is mixed with the last victuals given to the devoted person, and its actions increased by stimulants!—Malcolm's Rep. of Cen. India.

"Actual sacrifice of human beings to idols, it is to be feared still exists in British India.

"However shocking (says Mr. Ward) it may be, it is generally reported amongst the Natives, that human sacrifices are to this day offered in some places in Bengal. At a village called Kabeeru, near the town of Burdwan, it is positively affirmed, that human sacrifices are still offered to the goddess

Yoogadya, a form of Doorga; at Kircetukona; near Moorsheda-bad, to Kallee; and at many other places. The discovery of these murders in the name of religion, is made by finding the bodies with the heads cut off near these images; and though no one acknowledges the act, yet the Natives well know that these people have been offered in sacrifice. About seven years ago, at the village of Serampore, near Cutwa, before the temple of the Goddess Tara, a body was found without a head; and in the inside of the temple different offerings, as ornaments, food, flowers, spirituous liquors, &c. All who saw it, knew that a human victim had been slaughtered in the night, and search was made after the murderers, but in vain. At Brumha-neetula, near Nudeeya, is an image of Manusa, before which the worship of Doorga is performed. It is currently reported, that at this place human victims are occasionally offered as decapitated bodies are found there. Ramu Natchu Vachusputee, the second Sungskrit Pundit, in the College of Fort William, assured me, that about the year 1770, at the village of Soomura, near Goop-tipara, he saw the head of a man, with a lamp placed on it, lying in a temple before the image of the goddess Siddleshwuree, and the body lying in the road opposite the temple. A similar fact is related respecting an image of Bhurga Bheema, at Tumlook, where a decapitated body was found. At Chil-pooru, and at Kallee-ghaut, near Calcutta, it is said, that human sacrifices have been occasionally offered. A respectable Native assured me, that at Chil-pooru, near the image of Chutreshwuree, about the year 1788, a decapitated body was found, which, in the opinion of the spectators, had been evidently offered on the preceding night to this goddess. The Hindoos relate that there existed formerly at Ksheeru, a village near Nudeeya, an instrument called Kururut, which was used by devotees to cut off their own heads! The instrument was made in the form of a half moon, with a sharp edge, and was placed at the back of the neck, having chains fastened at the two extremities. The infatuated devotee, placing his feet on the stirrups, gave a violent jerk, and severed his head from his body.—*Ward's View*, Vol. 2, p. 49—51. 120.

“Bishop Heber, in his *Journal*, speaks of the case of a wealthy Brahmun, under consideration—‘accused of having procured his enemy to be seized and carried before the altar of Kallee, in his private house, and having there cut off his head after the manner in which sheep and hogs are sacrificed to their deities.—(Vol. I. p. 216, 17.)

“Deaths by the cruelties of the swinging Festival in Bengal and Orissa, it is to be feared are not unfrequent. It is thus described by a Gentleman in Calcutta, March, 1823.—

“ ‘The places of the body which are pierced are, the back, the arms, generally above the elbow, the sides, and the tongue. But the piercing is the least part of what is endured by the sufferers. The tongue being pierced, an iron rod is thrust through it, sometimes carried by the individual himself, and sometimes by one of the group of his attendants. One of these sufferers had the point of a bayonet fixed upon a musket through his tongue and carried before him by the sepoy to whom it belonged, and thus he paraded the streets. Another had a live snake of five or six feet in length, the tail of which was thrust through the man’s tongue, the head and part of the body remaining twirling in frightful shapes above his head. A singular instance of audacity was seen this year;—among the numerous groups there was a man having the iron through his tongue with the upper part fastened to the leg of a woman of ill fame, who was carried upon the shoulders of bearers in a chair precisely even with the man’s head, and he dancing and frolicking below ! Some are so determined to excel, that in order to insert a thicker rod, the tongue has been so far pierced as to leave merely a shred on each side ; and it has happened that one side has given way, leaving the part of the tongue hanging on one side merely by a piece. The number of persons in Calcutta who thus torment themselves, cannot, it is supposed, be less than a *thousand* ; in all probability it is much greater. Europeans are not likely to hear the tenth, or even a hundredth part of the evil that occurs from these practices. The Natives are not sufficiently attached to each other to think the maiming or death of their countrymen of importance sufficient to induce them, even to relate the fact, unless it is elicited by some special circumstance, or inquiry should lead to the subject !’

“Hindoo ascetics are sometimes devoured in forests by wild beasts, and also perish in cold regions.

“ ‘While on a visit to Saugur Island, in 1805,’ says the Rev. W. Ward, ‘I was informed by a jogee, that six of his companions had been devoured there by tigers, in the three preceding months. While absent in the forest gathering sticks, he heard their cries, and looking over the wall of the Temple-yard, in which they lived, he saw the tigers dragging them by the neck into the jungle. Other forests infested by wild beasts, are visited by these jogees, many of whom are devoured every year. Num-

bers of secular persons too, drawn to the annual festivals celebrated in these forests, fall victims to the tigers. The Hindoos have also a way to heaven without dying! If the person who wishes to go this way to heaven, through repeating certain incantations, survives the cold, he at last arrives at Himalaya, the residence of Seeb. Such a person is said 'to go the great journey!' Joodhisturn according to the Poorans, went this way to heaven, but his companions perished by the cold on the mountains. This forms another method in which the Hindoos may put a period to their existence. It is also one of the atonements for great offences.—*Ward's View*, vol. ii. p. 125, 126.

"The murder of persons as supposed witches is stated to exist in Central India, and appears deserving of notice in this Appeal. The belief in witchcraft prevails in an extraordinary degree throughout Malwa and the adjoining Rajpoot States, including the most learned Brahmun and the lowest Bheel among its votaries.

"The idea (says Sir John Malcolm,) entertained of the dhakoons, or witches, is that certain women (generally the old and wrinkled) are endowed with a limited supernatural power, which though it does not extend to seeing into futurity, or obtaining what they wish, enables them with the aid of their familiar and by their incantations, to inflict pain, disease, and death, upon human beings or animals. Such absurd belief would not merit attention, did not the numerous murders (they can be called by no other name) which it annually produces, force it into notice. It is calculated, and on tolerable data, that within the last thirty years between two and three thousand women have been put to death as witches in Malwa, and a very large proportion of them have perished by the orders of Zalim Singh, Regent of Kotah.

"It is impossible to form a correct estimate of the number of Hindoos who perish annually the victims of superstition. The late Mr. Ward's conjecture, in 1820, was as follows:—

"Widows burnt alive in all Hindostan	5,000*
Pilgrims perishing on the roads and at holy places	4,000
Persons drowning themselves in the Ganges, or buried or burnt alive	500
Children immolated, including those of the Rajpoots	500
Sick persons, whose death is hastened on the banks of the Ganges	500

10,500

—*Vol. II. p. 323.*

* Probably one-third of this estimate of Suttees throughout India is nearer the actual number.

"The number of Suttees in India, from official documents laid before Parliament, is about 700 annually; but this does not include those that occur in the tributary, allied and independent States, which are not subject to British regulations; and even in the British territories it is probable these deeds of death are often deeds of darkness, and are never made known to the authorities.—When shall Britain 'make inquisition for blood,' and by her strong and merciful arm abolish this unnatural custom?

"The safety and facility of the abolition of human sacrifices in India, and the consequent duty of Britain to promote so humane an object, deserves serious attention.

"It is a natural and important inquiry, is the British Government in India able to abolish these inhuman customs without endangering the safety of the State? Some of its functionaries would deny it, but it appears from the six volumes of Parliamentary Papers on the burning of Hindoo widows, that a majority of them are favorable to the abolition of this murderous custom; and hence it may be supposed they would not conceive any danger attached to the merciful suppression of the various kinds of human sacrifices in India. The following brief extracts appear important. The Court of Nizamut Adawlut, in June 1817, state—

"There is a strong presumption that little resistance would be opposed to the suppression of a practice so repugnant to the common feelings of humanity; if from experience of continued abuses on the investigation or performance of female sacrifices, as now tolerated, it should at any time be deemed necessary to enact a Regulation, prohibiting the priesthood and kindred of the deceased, as well as all others, from assisting in such sacrifices.' Surely it is necessary to endeavour to rescue five or six hundred deluded women from a most horrid death! How many Europeans in India imbibe, imperceptibly, a degree of the apathy of the Hindoos.

"C. Chapman, Esq., Magistrate in Jessore, under date Dec. 1818, thus addresses the Acting Superintendent of Police, Lower Provinces, Calcutta:—

"Any law abolishing the Suttee, would be attended with no other effect than it should have under every good system of Government—the immediate and due observance of its enactments. I would most willingly undertake to promulgate any orders regarding its abolition, throughout the district under my charge, without dread of any ill consequences arising from the interference of Government.'

“ J. H. Harington, Esq., late Officiating Chief Judge in Calcutta, declared, ‘ The entire and immediate abolition of Suttees would be attended with no sort of danger.’ The second Judge in Calcutta, C. Smith, Esq., says, ‘ The practice of Suttee OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED, and it may be abolished with PERFECT SAFETY.’ The third Judge, J. T. Shakespear, Esq. likewise states:—‘ I am prepared to concur in a recommendation to Government, that a Regulation be promulgated prohibiting Suttees throughout the country.’ The fifth Judge, W. B. Martin, Esq., at the same time stated:—‘ The toleration of the practice by our Government, and its disposition to interfere no further than was necessary to guard it from abuse, has been misconstrued into a tacit recognition of the principle of an usage, the legality of which, within certain limits, it has formerly acknowledged.’ The minute of the Officiating Chief Judge, J. Ahmuty, Esq. relative to the documents from which the above extracts are taken, is as follows:—‘ I feel satisfied that it would be far preferable to enact a Regulation prohibiting the practice of Suttees at once, and rendering it punishable by law, than having recourse to any partial or indirect means to repress it gradually if even such a result could be reasonably expected to ensue.

“ ‘ The Parliamentary Papers on Hindoo Infanticide June, 1824, and July, 1828, shew the prevalence of this inhuman practice, the propriety of its suppression, and the degree of success attending the efforts to abolish it.

“ ‘ Considering the question (says the Magistrate of Jaunpore, May, 1819), either in a moral, political, or religious point of view, it demands the most serious attention of Government.’ The philanthropic Colonel Walker justly remarks:—‘ The policy and humanity of our Government are irrevocably blended with the success of the measures for abolishing this revolting crime. The practice being declared a crime, it is the duty of the Magistrate to do his utmost to convict those who still persist in it.’—*Par. Papers on Hindoo Infanticide*, 1824, p. 8, 10, 16, 121.

“ ‘ The murder of the sick by exposure on the banks of the Ganges, does not appear to have attracted the attention of the British Courts of Justice, and thus these atrocious acts are perpetrated with impunity under the semblance of religion.

“ ‘ The propriety and importance of the discontinuance of British connection with idolatry, and actually deriving emoluments from it, appear evident. The Marquis Wellesley objected

to taxing the Temple of Juggernaut, how much more would he have disapproved of the present system of the pilgrim hunters being paid at the principal gate of the town.

"Every man (says Dr. Buchanan) who can afford it is obliged to pay a tribute to the English Government, for leave to worship the idol (Juggernaut)!! It will give me sincere pleasure, if the further investigation of this subject, shall tend, in any degree, to soften the shameful impression which the above statement must make on the public mind. What can be compared to the disgrace of regulating by Christian law the bloody and obscene rites of Juggernaut? The honor of our nation is certainly involved in this matter. A Writer may be able, by the power of high embellishment; by noticing indifferent circumstances, and entirely suppressing others, to represent the idol Juggernaut as one of the 'gay and elegant deities of Greece and Rome;' but the substance of the facts as stated by others, will remain the same. It will still continue true that Juggernaut is a fountain of vice and misery to millions of mankind; that the sanguinary and obscene character of the worship is in the highest degree revolting, and that it will be a most happy event when our Christian nation shall dissolve its connection with that polluted place.'—*Pilgrim Tax in India*, by J. Peggs, late Missionary in Orissa. (See.) Second Edition, p. 59.

"A Clergyman at Gya writes,—

"I saw at Gya many poor creatures who had travelled 1,000 miles, and who in their journey endured great privations of every kind. The well-meant intentions of Government have totally failed; for, instead of the Tax having diminished the number of Pilgrims, it has greatly increased the multitude, rendered the Brahminical order respectable, and placed idolatry on a firmer basis than ever it was before! The annual amount of Revenue collected at Gya is only 250,000 rupees, (£31,230 sterling) apparently a large sum, but nothing in comparison with what the Brahmuns receive from the Pilgrims. The Tax is fixed and certain, but their own priests take all they have about them, and then send them on a long journey home without the means of support. As soon as Government know the inutility of their interference in these things no doubt they will leave the system to stand or fall unsupported by authority. When that authority is withdrawn, we may venture to predict, that, in this place, as well as in other parts of the globe, idolatry

will fall like Dagon before the ark of the Lord.'—*Missionary Register*, November, 1827, p. 548, see p. 559.

"To the various kinds of self-murder, by prostration under the wheels of Juggernaut's car, drowning, burying, and burning alive lepers, aged persons, &c. &c., little attention is paid in India, and thus human life is frequently taken or thrown away with impunity,

"Considerable success has attended the efforts of the British Government in the abrogation of certain impolitic and inhuman customs in India, and thus a sufficient pledge is afforded of the favorable issue of all similar measures.

"Various instances have occurred in which women have been preserved from burning themselves with their deceased husbands. The Magistrate of the Patna Division, in his return of Suttees, for 1823, writes—

"It will probably be considered the most remarkable feature of the present report, that, on nine occasions of intended Suttee, at which alone the police officers had an opportunity of being present, they succeeded, without difficulty or opposition, in dissuading the widows from sacrificing themselves! From the inquiries that I have been able to make on the subject of Suttees, during the last two years, I do not hesitate to offer an opinion, that, in this District, it would not be attended with any dissatisfaction of a dangerous nature, if the Government should deem it proper to prohibit this lamentable custom altogether; it even appears to me that the inhabitants of the District, generally, are prepared to hear of such a prohibition."

"Infanticide was abolished at Saugur, by the Marquis Wellesley, in 1802, and agreements for its renunciation were obtained by distinguished officers of the British Government, from the Rajkoomars and Jahrejahs. It is to be deeply regretted that the provisions of these engagements have not been duly exacted, and hence the cruel custom has been perpetuated. The Parliamentary Papers on Hindoo Infanticide, printed July, 1828, while they shew that some female children have been saved, and contain their names and ages, painfully demonstrate the necessity of more vigorous measures to abolish this unnatural custom than have yet been adopted.

"The influence of the British Magistrate in India, in suppressing Hindoo cruelties, is very strikingly displayed in the abolition of self-murder at Allahabad. The *Asiatic Journal* for August, 1827, contains the following statement:—

"A horrid form of self-murder has happily been put down

by a regulation of the Government, and the wise and firm application of it by the present truly worthy Judge and Magistrate of Allahabad, Mr. Colvin; who said, he had not suffered any one to drown himself at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna. He has declared, that if any one aids another, either with a boat, to assist in tying on the earthen pots, or helps the individual to throw himself into the river, the person or persons so acting shall be regarded as accessory to the murder, and dealt with accordingly. An instance of this self-drowning, Mr. C. said, has not occurred since he has had the Government of Allahabad; nor will he suffer these or any other cruelties, which he has power to prevent. We rejoice to state that this is the judgment of all such Judges and Magistrates with whom we have had intercourse, in the different Districts; this, in connection with the facts that the 'shackles of caste, and Brahminical domination, are much and obviously weakening, is a subject of sincere congratulation to the friends of humanity and piety.'—p. 241.

"Sitting *Dhurna* has been abolished. By this practice, persons inflicted pains and even death upon themselves or others, to gain certain objects. Hamilton, in his 'Description of Hindostan,' thus describes it:—

" ' In 1807, a Rajghur Brahmun, near Amran (in Guzerat), to deter his superior Kirjee-kowas from depriving him of some land, led his mother to the gate of Amran and there cut off her head, which had the desired effect. Instances of this sort are frequent in Guzerat, and on most occasions the victim not only consents but glories in the death inflicted. The person who is, in many cases, the innocent cause of the catastrophe, is considered by the Brahminical code as damned for ever; while the wretch who, for his own profit, perpetrates the murder, is not only held innocent by his fellow-citizens, but suffers no pang either of heart or conscience.'—*Vol. I.*, p. 651.—See also *Evang. Mag.* May, 1816, p. 518.

"Another custom, abrogated by the British, is called *Traga*. It is thus described:—

" ' The Bhattas, in Guzerat, maintain their influence by operating on the superstition of the Hindoos, who revere persons that dare have recourse to *Traga* when oppressed or insulted. *Traga* is an act of violence, sometimes on their own persons; at others, by putting some person to death; but, usually, by a cut on their own arm, or any other part of the body; the party causing this act, however innocently, being

supposed responsible for its iniquity, and is, in general, so panic-struck, that he acquiesces in whatever is demanded of him. Should he, however, prove obstinate, the Bhattas assemble in great numbers at his door, and threaten, that unless he complies with their requisition, they will immolate a human being. The object they select for this purpose is commonly an old woman, not of their own tribe, but of that named Tragalla, a race employed about the Temples, and of the lowest cast of Hindoos. In prosecuting these attempts at intimidation, one or two of this tribe frequently become victims, but, if still unavailing, they proceed, as a dernier resort, to the sacrifice of their own mothers, sisters, daughters, and wives! and what is equally extraordinary, these infatuated creatures with eagerness offer themselves to what they esteem a species of martyrdom. During the imbecile Government of the native princes, the efficacy of their control in Guzerat depended greatly on the support they afforded to these men. In 1817, the Bombay Government determined entirely to supersede their agency as securities within the limits of the British territories.'—Of the Surat District, the same gentleman states,—“ No instance of Traga had occurred since the British obtained possession of the tracts composing this jurisdiction, up to the year 1816, a period of 15 years.'—*Vol. I.*, p. 611, 691, 717.

“ The greatest infraction of Hindoo customs, is the execution of Brahmuns; but this, with the abrogation of cruel ordeals, casting a noose over the traveller, and dragging him off the road to rob and sometimes murder him, &c., British humanity and justice have accomplished.

“ ‘ Usages,’ says Lord Teignmouth, ‘ originating in Hindoo superstition, and customs of immemorial prescription, have been discountenanced by the British administration in Bengal, whilst the laws of the Mahomedans, which derive their authority from the Koran, have been modified, or, in effect, altered, in various instances. ‘The financial system, which prevailed in Bengal when the East India Company undertook the exercise of the Dewannee functions, was a system of undefined exactions and arbitrary oppression, supported by the most rigorous rules of practice; and the British are entitled to the merit of having annihilated it. The *corah*, or whip, under the Mahomedan Government, was considered a necessary appendage in the country Courts, where the collections were made; and the application of it was incessant and severe. A practice adopted on the authority of these ancient rules, would be severely

punished by the administration which has wisely and humanely abolished them. Thus, the former customs (particularly in the collection of the land revenue) have undergone a total alteration, to the great benefit of the community. Let it, however, be observed, that the regulations, which, by deviating from ancient rules, have contributed so much to the happiness of the people, were, in many instances, at the time of their establishment, considered as hazardous innovations, repugnant to the feelings and prejudices of the Natives of the highest class.'

"Several improvements in the criminal law are thus stated:—'In trial for murder, the Mahomedan law officers are required to deliver their opinions, according to the doctrines of certain learned expositors of the law named in the regulations: but as these expositors admit many distinctions as to the mode of committing murder, the British Government has wisely and justly enacted (Reg. IX., A. D. 1793, S 75) that no regard shall be paid to these distinctions, but the intention of the criminal, and not the manner or instrument of perpetration, shall constitute the rule for determining the punishment. The Mahomedan law considers the religious persuasion of witnesses as a bar to the conviction or condemnation of a prisoner, or, in other words, rejects the testimony of Hindoos! The British Government has most justly abrogated a distinction calculated to defeat the ends of public justice. A person deliberately intending to murder one individual, and accidentally killing another, is not, by the Mahomedan law, held liable to the punishment of murder. The regulations in opposition to this rule, declare the homicide, under such circumstances, murder, and the punishment, death. A murderer, though convicted, might escape the punishment due to his crime by obtaining pardon of, or from a compromise with, such heirs of the deceased as were entitled to demand retaliation.

"According to an exposition of Mahomedan law, a father or mother, or grandfather or grandmother, wilfully murdering their child or grandchild, or any person of whom their child or grandchild may be heirs, cannot suffer death by the law of *Kissaas*, or Retaliation; nor can such a sentence be passed against a master for the murder of his slave appropriated by his owners to the service of the public, nor against a person wilfully killing another at the desire of the party slain, &c. The Governor in Council has declared to all Hindostan, 'the law of retaliation, in these and similar instances, repugnant to

the principles of public justice !' In the year 1795, a Regulation was adopted, entitled—' A Regulation for preventing Brahmuns, in the province of Benares, establishing *koorhs*, wounding or killing their female relations or children, or sitting *dhurnah*; and for preventing the tribe of Rajkoomars, in that province, killing their female children.'

" ' A particular account of these customs is given in p. 33-37. Reference is also made to ' the prohibition of the criminal and inhuman practice of sacrificing children, by exposing them to be drowned and devoured by sharks, which prevailed at Saugur and at several places on the Ganges. Death occasioned by such practices, now renders the perpetrators of them, and their accomplices, guilty of wilful murder, and liable to capital punishment. By the Hindoo law, to occasion the death of a Brahmun, either directly or indirectly, is an inexpressible crime. In the Bengal Provinces, however, Brahmuns are not exempted from suffering the punishment of death when awarded by a legal sentence—*Considerations respecting India, &c.* (Hatchard) p. 23, 37.

A SKETCH OF SIR HENRY FANE'S CAREER IN INDIA.

There is an anecdote current in society, that when the Court of Directors refused to re-appoint Sir Edward Barnes to the command of the Indian Army on the resignation of Lord William Bentinck, the Duke of Wellington was heard to exclaim " then they shall have—" but we will not repeat the exact words of his Grace, the import of which was, that the person they were to have would be perverse, disagreeable and sover—and Sir Henry Fane was appointed. The anecdote may not be true, but it is clear that it might be applied without much injustice to the present Commander-in-Chief, some of the principal features of whose disposition are correctly enough pointed at in it. These features, faint or invisible when his Excellency assumed command of the Indian Army, have been gradually becoming more deeply marked, until we can no longer doubt of their real nature. The high situation filled by Sir Henry is, indeed, peculiarly adapted for drawing out disposition and character, conferring as it does on the holder, so large a share of discretionary power and irresponsible influence. Independent of the great power, which for the maintenance of discipline, must be vested in Officers, the Com-

Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army enjoys a still greater, by his very distance from the source of his delegated authority. He is not controlled by the presence of his superiors, there is no private influence to which he must bend—as at the Horse Guards, public opinion there is none or nearly none—in short, in him is centered almost the sole and entire management of the army. We of course speak of him as Commander-in-Chief and of his power over the internal economy of the army, for as a member of the Government of India, he is a mere cypher without weight or influence. But his power in the internal management of the army, is as despotic as it could well be; and it is therefore obvious how greatly the well being, we might say the interests of that body, depends upon his disposition and personal character, and how important that both should be accurately and clearly understood.

The army were predisposed from their well grounded detestation of Lord W. Bentinck, to receive warmly his successor, and this disposition served for a time to blind them as to the real character of the present Commander-in-Chief. He was on his arrival hailed as a kind of military messiah, frank, liberal, considerate and clear sighted, and this reception was at the moment acknowledged by an address, the twaddle and assumption of which were overlooked in the good nature and kindly feeling which appeared in it. We do not like these addresses. Buonaparte speaking to the imagination and higher feelings of an army, is a showy picture to contemplate; but Sir Henry Fane telling a body of spirited men that he will take a paternal interest in their welfare and comforts, and enjoining good conduct to them, impresses us with a relation of a very different order. Be the address however in good taste or not, we fear his Excellency did protest too much, or which is more probably the case, the army understood literally what was but a gauche acknowledgment of a flattering reception. This latter construction is more readily reconciled with his Excellency's subsequent actions.

Sir Henry Fane, we consider, whatever he might have been, to be now without ability, possessed of less than the average of human intellect, and saved from absolute feebleness of character by having well marked passions—

pride,
"Strong sovereign will and keen desire to chide;
but without the mind to give vigour to them. He is not with-

out that weakness commonly called good nature, but like all the Absolutes, he is good-natured only in repose—rouse him, his good nature vanishes and he becomes capriciously ill-natured. In any other profession than the military, the self-control he must have practised, would have made him good-natured with less of hastiness of temper and less of character.* He is one of those men, whose character is moulded by their pursuits, and while as a military man his passions have had play enough to hide his real inferiority, in the church he would have been the quiet vicar, on Sundays promising, in sleepy sermons, heaven to his parishioners, and only unreasonable at tithe time. He has much of the openness and candour of his profession, though they occasionally degenerate into bluntness and become excuses for injustice, he has no principle of action, the impulse of his feelings is with him the *primum mobile*, and this we know generally instigates to error. With this excess of feeling over reflection. His Excellency's determinations must be capricious and of little value. He arrives at them *per saltum*, and as might be expected, they are all more or less erroneous. But even his very errors are small and trifling, and, lest this should be urged as qualifying him for his important office, we must recollect, that they proceed from a mind as incapable of being right as wrong upon any great scale. He is not, indeed, called upon to act on an enlarged scale, for in these days of quiet, Indian Commanders-in-Chief have but little to do here below—though what they have, requires almost every quality in which Sir Henry Fane is wanting—patience, self-control—judgment—firmness and impartiality. His Excellency, though self-willed, is weak, and has none of that mature development of mind which we should expect from him. On questions of magnitude we conceive him incapable of forming an opinion, and in small ones he is far more likely to be wrong than right—as must be the case with one who has no other guide than his own wayward feelings. Whether he has always been so, he has given us little opportunity of knowing, but there can be little doubt that he is now as we represent him. He belongs to the class of elderly gentlemen who figure in the plays as General So-and-So, weak, whimsical, and passionate, and furnishing in their blundering obstinacy the confusion and mistakes upon which every thing turns. As a subordinate character Sir Henry

* Burke says, and in the case of Sir Henry how true is it, "it is more safe to live under the jurisdiction of severe, but steady reason, than under the empire of indulgent, but capricious passion."

would be useful and valuable, but as a principal he possesses far too much scope for playing his fantastic tricks. Such are the outlines of the character of the present Commander-in-Chief, and if they are accurate there can be little doubt of his fitness for commanding the Indian army. But that they are so, is shewn in every prominent act he has performed since he came to India. In his addresses and exhortations to the army at large, we see very good common place feeling and insipid advice which, as far as ability is concerned, might have come from any Dr. Dunderhead that ever filled a pulpit. They certainly afford no clue to the wayward feelings his Excellency can occasionally display; but what is there to call forth a man's feeling in coolly addressing a body of men of whom he knows nothing. We see a preacher consigning in drawing-room cadence, half his flock to perdition, and Sir Robert Peel will assure a Glasgow meeting of the inexpressible feelings of pride, &c. &c., that agitate him with as much emotion as he would shew in asking his valet for a coat. These things are mere matters of course, and easily gone through. But Sir Henry's head and heart were both praised for a display, which taxed neither the functions of the one nor the other. The first tangible act, as we may call it, of his Excellency, was his strange conduct to Colonel Faithful, whom he declared unfit for a high command because he was an artillery officer. An opinion like this pronounced by Wellington or Napier would startle us, but coming from Sir Henry Fane, we cannot but conclude that it was one hastily assumed and put forth without a reflection on its absurdity. Sir Henry could have deriyed little aid from his own experience in forming such a decision, nor is he, evidently, the man to weigh and deliberate on the merits of it. Besides, had his experience convinced him that his position was sound, still he should have considered that experience acquired in the Indian army might lead to a different result. But we suspect the truth is, his Excellency took up the idea at once, and thinking one so novel would impress the army with a proper sense of the originality and boldness of his views, acted upon it. At all events there can be little doubt, from the wavering he subsequently displayed on the question, that it was hastily and inconsiderately adopted.* His parading tour had a very common place

* Artillery Officers may labour under a few professional disqualifications for Brigade command, but to say that with their generally superior intelligence and mental cultivation, they are not fitted for posts which Brigadiers B——, C——, D——, &c., now hold, is unqualified nonsense.

character, though it gradually disclosed his weakness and how much he was governed by his staff. It was during it he ordered the relief of the 16th Lancers and 11th Dragoons, a measure which though small, was one of inexcusable, indefensible injustice, and shews how easily he can be acted on. We cannot follow seriatim all his acts, every one of which shews precipitancy and want of discretion—that his feelings predominate over his judgment. His indiscriminate support of commanding officers in their collisions with their juniors, his neglect of that class, his strange opinions as regards officers on sick leave, the general tone of his orders, and his late outrageous decision in re—— to Drs. Thomson and Clarke, must convince any one that the present Commander-in-Chief is such as we have described him, and that the hopes entertained by the army, so flattering to him, have been disappointed. The subject though rather small is fertile, and shall be recurred to at another period.—*Agra Ukhbar, May 27.*

THE CITY OF DAMASCUS.

(Continued from No. 84, page 466.)

“What do you think of Ibrahim Pasha’s army?” asked Sherif Bey of me. “They are unnecessary,” I replied; “he conquers with his name;” at which he laughed repeatedly, and muttered, “Most true; they fly when they hear it.” For the honour of Damascus, the Turks thought it necessary to show a front to the invading army; and after a great deal of boast and vapour in the town marched out, in careless order, and with clumsy arms; they no sooner saw the regular army of the Egyptian force, which was commanded to hold its fire until the mass was well within range, while a body of Bedouin cavalry stood ready to follow them on the expected rout, than they gave it up, and, facing about, returned towards the city where they were received with hoots and laughter by the people, many of whom had assembled, in expectation of their discomfiture, on the walls. Thus yielded Damascus, which ever since its foundation has been the scene of war and bloodshed.

I found the Pasha sitting in his divan, with an Armenian secretary kneeling at his feet, and a most grave and reverend moolwie, or priest, cross-legged on a couch beside him. Our conversation was full of the usual polite speeches, which in all tongues but English sound agreeable enough; the language of

compliment is a study in the East, which it is necessary for well-bred men to acquire, for there is an invariable routine of enquiries and replies that never can be evaded.

After the little cup of coffee, Sherif Bey introduced a bottle of liqueur, and enjoyed a glass of it amazingly. The priest to whom he offered one, coquetted with it for several minutes making the most positive refusal, but at the same time ogling it, as the Pasha perceived, with a longing eye. "O Effendi, la, la!" he exclaimed;—"Alla forbid!" passing his fingers repeatedly from his breast to his lips, and from his lips to his forehead;—"no, no; by your soul don't ask me." The servant stood like a mute before him, with the glass in his hand, and I thought I detected an understanding between them. The Governor, who had seen this comedy acted before, I dare say, merely pointed to the glass and uttered the word "Drink!" The coy moolwie gave way, and we resumed our conversation. The interpreter, an Armenian, is one of the best I ever met. We carried on a laughing dialogue without one pause.

During his government in Upper Egypt, the Pasha had met many English, and professed to like them amazingly. "I am determined," said he, "that your countrymen shall travel as safely even to Bagdad, as I should be able to do in England." He related his meeting with a very pretty English woman, who was on her way to India, at Luxor, I think, where she dined with him, very much to his astonishment; when he invited her husband she accompanied him, and by such an action so perplexed the Governor, that he has, I dare say, told the story to every European who has visited him since. I trembled for the fame of my fair countrywoman as he warmed in his narration of the dinner. The moolwie looked and hummed in so intelligible a manner, that I saw this unbelieving houri was deeply lost in his estimation."

At length, stroking his beard with great complacency, "What could she have come for?" said the Pasha. I replied in a few words, that the customs of our nations were in that respect very different,—that ladies mingled in society with men. But it is impossible to remove from the mind of an Eastern the notion of great impropriety in this; he remembered the name of the couple, and asked me in so mysterious a manner whether the husband was not "a good easy man," that I could not resist laughing, and I fear very much that by so doing I rather confirmed the fancy he had taken. I leave fair travellers to draw their own conclusions from this anecdote: and to

judge whether they had better fall into the prejudices of the East, or risk the ill construction that will always arise from breaking through them.

March 16th.—Sunday is a greater day of jubilee even than Friday ; for although the Christians are not so numerous, they seem more generally engaged in amusing themselves than the Turks. At daylight the church of the convent was quite full ; the women were crowded into a latticed gallery, completely veiled in their shrouds, while the men knelt upon the floor. The church is a very fine one. After mass, one of the friars ascended the pulpit, and preached a sermon in the most furious manner possible. It seemed to be entirely directed to the gallery, and his violent gestures showed that he was attacking some gentle vanities without mercy. I gathered from the men about me that it was a tirade against fine dressing; a denunciation which, when I glanced my eyes towards the sheeted objects of his address, seemed at first sight, to say the least of it, superfluous. It is nevertheless possible, that under the linen mask the richest costumes may be hidden. Decoration of the person is not the less a female failing here, for the difficulty there is in displaying it. In their houses the women are beautiful. The Syrian costume is too well known, however, for me to paint it.

As the congregation was coming from the church, I strolled up and down the pavement. I have already spoken of my attraction to all the Christian children in Damascus about me : in a little time the women took courage to approach me also. Among them were some of the merry ones whose laughter had been so excited by the management of my pocket-handkerchief on Friday. By their signs and actions I discovered at length how I had caused their mirth, for they prayed me to play the scene over again. When I had gratified this reasonable curiosity, so many fair hands were thrust into my coat-pockets, that I struggled with some difficulty to escape, lest my clothes should be torn to pieces, and distributed throughout the city as relics of some extraordinary monster. It is not surprising that a Frank dressed in his own habit, hitherto so rare an object in Damascus should create a great sensation, for a being so totally different in all respects to themselves could scarcely fall among them. In manner, in figure, in the mode of walking and the way of sitting down, who can be more opposite than an European and an Oriental ? In our customs, too, we equally perplex them ; for every answer that I was able to give to the numerous questions of my fair inquisitors but led them more to

wonder. When I confessed the circumstance of being yet single, "Why, why, O Frank?" they all cried, and crowded still closer about me to have the mystery explained.

In the burial-ground is an arch, where it is pretended St. Paul hid himself after he had been let down in a basket from the wall. The precise house, too, is shown from which he escaped. The circumstance that houses still stand on the walls with their windows towards the country, and hanging immediately over the ditch, is singular in a fortification of the present day, as so likely to facilitate escape, and even entrance to an enemy. This, at any rate, proves how little Damascus has changed from its earliest days,

The gate of St. Paul leads to the Christian resort, and that of the Camels to the rendezvous of the Arabs, where I found the caravan for Bagdad collecting its numbers. A party of Bedouins came down a few nights ago, and carrying away 70 of the best camels from the shiekh, threw the merchants into great alarm. The gate of greatest thoroughfare is "Bab-Tooma," or the gate of Thomas, so called probably from the remembrance of the Greek who set so fine an example to the city in its defence against the Saracens, where the crucifix was erected, and the New Testament carried in a solemn procession to its foot.

Among the whimsical works in the city and its neighbourhood, there is one carried on at this gate to a great extent; several men with their arms bare, are pulling with all their strength, for several hours a day, at what appear at first unusually long hanks of white yarn. I stood some time observing this scene before I discovered that the cables were made of flour and sugar, which, when well kneaded together in this manner, is allowed to grow crisp, and sold as the favorite sweetmeat of the bazar.

There is a bridge across the river, on the opposite side of which are some fine gardens; at some of the gates are coffee-houses hanging over the stream, which runs rapidly beneath them; the Turks sit on cushions, enjoying the refreshing coolness, and fixed in their usual silence by the loud noise it makes. I strolled along the opposite bank to that most frequented, and surveyed with astonishment the singular manner of making holiday: as the men and women sit apart, the pic-nics that many groups were engaged in have very little sociability in them. Enjoyment in public belongs to the men alone; the Christians and Jews follow the example of the Turks, and do

not even converse with the women, who were seated in a line by the margin of the stream, so close together that they appeared like wild geese suddenly alighted.

Few towns are so difficult to thread as Damascus. The streets are narrow, without any particular marks in them, and have a large door at each end, which is always closed at sunset, or very soon after, as a protection against thieves, and I have read somewhere, wives: I proved, however, that a very small bribe will open it at any hour of the night, for there is always a gate-keeper at hand. The houses present no more than mud walls, with an ill-built latticed window at a considerable height. They are sometimes constructed on arches that hang across the streets, making it quite dark. Wooden rafters, too, when the arch has not been turned, are visible frequently from below, and render the way still more gloomy.

No town, however, can be better supplied with water; numerous fountains are in the streets, and in the court of every house there is also one, or even two or three. Within, the houses are very magnificent. Their airiness is exceedingly delightful; balconies, with gaily-painted chambers opening into them, hang over the paved court, in which the fountain plays beneath the shade of orange and lemon trees. Elevated recesses, gilded most richly, and spread with rarest carpets, form the lower rooms. When lounging upon softest cushions in the most voluptuous "far-niente" manner, the Turks enjoy the fragrance of the blossoms and the refreshing patter of their "jets d'eaux."

In such a climate there is real luxury in this mode of whiling away the hottest part of the day. To complete the soft-sounding picture of such an existence, I will add, that they sip from cups of porcelain iced sherbet made of violets or roses. Who would not wish to dwell in Damascus? or who, on being forced to quit it, would not sigh for "the pleasant banks of the Pharphar?"

The mosques are numerous in the city, and the principal ones are very fine; with them, however, Christian travellers have little to do.

The bazars are superb; many of them roofed in, are at all times cool and dry. In an Eastern city, each commodity has generally its own particular mart. If in pursuit of a pair of slippers, there is a long street with nothing to be seen but slippers on each side of it; all has the appearance of a fair in a town in Europe; every lane of shops is crowded to excess, and

the merchant is at all times vaunting his goods with a loud voice. The scene is one of such variety and of so much amusement, that I never felt disposed to leave the bazars of Damascus.

Women are as numerous as men in the streets, and make all the household purchases: the shopmen have an air of gallantry in their way of dealing with their muffled customers that seems to invite them to linger about their purchases, for I noticed frequently groups of fair ladies who remained an unconscionable time to listen to the soft tones of the shop-keeper.

Sometimes a procession of great men on horseback pushes through the narrow bazars; and culprits are led about the streets as an example to the people. A Jew, who had exchanged Spanish dollars at a higher rate than that proclaimed by the Governor, was shaved for the offence, and escorted through the town, preceded by a man who shouted out his crime, and called upon all to take warning. The Jew was heartily ashamed of his notoriety, and endeavoured to hide his insulted chin. A Christian merchant, of very great respectability and wealth, received for the same disobedience of the proclamation one hundred bastinadoes, and was nearly killed by the infliction. They had each given eighteen piastres for the Spanish dollar, the rate having been fixed at sixteen the day before.

The most laughable exhibition in the city is in the barbers' shops, which are numerous in the neighbourhood of the public baths. They are long narrow rooms, with benches on each side, on which I have sometimes seen a dozen Turks squatting in a line, with their bare heads poked out in the most patient manner, to be kneaded, after having been shaved, between the hands of the barber, who rolls them about as if they were balls quite unconnected with the shoulders they belong to.

The vapour baths of the East have been frequently described, but in no way to give an idea of the singular scene they present, in any travels that I have read. The first time I entered one, I felt an uncomfortable presentiment that I was about to witness some mysterious rites in the very temple of Luxury herself. The initiation of the outer chamber is sufficiently awful—half-naked figures clattering on wooden shoes across the marble floor, for exhausted forms, covered with sheets, lying in a state of languor on the carpets within the recesses that serve for dressing. When I had thrown off my clothes, and twisted a turban round my head, and a sheet about my waist, I followed my guide through a dark passage, which grew warmer and

warmer at every step, the steam becoming so thick as to threaten suffocation. Beyond this is a chamber with raised seats about it, on which people lay extended like corpses, men rubbing them with camel's-hair gloves, patting them with their hands or pulling their joints, as if they hoped to dislocate them. When I passed through this silent scene,—for there was no sound but the occasional slap that announced to the subject under discipline that he might change his position,—I entered the very centre of all the vapour. Here some lay stretched on the floor in the most complete state of exhaustion, while others sat with their backs to the wall awaiting their happy moment of oblivion: I took my seat among these, in doubt whether to brave the issue, or to fly at once from the caldron. In a very short time, however, I was spell-bound, and had great difficulty to struggle to the outer room, where I lay for some time too languid to attempt to dress. The effect of this apparently weakening ceremony is very delightful indeed. One of its most pleasing sensations is the marble-like smoothness of the skin; there is the consciousness too, that among the many impurities of an Eastern city you can bid defiance to them all.

Commercial business never begins till near mid-day, the great doors are locked until that hour.

The utter apathy of all is striking in a commercial mart. I have visited it at all hours and never observed the least appearance of activity: the manner of dealing is the most tiresome that can be conceived; a conversation must occupy at least a third of the day before a bargain is struck. The intended purchaser, after wishing peace, jumps up and seats himself by the side of the merchant, who perhaps immediately offers him his pipe. The goods are then displayed, and a price named, that seems without reference to the value of the articles, to be merely thrown out as a challenge to argument. The debate soon grows loud; the greatest anger appears to exist between the parties, and an instant rupture to be about to take place; when, "Come nearer" one cries to the other; and they draw as close as possible, and continue some minutes whispering in the most mysterious manner. Suddenly, the Muezzin's call to prayer, breaks upon their ears: up they rise, and shuffling away to the basin, squat on its brink to perform the necessary ablutions; then, returning to their carpets, pass half an hour in prayer. A stranger to an Eastern city would indeed be confounded on entering the great exchange, to find all the merchants on their knees, their heads bowed in adoration towards the same

point. The ceremony over, they return to their bargains, with clear consciences at any rate on one score. The gravity of the scene is sometimes disturbed by the cries of itinerant bakers, who carry the most excellent bread in trays upon their heads, and dealers in sherbet, who attract notice by clinking their brass cups like cymbals.

THE NEW INDIAN EMIGRATION SCHEME FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The difficulty of inducing a sufficient emigration from the United Kingdom to N. S. Wales, has been experienced from the commencement of the latter settlement up to the present time. Notwithstanding all that has been preached of the poverty, and misery, and "workhouse pay" of British agricultural labourers, it has been all along evident that they are too well satisfied with their condition (bad as it is stated) in their own country, to trust themselves and their families to the puffery of Mr. Marshall, and the *el dorado*, he and other interested parties, promise the emigrant on his arrival in New South Wales. In emigrating thither the labourer has infinitely more to contend with than the comparatively wealthy farmer. He is subjected to a rigid school of labour, whose tasks are Herculean; and such as he seldom has had to experience at home. For such excess of labour, he certainly is remunerated according to the liberal rate which first allured his eye whilst at his English fire side and conning an old newspaper; but he did not then calculate on slavery. He thought that the moderate labour which brought for him such a moderate price in England, would fetch the high price stated in the newspaper, in New South Wales. All who go out with similar views are similarly deceived. Moderate labour is not better remunerated in the Colony than it is in England; and when a British nobleman requires a number of his Park trees to be felled, and his grounds cleared of the stumps and roots, and then enriched for agriculture of various kinds, he pays for the necessary labour as well—nay, often better than the colonial farmer. Our agriculturists, at certain seasons of the year and in certain parts of the country are, it is true, frequently driven to severe hardships; yet it is not because they are *ill* paid, but because there is a scarcity of employment, and they become accordingly idle. We have more than once, listened to the argument that our labourers might, *at all times*, alleviate their

conditions, were they not beset by a sort of sluggish partiality for their accustomed homes. It seems there is ever a rooted antipathy to migration in this class of men. They will prefer almost to starve, rather than wander from their villages to seek for employment elsewhere. Hence the complainings we sometimes hear; and though we commiserate the sufferers, we cannot help casting on them the stigma of sloth.

There was less of agricultural distress before the labourer's *devil* in *protean* persona, the "beer shops," sprang up in every hamlet of the kingdom. The "*Tom and Jerry's*," by allowing their commodity "*to be drunk on the premises*," as was originally the case, allured many hundreds of labourers to "*be drunk on the premises*;" and thus they (the beer shops) inculcated improvidence. The hard earnings of the *fruitful* season were dissipated instead of being saved, to ward off the coming difficulties of the *fruitless* season. In this we date the origin of much of the recent agricultural distress.

Still with all these evils, as we have said, the labourer seems ever determined

Rather to bear the ills he has
Than fly to others he knows nothing of!

We would not have it understood from the foregoing remarks, that we are prejudiced enemies of emigration. We are ready to become friendly to any scheme emanating from Government which will liberally protect the interests of emigrants. Government as the system now stands presents gratuities or bounties, in addition to the rate of wages, to able-bodied men proceeding as agriculturists to New South Wales. We understand that Sir Richard Bourke has devoted his mind to the subject of superinducing British emigration, and has explained his views in detail to Lord Glenelg, but considering the tardy manner in which all business is conducted in the colonial office, we fear Sir Richard's propositions will meet with very little notice, however strongly they may deserve it. As if convinced of this fact, two extensively connected commercial gentlemen in the colony have furnished the Governor with the particulars of a plan they have formed for causing an extensive emigration of Indian Natives (Bengal coolies.) This scheme is not altogether new; it having been already put in practice in the Mauritius, and some of the West India Islands. It is fully expected that this plan (of which we have full details before us) will be early tried in New South Wales. The Governor holds

it in the highest favor, and it has indeed, few or no enemies. The recent frequent discussions on the subject in the Colonial Press, afford us an opportunity of laying the scheme before our readers in the clearest possible points of view. It will be seen that we have as yet chosen neither side of the question, but have simply adduced all the advantages that may be anticipated from the measure, and the various suggestions for improving and perfecting it that have been made by different local authorities.

“ The one grand evil which is now pressing like a mighty incubus upon the energies of our adopted country, is the scarcity of labour, a scarcity which is felt from Sydney Cove to Wellington Valley, and from Liverpool Plains to the Snowy Mountains. In a letter from some of our free settlers to the Colonial Secretary, dated so recently as the 24th of May, a part of those consequences are described in the following strong and startling terms :—

“ ‘ *The want of labour is at present felt to an ALARMING EXTENT throughout the colony ; in many cases, THE PLOUGH REMAINS IDLE ; and in order to wean the last spring lambs, flock-owners have been obliged, in NUMEROUS instances, to place TWO FLOCKS OF SHEEP IN ONE, under the care of ONE SHEPHERD.*’

“ The *Commercial Journal* (N. S. W.) gives the following useful calculations in illustration of this subject :—‘ It seems admitted on all sides, that the colony suffers from the want of hands to conduct its pastoral and agricultural labour ; and, therefore, it is not in proof of that want, but to shew its probable extent, that we offer the following statistical summary. Allowing that the sheep in the colony amount to 2,000,000, of which one-third, or 680,000, are breeding ewes, we may allow the annual increase to be 600,000, which, at 400 in a flock, give 1,500 flocks, requiring 1,500 shepherds ; and, at three flocks to a station, gives 500 stations, requiring 500 hut-keepers ; and, at 5,000 sheep at each establishment, gives 120 establishments, requiring one overseer, one bullock-driver, and three working hands, being 600 men. Total required to tend the annual increase of sheep, at the ratio of the present year, 2,600 men. Also, allowing the cattle in the colony to amount to 500,000 head, of which 200,000 are breeding cows, and yield an annual increase of 200,000, and that every 1,000 require two stock-men, one hut-keeper, one bullock-driver, and a working hand, it

would be 1,000 men. From this calculation, it would appear that the total number of men required to tend the annual increase of sheep and cattle in the colony, is 3,600. To the above must be added the hands required for the conduct of the increased quantity of wool and cattle from increased distances in the interior, and the conveyance from town of greatly increased stores, inland; and also must be added the hands necessary for the increased demand of artisan labour.'

"What is more vexatious to the mind of man, than to see riches scattered around him, whilst deprived of the means of gathering them? Such is the position, at the present moment, of the farmers and graziers of New South Wales. Blessed with one of the finest climates in the world—with abundant crops—with healthy and rapidly-increasing flocks and herds—and with boundless ranges of virgin pasturage; yet, what do all these avail them, so long as they are in want of hands to make their blessings available?

"When sober men reflect upon this anomalous state of things, and upon the ample pecuniary means of redress which the colonists have placed in the hands of their rulers, in what terms can they sufficiently express their indignation at the supineness of the British Government? For to that supineness, and to none of the inevitable causes of human suffering, are all these vexations and losses to be attributed.

"But the colonists have at length some prospect of relief.—Governor Bourke could not long remain blind to the miserable inefficiency of a system of Immigration which, with a princely and constantly increasing revenue, brought into the colony, during the entire of four years, no more than 2779 adult males! He saw there must have been something wrong somewhere, and unless a remedy were promptly provided, irreparable mischief would be the consequence. He, therefore, brought the subject, just two years ago, before the Legislative Council; appointed a committee of that body to search the matter to the bottom; and upon the report and evidence to which the labours of the committee gave birth, he framed some practical suggestions contained in his despatch to Lord Glenelg, and a skilful system of details; which, if not clogged by the petty interference of the Lords of the Treasury, will prove the greatest blessing ever conferred upon New South Wales.

"Besides the improved scheme for procuring labourers from Great Britain and Ireland, we have a novel proposition for trying Immigration from the East Indies.

"The supply of labour throughout the colony, in every department of industry, is, at the present juncture, reduced to so low an ebb, whilst the demand for it has risen to so urgent a pitch, that any thing in the shape of a *man*, having moveable hands and feet, with a disposition to make use of them, would be welcomed to any of our interior establishments as a valuable article. It may be easily supposed, therefore, that a scheme which promises the supply of a large number of such articles at a cheap rate, will find favor in the eyes of the colonists at first sight. Such appears to be the scheme introduced to the notice of our Government by Messrs. Mackay and Mayo. The labourers whom these gentlemen recommend us to employ, may be imported to an extent equal to the full amount of our necessities, and at a cost which we can well afford to bear. The experiment comes to us not altogether in the shape of theory, for it has been already tried at the Isle of France with so much success, that Mr. Mayo, a planter of some experience, says, he has no doubt but that in two or three years, there will be *twenty-five or thirty thousand* Indian labourers in that Island. Now, the mere circumstance of *so many* being obtainable within so short a time, is of itself a powerful recommendation. Compare these numbers with the total influx of men into this colony during the three years 1834, 5, and 6.

To the Isle of France, in three years, Free Immigrant Labourers	
say	25,000
To New South Wales, in three years, Free Men, about	1,700
Male Convicts, about	8,405
	10,105
Majority in favour of India	14,895

"In other words, the average importation of labouring men, free and bond, into New South Wales from the British Isles, was about 3,300 per annum; whilst, assuming Mr. Mayo to be correct, from India it might average, at the lowest calculation, 6,000 per annum.

"Then, as to the expense of these Indian immigrants, it is said, in a letter from Messrs. Thomas Blythe and Sons, of the Mauritius, to Messrs. Bettington and Co., of Sydney,—'The total cost, including *passage here and back*, at the end of their apprenticeship, which is generally five years, *together with food, clothing, &c.*, is no more than five Spanish dollars per month, or *five shillings per week*, which you will allow is cheap labour in any country.' Certainly; and, in New South Wales, would be thought wonderfully cheap. The ordinary price of common

548 *The New Indian Emigration Scheme for N. S. Wales.*

day-labour there, at the present time, is four shillings per day; but as this is an advance of one shilling upon the price long established heretofore, let us take it at three shillings—

This gives an annual cost of	£46 16 0
The total cost of one Indian labourer, including passage here and back, food, clothing, &c.	18 0 0
Balance in favour of the Indian	£33 16 0

“ But supposing that the Indians, as is proposed, be brought out at the cost of Government, the settlers being charged only with their support from the time of their arrival in the colony, as in the case of their convict servants, the expense, we are informed by the papers before us, would be as follows:—‘ Their rations are specified in the contract; being daily, for each individual, two pounds of rice, a little ghee and mustard, oil, &c. Their pay is fixed at the rate of five rupees (about ten shillings) per month for each labourer, and seven rupees for each commander. One commander is sufficient for every hundred men.’

“ The average expense of a convict labourer is from £15 to £20 per annum; but say £17 10s., and the comparison will stand thus:—

Annual expense of the Convict Labourer, at the lowest	£17 10 0
Ditto ditto of the Indian Free Labourer, at the highest	16 8 0
Balance in favour of the Indian	£ 1 2 0

“ As to the general character and prevailing habits of the Indian labourers recommended to us, Mr. Mackay says—

“ ‘ In Calcutta, and the lower provinces, they are denominated Boonahs—in the upper provinces they are called Dangurs. Unlike the Hindoos or Mahomedans, the Dangurs entertain no prejudices of castes or religion; and they are willing to turn their hands to any labour whatever, as far as they are capable. Neither are they unwilling to partake of any kind of animal food, the worst description of which would be luxury to them.

“ ‘ In their own country, they have but little rice, and eat snakes, lizards, rats, mice, &c. Their clothing is simple and scanty, and they eat only once, rarely twice, in twenty-four hours.

“ ‘ Their habitations are equally simple and confined—any dry place, twenty feet square, and eight feet high, would suffice for twenty men. They are unacquainted with the luxury of a bed beyond a dry floor, upon which they repose in

their blankets in the cold weather, and a remnant of thin cotton cloth in the summer season. For any kind of labour requiring great muscular strength, they are not equal to stout Europeans; but, since my arrival in this country, I have seen many Europeans earning three shillings per diem, the result of whose labour, individually, would not equal that of an industrious Dangur, receiving only one-third of the European's pay, food, and every thing included. For any agricultural purpose, except the plough, I consider them fully equal to Europeans, especially in using the hoe, and grubbing roots, weeding, &c. From their patient disposition and tractable habits, I feel equally certain of their proving (with a little care in making them understand the business,) excellent shepherds.

"I have already said their food is simple. The beef rejected here by the lowest European would be very welcome to them, and maize flour they are particularly fond of—they see but little of it in their own country, the grinding alone costing more than coarse rice, which, with a little salt, chillies, and vegetables, forms their best food."

"The testimony of Mr. Mayo is equally favorable. He speaks of the Hill Coolies of Bengal (the Dangurs) especially, as a fine race of people, free from caste, tractable, and industrious. He adds—

"There is one great advantage to be derived from the Indian character—they are temperate, and are particularly trustworthy where sobriety is absolutely necessary. The planters in the Isle of France employ them now, almost exclusive of the Negroes, as carters, especially for the purpose of carrying their sugars to town."

"The success of the experiment at the Mauritius is spoken of in the most confident terms. Messrs. Blythe and Sous say—

"With respect to Indian labourers, it will be interesting to you to know, that the introduction of these people has been attended with the most complete success. One thousand individuals have arrived in the past week, and a cargo is at this moment coming up the harbour, and two thousand men more are on their passage. They are quiet, docile, and industrious."

"Mr. Mayo's opinion, founded upon personal experience, is not less encouraging:—

"From my general experience as a planter, and from the knowledge I acquired, and the enquiries I made, during my residence in the Isle of France, I am competent to speak with

550 *The New Indian Emigration Scheme for N. S. Wales.*

confidence respecting the system of introducing Indian labourers into that colony, and the probable effects of adopting the same system in this. * * * * *

“ ‘ I have no doubt but that in two or three years, there will be twenty-five or thirty thousand Indian labourers in the Isle of France ; which is a proof, though so many inferior persons have been introduced, how valuable the Indian labourer is ; and will shew, at once, the great benefit that may be derived from their employment in this country. So important and superior is this kind of labour considered, from the example given in the Mauritius, that the Jamaica and Demerara planters, who have hitherto attempted to employ British cultivators, but without success, principally in consequence of the destructive and demoralizing effects of intemperance, now propose, and by this time, I have no doubt, are carrying into operation, the introduction of Indian labourers into the West Indies.’

“ Mr. Mayo has one remark which cannot but be interesting to every reflecting Christian :—

“ ‘ I would observe, that the importation of Indian labourers, under judicious regulations, will not only advance the interests of this colony, but will prove of incalculable benefit to India itself. In time, I think, it would prove to be the most effectual method of sending into that vast region not only improved manners, customs, arts, agriculture, and laws, but also the blessings of Christianity.’

“ Such are the more distinguishing features of the new scheme of Indian immigration. Several objections to it have, it is true, occurred to our minds which we will presently adduce :—

“ The time seems to have at length come, when through the deficiency of convict labour, added to its many evils, the labour of black people, or at least of men of colour, from some part of the world or other, will inevitably introduce itself into New South Wales ; and consequently, that great question has already arisen, namely, whether we are to imitate the conduct of the southern States of the American nation, the nation of the Brazils, and the West Indian Island nation, in settling and fixing in the Colony an Indian slave population.

“ Does our Council intend to leave it to the discretion of the Importers of these ignorant heathen Indians, to decide the following things concerning their introduction.

1. “ The proportion of the sexes which shall be allowed to be imported.

2. " The quantity and quality of food which shall be allowed them after their settlement in the Colony.

3. " The quantity and quality of clothing, bedding, and lodging which shall be allowed them.

4. " The number of hours they shall be required to labour.

5. " The protection they shall receive by the due payment to them of their money wages ; i. e.--if any be allowed them.

6. " The *kind* and *degree* of punishment they shall receive for misconduct ; and how they shall be enabled to bring their grievances before our Magistrates.

7. " The certainty, of such of them as may require it at the end of their terms of service, being provided with a passage back to their native country.

8. " The term of their service, or as it begins to be already called, their *apprenticeship*.

" Let us consider each of these circumstances pertaining to the coming emigrants, our free tawny brethren, equally the subjects of the King as ourselves, and of course entitled to the good-will and protection of all right-minded men, especially of all *Christian* men. First, then, as to *the proportion of the sexes* that is to be imported, we will only say, that it is imperative, for the sake of public morality, that a due proportion of females should at all times accompany the male emigrants. Even if our Colonial Legislature should ordain that one female should accompany every two males, the present great disparity of the sexes will be increased to an alarming amount. In our opinion, the Council should ordain, while the present disparity of the sexes continues, (say the next three years) that one female should accompany every male.

2. " *The food* to be allowed our tawny brethren, after they shall have been *set to work*.

" We perceive by the papers laid before the Council, that the Mauritius planters have been generous enough to agree to give their new free Indian labourers, two pounds' weight of rice, to be flavored with ' a little *ghee* and mustard oil, every day, without fresh animal food, or other sustenance.

" If their work be proportioned to this spare diet, in the hot sun of the Mauritius, it is all very well ; but it appears to us, it would be more liberal, and certainly *PAY* better, to give these strangers a pennyworth of meat or fish per day, and require more work.

" It will be an immense advantage to our settlers, if they

can hire Indian men and women who will be willing to feed on maize, or barley, or rye-meal, in lieu of rice. Rice will cost them twopence a lb., besides the carriage from Sydney. Rye, barley, or maize, grown by themselves, or neighbours, will not cost them a penny a pound.

"It is said, that meat will cause disease among those Indians who never before used it. We are, therefore, glad to see that the nation, whence it is proposed to bring labourers to New South Wales, consider roasted rats and lizards, with a little salt, to be a great luxury. Such men will not be long before a modicum of beef and mutton will be found to agree with their stomachs very well. To take rice-eating labourers to Argyle, and the country south of the Mittagong range, would be to take them to an early grave. One winter there would dispatch all the more delicate of them, unless they had stamina to eat meat, and had it given them. Free white labourers there eat from ten to twenty lbs. of meat a week. Many assignees find it *to pay*, to give even their convicts eight, nine, and ten lbs. of meat in lieu of seven, especially during the cold months intervening between May and August.

3. "The clothing, bedding, and lodging.

"We think it will appear palpable to all humane persons, that this colony, especially when you cross the Cow pasture and Nepean rivers, will be felt by Indians to be as cold as England is by us. Consequently, the 'two lascar caps, two dhooties, and two jackets, or blankets,' will not be sufficient for an Indian following his flock on the extensive downs of Maneroo, where strong frosts set in as early as March, and continue as late as October; and where snow and sleet, and piercing cold winds, are more common than in many parts of England.

"The offence of *idleness* will be a common accusation against these strangers.

"For, what we robust and masculine Europeans call *industry*, the Indians will consider as hard labour; and what we call trifling with their work, they will consider sufficiently hard. To regulate this part of the Indian emigrant's duty, will be a most difficult task. There must be 'Commissioners for the Indians' appointed in every district, if not to advocate their cause, at least to see that an undue severity be not exercised in keeping them at work. The Spaniards, by urging the natives of Cuba and Peru to labour, caused millions of them to perish.

8. "*The term of their service.*—A limit must be set to the term of service of these ignorant strangers, who will otherwise be the dupes of the agents of the colony, and be inveigled to sign agreements to serve, not five years only, but ten, and twenty, and thirty. For cupidity has no conscience; and under the artful name of 'apprentice,' virtual slavery may, through this medium, be established in the colony.

"If the Indians be well fed and well clothed, and justly treated, they will be cheerful and willing labourers; and their good report of the colony will reach their relatives in their native land, and then great benefit will arise to both nations. As for the mode in which Indian immigration has been conducted in the Mauritius, we read sufficient in the papers lately published, to be convinced that great cruelty has been exercised towards them, and that the situation of these strangers there, has been, and is, little better, if not worse, than that of the Negroe slaves. The planters at the Mauritius are notorious for kidnapping the Madagascar, and other free people, their neighbours, and making slaves of them. And the Governors of that colony, from Farquhar down to Darling, have been as notorious for winking at the system."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Minutes of Evidence before the House of Commons in June 1837.

MR. THOMAS WAGHORN CALLED IN AND EXAMINED.

1. *Chairman.* Will you hand in the statement which you have prepared upon this subject?—

[The following Statement was then handed in, and read by the Witness.]

"London, 71, Cornhill, 13th June, 1837.

"To the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck and the Members of the Steam Committee, in the Red Sea, appointed by Resolution of the House of Commons, 9th June, 1837.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,—My name and pursuits are doubtless known to each of you. I leave England to-morrow for Egypt by way of Marseilles, encharged by the East India Company and the India Board in that quarter for the establishment of steam communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea.

"Many writers, especially of late, have endeavoured to give the public information, by their prolific ideas, about this said

steam intercourse ; had they not done so, and thereby confused instead of throwing light on the subject, the writer would not have troubled your Lordship and the Committee with this letter at his departure. The Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company and the India Board have already sent out orders to the Governor-General of India to place the Hugh Lindsay steam vessel between Suez and Mocha, to carry mails, passengers, &c., and the Atalanta and Berenice steamers between Mocha and Bombay, according to the original resolution of the House of Commons of July 1834, for effecting steam intercourse with India by this route : besides which, much also is in progress by these authorities. That much is done, and more, much more, will be done by them in due course ; and it will be for your Lordship and the Committee to carefully search out the cheapest and most efficient way of enlarging and improving this same steam intercourse on the most comprehensive scale, and carrying it to the three presidencies of India.

“ My opinion is fixed ; it is as follows : That so long as there is that perfect understanding between the English and French Governments, that the route by Marseilles is the quickest, cheapest, and consequently the best that can be devised ; for nothing can be better than the present organized system for the transmission of India letters, &c., by the French steamers every ten days between Marseilles and Alexandria, and *vice versa* ; unless I might suggest that Government messengers should journey through France, to and from, on these vessels carrying the confidential despatches of the Government to and from Egypt ; the private letters passing, as they now do, every day (Sundays excepted) through the channel of his Majesty's and the French post-offices. The passengers will all be delighted at this route, having no longer to fear crossing the Bay of Biscay in winter on their way to and from India. Having thus fixed the English line by way of France, during peace, I now go to the other side of the isthmus, and propose that two steam vessels should ply constantly between Suez and Mocha, having a third in ordinary at Mocha to take the place of either steamer in case of a break-down. These three steam vessels should be all of the same size, and about 550 tons burthen ; the third one with only engineers in charge. Six more steamers, each of 350 tons, are required to perfect the communication from Mocha to all India, as follows ; three of these steamers should go between Mocha and Calcutta, touching either way at Socotra for fuel when necessary, and anchoring at Trincomalee and Madras

a certain number of hours, for the delivery and receipt of every thing going to or coming from any of the above places; another of these steamers in ordinary, with engineers only, should lay at anchor in one of the two bays of Socotra, to serve as a floating depot, and, when there is a break-down on the Calcutta line this vessel can take the place of such break-down: two steamers should be given to the Bombay government, to be disposed of as it may think fit. My own opinion is, that these two vessels should not attempt the passage direct from Bombay to Mocha from the 15th of May to the 15th of September, during which four months wind and sea are dead against them; and should they attempt it, and in attempting it break down, they will have to sail all the way back to Bombay, and thus the Bombay communication will be interrupted until the other vessel takes the mails, &c., on a second time; and should she also fail, both the Bombay steamers will be knocked up in opposing the violence of the south-west monsoon. Should it be proposed to send the Bombay steamers to the south, to make their passage the same way as the Calcutta steamers, I say, in reply, that the mails, &c., had better be taken to Trincomalee during that short period, to be forwarded by the Calcutta steamers, thus avoiding the risk of sending two vessels over the same ground, in face of the south-west monsoon, during the prevalence of which the number of passengers from India is much less than at other periods of the year. In the other eight months, Bombay will possess advantages over Calcutta and Madras, owing to its proximity to Mocha, which will allow of a greater number of trips from and to that place than between it and Calcutta; for be it understood that the Bombay and Calcutta steamers should ply as often as possible between those places and Mocha, by which simple plan the Indian government will have only to calculate on taking and carrying the mails to and from Mocha, (instead of Suez,) where they will find mails and passengers from England always waiting for them. If, however, Bombay could be brought to join the other line at Trincomalee, it would be much more economical in every point of view. I am aware of the difference of opinion on this point at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, and have therefore to the best of my ability divided the six steamers of 850 tons burthen, giving two of them to Bombay, in case they are determined to pursue their own particular views: this, I think, is the most reasonable remedy which your Lordship and the Committee will discover, in endeavouring to find out a

plan to please all parties and each presidency. Having thus as briefly, and at the same time as explicitly as is in my power, laid before you my own final views and opinions as to the number of steam vessels and their different stations, I now proceed to the next important details (leaving out all minor ones) bearing on the same subject.

" First, as to the depots for fuel : Mocha should be the grand depot between all India and Suez ; Socotra should also be a depot ; and coals should be sent from England direct to those two places, as also to Bombay. Trincomalee and Calcutta, by way of the Cape of Good Hope ; the coals for Suez and the Red Sea above Mocha should be conveyed to Alexandria, and there discharged from the vessel which brings them, into an iron flat boat built expressly for the Nile, and towed by a small steam tug to Cairo, whence they are conveyed in 48 hours on camels' backs to Suez, from which place they can be shipped to Jidda, &c, if wanted by the native boats of the Red Sea. Conveyed as above, the coals will cost, from the pit's mouth to Suez, £3 per ton, and this may in time be reduced to £2 10s. The delivery in tons weight, at the above-mentioned ports, of thousand tons of hand-picked dry Welsh coal should be contracted for by tender ; of course including every item of expense incurred before their safe delivery as above.

" Many will object to sending coals to Calcutta, when there is plenty of Burdwan coal there. My answer to them is, that that coal is not economical to burn in steamers, for long sea voyages, as it is 35 per cent. under quality of Welsh coal, and as it chokes up the flues, from its extra soot and smoke, in half the time that Welsh coal does : therefore Burdwan coal will only do for short stations and local purposes on the rivers and coasts of India.

" In writing the above, I am considering myself as charged with the execution of placing coals, mails, passengers, &c., from Alexandria to Suez, &c. At Mocha, Major [redacted] or some other officer, being military, should be forthwith established as the military resident of the Hon. East India Company, for many reasons. Again, Englishmen (being nautical men) should be fixed at each of the following places ; viz., Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Jidda, and Cosseir, whose duty it would be to act as packet agents at those places. The Admiral in India will be the best channel for making the necessary arrangements at Socotra, and he may probably station a small man-of-war there to promote and effect that object.

“ My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Committee, be assured that every facility which the ruler of Egypt can afford will be given to this measure between Alexandria and Mocha, and also that the writer will be alive to every interest that may arise progressively; and be further assured, that after the steam vessels are properly placed, this steam communication will maintain itself, except the original cost of steam vessels for the purpose from time to time. My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Committee, I am convinced that this great and most important object will experience at your hands all the care and research which it requires; I trust also, that in considering these my opinions on the subject, which has ever stood foremost in my mind, the 12 years of devotedness which I have spent in forwarding it will have some weight with you. I now again leave England in debt, and if any thing nerves me on to pursue this matter with energy, it is the conviction that your Lordship and the Committee will not let my past and present labours in the cause go unheeded, but will hand them over to the House of Commons embodied in your resolutions. At the same time my mind is preyed upon by the consideration that I am suffered to go unrewarded by his Majesty's Government, whose duty it is instantly to remove that want of rank which, in an Eastern country like Egypt, so strongly detracts from my better usefulness. My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Committee, I have the honour to remain, with undiminished devotedness to the India steam object, Your most humble servant, THOMAS WAGHORN,”

P. S. My opinions in detail on minor matters connected with the foregoing have been fully detailed to Mr. Secretary Melvill at the East India House. See also the reference sheet attached.

“ THOMAS W.”

Explanatory Plan.—“ I have all along, till latterly, thought that Galle would have been the best place for the final departure of ~~steamers~~ from the coast of India to the Red Sea; but after a most diligent search into that matter, I now find Trincomallee preferable, because it is the naval arsenal of his Majesty's fleet in India; consequently greater facilities can be afforded there than at Galle, at one half the expense: moreover, during peace, the vessels of war under the orders of the Admiral on the East India station could be well employed, barring more urgent duties, in carrying mails, &c. On the arrival of the steamer at Trincomallee from Mocha, a vessel of war

might sail on with the China mails to Singapore, whence they would be conveyed to Canton by any merchant vessel, and where letters would be found waiting, from Canton, to be conveyed by the vessel of war on its return to Trincomalee. By this means a much more speedy communication with China is provided than can otherwise be devised, until the merchants of China have themselves steam vessels to Trincomalee, of which I do not despair a few years hence. Again, another vessel of war should from time to time lay at Socotra, whose Captain should be our authority there; he could yield great general assistance to the steam vessels there; and it would be a matter of deliberation for the Directors of the East India Company, whether their own naval force in India should in time of peace be placed under the orders of the Admiral on that station, for this and other purposes.

“ I now beg to offer a few pointed remarks on the tracks which should be followed by steamers navigating between Mocha and the continent of India during the north-east and south-west monsoons.

“ First, as to the north-east monsoon. Steamers of the size I have mentioned would go from Trincomalee to Mocha in that monsoon by wind and steam, without a stoppage, easily in eleven days; at Mocha they might stop three whole days, thoroughly cleaning their machinery and ~~gears~~ ^{gears}, and taking in coals for the return voyage; then they should return to Trincomalee, on their way to Calcutta, stopping at Socotra for coals on their passage.

“ In the south-west monsoon, steamers should finally leave Trincomalee with only their foremast up, storm-fore-try-sail sheeted amidships set, and steam away southerly, within four points of the wind and sea, till they get to the line, where they will generally find light winds and calms, and sometimes a fair one: on arrival at the line, they should keep steaming due west, till they find Socotra bear from them N.N.W.; they should then get their mainmast up, and shape away their course directly for it, and they will often, by wind and steam, reach it on the 12th day. From Socotra they could sail all the way back to Calcutta, without steam, touching as before at Trincomalee and Madras. In the north-east monsoon, I expect to hear that the steamers have often sailed, and not steamed, from the continent of India to Socotra.

“ These vessels should be capable of being changed from steamers to sailing vessels, and *vice versa*, within six hours,

according to circumstances; and if the Admiral in India has the direction of them, they will be capable of the change in that short space of time, as each steamer should be fitted with a pawle wheel, so that on taking off the six lower paddle-boards the iron part only would be pawled in the water, which would not impede the vessel in sailing more than one half knot per hour. Let there be only a good understanding between the Governor General and the Admiral, and I will answer for it that the most economical as well as the most useful system for steam intercourse that can be devised will be adopted. Should a mercantile company ever be employed to carry on the communication between Suez and India, that should also be under the orders of the Admiral.

“ Mauritius could receive mails, &c. by the dispatch of a vessel of war, until they have a steamer of their own there; and perhaps 1,000 soldiers, instead of 4,000, would then be deemed sufficient for all military purposes at that island. The saving of expense of 3,000 men thus effected would more than pay for the expense of keeping up two steam vessels instead of one, employed so usefully for all the best interests of that island.

“ As soon as this same steam intercourse works well, many of the overgrown military depots in India will also be pared down. And as, my Lord and Gentlemen, we grow into more sociality with our Indian subjects, there will be no occasion for fear, in a military point of view; for as we improve India, we shall wield the ploughshare instead of the sword.

“ Gratitude from the people of India to happy England will predominate with them, instead of prejudice; and, my Lord, in after years, the then East India Company will have cause to exult in the establishment of this the greatest boon that ever was granted by one country to another. This, with other points, tending to make Egypt also a great nation, will flow out of the steam intercourse with India; indeed, everything great and advantageous must flow from it to England; Egypt, India and other parts of the Eastern world will be raised in the scale, of nations, thereby strengthening the political and other influences of Great Britain. I have not yet said anything about the winds and weather in the Bay of Bengal; on that I have only to suggest, that the Captains of steam vessels should go as near the Coromandel coast as possible, for smooth water; this applies to both monsoons; as it often blows half a gale in the centre of the bay, whilst it is quite light in-shore; thus much wear and tear, as well as hazard, is saved to steam vessels.”

2. The last time you were in Egypt you had an opportunity of seeing, I believe, a good deal of the Red Sea, had you not?—Yes.

3. What opportunity had you?—Repeatedly being on it.

4. Between what places?—I have been between Suez and Cosseir carrying mails myself; and altogether I have been five times up and down the Red Sea.

5. To Mocha?—To Mocha.

6. What is the distance between Suez and Mocha. and Cosseir and Mocha, do you remember?—The distance between Mocha and Suez is 1,040 miles.

7. And Cosseir?—Cosseir is 260 miles less.

8. And what difficulties are there in going?—There are no difficulties whatever for steam navigation during every month of the year.

9. You are supposing in the Red Sea?—In the Red Sea.

10. Between Mocha and Suez?—Between Mocha and Suez there is no difficulty in steam navigation.

11. What is the prevailing wind?—The prevailing winds are north during 11 months of the year.

12. And between Suez and Cosseir, for what length of time are the prevailing winds?—Nine months in the year between Suez and Jidda; in fact, northerly winds generally prevail in the Red Sea.

13. During any part of that period do those northerly winds blow with very great violence?—Occasionally they blow with violence, when the sun shines the hottest; it applies to that season of the year when the sun has most power; they get up as the sun rises, and go down as the sun goes down.

14. Will the steamers make against that?—They will make most way at night.

15. Can they make way in the day, when the wind blows with this particular violence?—It never blows with such violence as that a steam vessel cannot go against it.

16. When you speak of a steam vessel, you mean a steam vessel of a certain size?—I am speaking of a vessel built for the purpose, of 560 tons, or something of that size.

17. There are no gales in the Red Sea, are there?—There are gales occasionally, but very trifling, for a very short duration.

18. Is that north wind in the Red Sea equal to the south-west monsoon at its greatest height?—No, it is not half so bad, because the south-west monsoon blows strong for a week to-

gether, and the gales in the Red Sea are never known to blow above two days or three.

19. Is there much swell?—The sea soon goes up, and soon goes down; perhaps sooner than in any other part.

20. The north wind prevailing for 11 months in the year, what difference would there be during those 11 months in a passage between Suez and Mocha, with the wind favorable, and from Mocha to Suez?—In speaking of the 11 months, that 11 months was between Suez and Mocha, and then nine months between there and Jidda.

21. What would be the difference in the passage southward from Suez to Mocha, as compared with the passage northward from Mocha to Suez; what would be the difference in point of time?—There would be a day and half difference on the average.

22. Not more?—Never more.

23. There would be a greater consumption of fuel, of course?—Coming up, the steam vessels would often sail from Suez down to Jidda, and very likely to Mocha.

24. Both the shores are shoals, are they not?—It is an iron-bound coast, and a steam vessel should never approach the shore when she can avoid it.

25. There are shoals on both sides, are there not?—Yes.

26. The said channel is the only course for safety? It is a fair, good channel for the British navy.

27. What may be the width of that channel?—From 100 miles down to two miles; it is only two miles a short distance through the straits of Juba.

28. Has that sea been accurately surveyed?—As accurately surveyed as it can be.

29. Are there any dangers in the mid-channel?—No dangers but what are known in the mid-channel.

30. Which is the last survey of the Red Sea?—The one just now made.

31. In the fair course between Suez and Mocha for a steam vessel are there many dangers, are they numerous?—The only part of the Red Sea that she could not go through at night with safety, is a small part called the Straits of Juba; and if it was not a dark night, she could go through there.

32. Excepting those straits that you have mentioned, the rest of the channel may be considered a channel from 80 to 100 miles wide, at deep water?—Yes.

33. And safe at night for steamers running?—And safe at night for steam vessels of any size.

34. Has the *Hugh Lindsay* ever made a passage against the north wind?—Often.

35. And the difference has not been greater than what you have mentioned between the north and south voyage?—We find they are generally two days less going down to Mocha than up to Mocha.

36. And you do not consider the *Hugh Lindsay* the best calculated steam vessel for that navigation, do you?—I think she is the worst steam vessel.

37. What is her horse power?—The *Hugh Lindsay* was built in 1829.

38. What is her horse power?—She has two 80-horse power.

39. And what is her draught when full of coal?—I should say it would be 15 feet of water; but they build vessels now, to carry the same burthen she carries, drawing only 10 feet.

40. And how many days is she going from Suez to Mocha?—About seven days; a good steamer should do it in five.

41. Are there no greater difficulties between Suez and Cosseir than between Cosseir and Mocha?—There are no greater difficulties, though it requires a little more care, as I said before, in going through the Straits of Juba.

42. Those are the only difficulties?—The only ones.

43. Is it a regular tide?—No; the current changes with the wind,

44. When you recommend two steamers for the actual duty between Mocha and Suez, and one in reserve, how frequently do you contemplate the voyage being made?—They will go, taking mails down from England, every 15 days.

45. The two in actual employment, and the one in reserve?—They will do it easily every 15 days.

46. Now, in case of accidents, occurring to any of those three steamers, to their machinery, where is the repair to be made?—If ever Trincomalee is established as the grand depot for steam vessels, there should be a station at that place for steam vessels, and a steam vessel in the Red Sea that was partly worn out might take the mail on to Trincomalee, and return upon such occasions, carrying the mail, to take her place again.

47. From what place?—Suppose we say a steamer in the Red Sea wanted repair, if she comes up to Suez, we can send engineers to repair her; but if she wants new boilers, we will take the mail all the way from Suez to Trincomalee, and she can have

new boilers, and then take the mail back instead of the proper steamer coming; they may change places.

48. If a steamer making the northern passage, and struggling against the northern wind, broke down on her voyage to Suez, where would the repair be made to the machinery?—At Mocha. At Mocha sometimes there would be three or four steam vessels together, and if a job wanted to be done to those three or four steam vessels, the engineer would do it himself.

49. Adopting your general plan, at how many places would you contemplate the necessity of having an establishment for the repair of steam-engine machinery?—At Trincomalee, and no other place.

50. Not at Mocha?—Not at Mocha, not at Suez; anything wanting to be done can be sent from Cosseir to be done; I should have them all look to Trincomalee, take a mail when likely to break down, and so have her repaired in time; it would be easy for the Captain to write to the Admiral, saying she wanted repair.

51. Have you ever considered whether it would be advisable to have an establishment at the Island of Camaran?—It is altogether useless; there is a bar which prevents ships of large draught going to it.

52. Are you aware of the opinions that have been given on that subject by the officer who commanded in the late survey?—I am aware, I believe, of the general opinions upon steam matters, for I read them all; but there is no facility at Camaran, and I cannot imagine why Camaran has been thought of; there is not a boat on the place, and hardly the means of living; the people live on the fish they catch; the place does not produce dates enough to maintain its own starving population: Mocha is a place containing 40,000 people; Mocha is the place for every thing: you must take places where there are facilities.

53. Are there scientific engineers at Cairo?—There are; they repair the Pacha's steam machinery; he has got English engineers on board his steam vessels, and English engineers in charge of his factory. I could send Mr. Hill, and other men of science, at an hour's notice, from Cairo, to repair the vessels at Suez.

54. Though in the first instance the Pacha might give every facility for the establishment of this intercourse through his territories, if at any time he became hostile to it, and imposed a condition, he would be master of that communication, would he

not?—I have heard him express himself that he would never oppose the English Government in anything.

55. But if he changed that intention, would he not be entire master of everything?—I do not think such a thing is ever likely to happen.

56. Any ruler of Egypt who changed his disposition might put a stop to it, might he not?—The Pacha clearly perceives it is to his interest to support this kind of thing; therefore, he is the last man, or those who follow after him, who would be likely to throw any impediments in the way of this.

57. There would be a strong feeling both at Suez and Alexandria upon the subject?—In all the ports over Egypt.

58. The large expences consequent upon travelling would recommend to the people of that country this channel of communication?—It has that effect already; there were 150 passengers passed through Egypt last year, who spent a great deal of money in horses, camels, and journeys to the desert, and, in fact, they were spending a great deal of money.

59. Have you reason to think they will be satisfied with that indirect advantage, and that a tribute will not be exacted?—There will be no tribute exacted; you are as free as you are here.

60. No port dues either at Alexandria or Suez?—No such thing is heard of as taxes there, except the grant tax of every thing—the Pacha: but I pay no taxes; I have a house at Cairo: and there are no port due sat the entrance to the Red Sea, and no expenses of any sort.

61. No dues of any kind exacted at either port?—No; I do not think the Pacha would ever dream of putting on dues at either place.

62-3. You can have no security that dues will not be made? I think, if a valuable cargo passes through Egypt, the Pacha will put a transit duty, the same as we do here through a turnpike-gate on a good made road; the Pacha, in putting this transit duty, insures it; he is to answer for it; and he is answerable from the time it leaves the country to the time it gets there; and merchants would be glad to pay the transit duty.

64. Is the communication between Alexandria and Suez perfectly secure?—With respect to the transit duty, I have two or three times spoken to the Pacha about it; and I have said, whenever your highness does tax it you must tax it low, and I think half per cent. will be enough.

65. Apart from the question of taxation by the Government,

is there security as relates to banditti or robbers?—I can find anything that is lost or mislaid, from Alexandria to Mocha, and I insure every passenger's luggage now who has luggage; there is no such thing as anything being lost or stolen in Egypt; because if they steal it, they must be found out; they do not require such articles for themselves, and they cannot dispose of them; therefore there is no inducement to steal; if a passenger was to drop his luggage, it would be brought to the English Consul at Cairo; and if not brought, a messenger would be sent out by the Pacha, who would very soon recover it.

66. Is money valueless in Egypt?—Money is very valuable.

67. Are there no bands of robbers in that part at all?—No; wherever the Pacha's rule extends, robbery is put down.

68. Have you not been just stating, as well between Kennah and Cosseir as between Cairo and Suez?—Between all places under the Pacha's rule.

69. Both those places are of course under his rule?—I am not speaking of Syria.

70. As to the security of Mocha, do your observations extend there?—That is under the Pacha's rule.

71. The imposts at Mocha are no greater than at Suez or Alexandria?—There are no duties at Mocha at all, except for the native vessels; the English flag exempts vessels from paying duty.

72. Might not that evasion lead to some new regulation of necessity?—I think not.

73. Is it not a complete sacrifice of all revenue, the extension of that immunity?—The principal things that those ships bring to the Red Sea are pilgrims, and those pilgrims that come not under the British flag pay the tax, and therefore that is the reason why those ships have changed their colours.

74. And if that immunity becomes general, and the use of the English flag universal, the tax on pilgrims will cease?—It is an illegal tax, the tax on pilgrims.

75. How do you mean illegal?—The pilgrims themselves bear the right of the Turkish authorities at Jidda to tax them; and it was only laid on two years ago, by the Governor of Jidda, that is, the Pacha; there is nothing English that is taxed; I may go on to say, I believe, it is a religious tax for some repairs of the holy building.

76. What is the average width of the passage between the Straits of Juba and Suez?—At Suez, of course, the sea ends and comes to a point.

77. Between Suez and Juba, what is the average width of the passage?—It gradually gets larger till the channel comes to about 22 miles.

78. Is there any strong current down the Red Sea?—Sometimes there are trifling currents in the Red Sea, but no currents at any time that can be called strong ones.

79. Do you mean to assert that there is no greater difficulty in steaming in the upper part of the Red Sea, between Juba and Suez, than in the southern parts, in consequence of the force of the current?—No difficulty whatever in the Red Sea respecting currents.

80. I thought you said, this moment, that there were in the upper part?—I was asked the breadth of the passage, not the currents; I said they were trifling currents.

81. Does not the wind blow with greater force between Suez and the Straits of Juba and Cosseir, than between Cosseir and the southern parts of the Red Sea?—It does not blow with greater force; the very fact of the Hugh Lindsay having been nine times up and down the Red Sea without any physical difficulty, is enough of itself, without entering into any further inquiry about the Red Sea; my own opinion is, that Mocha is the best place that can be found in the Red Sea, and the only depot required.

82. Are you well acquainted with Camaran?—I am.

83. You have been there?—Yes, dozens of times; I am now going to illustrate why Camaran is not a proper place.

84. I think you had better come and look at the chart?—I know the chart without looking at it; I know Camaran very well.

85. You have stated already that it is good for nothing?—Yes.

86. How many feet of water are there on the bar?—Fourteen feet; and I have known three of the Pacha's ships wind-bound for three weeks there, with an expedition on board; they could not get over that bar to Mocha; the sea on it made the water less, and when it was still there was water enough to go over; there is 14 feet of water, and that is sometimes reduced to 12.

87. Are those soundings in feet or fathoms?—Generally in fathoms; there are breakers close to it; there are some places in the Red Sea where I have known a vessel's stern to be 60 fathoms, and her bow on the shore.

(To be continued.)

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT. July 8.

The affairs of the late firm of Ferguson and Co., and the application of the assignees of Mr. David Clark to be allowed to prove for a sum of six lakhs, again came before the court this day.—The Advocate General and Mr. Leith noticed an application by Mr. Clarke for a statement of the affairs of the insolvents at the termination of the commercial year 1828. That statement they now produced, and Mr. T. H. Gardiner was examined as to several items therein contained. It set forth a debt due from Messrs. Le Marchand and Warden, of about six lakhs of rupees, opposite to which was a marginal note in the handwriting of Mr. John Smith, stating, in substance, that, with "good luck," the debt may be recovered, but nothing was to be allowed for it at that time. The witness deposed that no part of this amount had ever been recovered, that the like fate attended debts to the amount of Rs. 1,90,000 due by Mr. Patrick. Opposite to another amount, Mr. Smith had written "should be recovered in time with a little good luck." Mr. Gardiner deposed that James Scott and Co., in 1828, were indebted to the late firm about fourteen lakhs, and that in 1829, they were indebted twenty-four lakhs. The marginal note in Mr. Smith's handwriting, was, "must all depend on the success of Gloucester." The statement admitted a deficiency of assets in 1828, to meet the debts due by the concern to the amount of twenty four lakhs of rupees; subjoined to the statement is a note, in the handwriting of Mr. W. F. Clark, written after the death of Mr. Smith, admitting that, in strictness, the estate of the latter was not entitled to any thing, but, as a declaration to that effect would bring the firm into discredit, he proposed that three and a half lakhs should be allowed to pay legacies. Mr. J. P. Mackilligan and Mr. W. F. Ferguson were examined at great length, but the reporter is not able to give their depositions with accuracy, in consequence of the absence of the books, and the complicated nature of the accounts to which they spoke. Both gentlemen expressed their belief, (that is, their belief in 1827,) that the firm was in a solvent state at that time.—At half past two, when the reporter left the Court, the examination was still going on with-

out a prospect of the Court giving a decision this day.—*Oriental Observer*, July 8.

SUMMARY.

The merchants who are connected with Penang and Singapore, will be interested to know that the official powers have been received from England, granting an Admiralty Commission to the Recorder's Court in the Straits. This will put an end to the great inconvenience hitherto experienced in dealing with captured pirates, and relieve our Supreme Court of a part of the duties imposed upon it, for which the difficulties about evidence were almost a disqualification.

An official communication to the Chamber of Commerce, shews that measures have been taken at Allahabad to prevent the levying of duties upon goods recognizable as having been imported by sea, when they pass the chokies on the land frontier.

A box of specimens of the manufactures of Sind, received from Captain Burnes, has been transferred to the Chamber of Commerce. They are of a coarse, but strong and close texture, and some of the *longees* and *sousees* exhibit a good deal of taste in the blending of their colours.

The Nuwaub Ekbal Ood Dowlah has permitted it to be given out, that he is about to break up his establishment and to proceed to England.

A letter received yesterday from Puna reports the river rising fast, and the indigo plant in that neighborhood only eight inches high, and no chance of saving it.

By a letter from Mymensing, dated 3d July, we find that indigo prospects in that quarter, and about Dacca, where a better result was expected this season than elsewhere, have entirely changed their aspect. The writer says—"We are getting on very badly, having had a continued deluge for the last eight days. The river, a few days ago, completely inundated all our chur plant, which is our principal cultivation; we have been working for the last few days with watery plant, and the produce is miserable, of course, though all our vats are in full play. We shall be fortunate if we save two-thirds of our former expectations, having commenced manufacturing much against the wish of the ryots, in time to

cut some of the fine plant before the river broke over us. Dacca, Furreedpore, and all the other low districts, are under water, many planters *fishing* for their plant!" From opposite to Bhagulpore, 2d July.—"I regret to inform you—that the Koosee river broke its banks, and I am working all my vats day and night, but upon plant cut in the water, and cannot, therefore, turn out more than two-thirds of what I intended to send you—the water is rising very fast."

Union Bank.—We learn that the Union Bank nett profits, and funds applicable to the dividend of 30th June, exceed 14½ per cent.—most, or all of which, we presume, will be shared out to the hungry but fortunate proprietors.—*Hurkaru, July 11.*

Madras Court-Chat.—Our private letters from Madras allude to a most serious commotion in that Presidency on the subject of precedency, and that nothing less than appeal to the Supreme Government is likely to bring the belligerents to terms! It would appear, that the fashionables there, desirous of emulating the City of Palaces, had determined to establish "Re-unions," and a list of lady-patronesses was prepared and circulated, when, "*horresco referens*," Mr. A. D. Campbell, of the Civil Service, Acting Judge of the Sudder, discovered the name of Mrs. Norton, the Advocate-General's wife, actually placed above Mrs. Campbell's. Had he himself been knocked off the judgment-seat by a refractory suitor, he could not have been more surprised or indignant. He remonstrated, and desisted, unless Mrs. Campbell walked up the list, and Mrs. Norton down, that the former's name should be withdrawn altogether. The Advocate General replied, that he had nothing to do with the formation of the list; but as Mrs. Norton had hitherto received precedence before the wives of the Judges of the Sudder, he saw sufficient reason to acquiesce in change, in order to gratify Mr. Acting Judge Campbell. It is said, that Mr. Campbell claims the *pas*, in consequence of some old letter in the time of Sir John Anstruther, in which, on Committees with the Judges of the Sudder and Supreme Court, the Advocate General was directed to sit under them.—Thus, this important matter rests for the present; but we shall lose no time in publishing the result, when it reaches us.

The Mulls have been excited also by another occurrence of some, though inferior interest, and affecting rather the

trading than the fashionable world. A civilian applied to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act; his debts amounting to Rs. 1,80,000; and was desirous to appropriate only 500 rupees out of a salary of 2,300 rupees, to the liquidation.—After a long argument, the Court decreed a stoppage of 1,453 rupees—to the great joy of the creditors.

Shahjehanpore.—The Nuwab, Buhadur Khan, has been committed for trial before the Sessions' Court at Bareilly, for his part in the late murderous riots here. The Magistrate, Mr. Buller, and Mr. Barron, have been summoned as witnesses in the case. The principal Mussulmans are leaving no means unattempted to extricate themselves from the awkward situation they are in, and among others have sent a Vakeel to Sir Charles Metcalfe, who will of course decline to receive him. Should the parties concerned in the recent disturbances escape conviction, the worst consequences may be anticipated; for the Mussulman population are in a state of great excitement which the triumph of an acquittal of their leaders would exasperate into fury. They have never been reduced to a proper obedience to law and order, but have invariably manifested all that turbulence and insubordination, which they learned under their lawless Nuwab rule, and are at this moment in a state of sullen defiance of the law and Government.

At the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society, on 7th June, a proposition was brought forward and carried, to apply to Government for an allowance of 12,000 rupees per annum, for the support of the Society's increasing and now valuable Museum. If this be granted, all further discussion about the expence of the Curatorship will of course be unnecessary. The Society has just received a rare animal, a live tapir, from Malacca, which in its present circumstances it must be at some difficulty to entertain.

A report upon the subject of the Church Building Fund for India, has been printed. Considering the manner of the collection, in monthly sums of one rupee from each contributor, we should not have expected that 24,000 rupees would have been raised in so short a time. The distribution of the money, as far as we can form an opinion, appears to have been judicious. It may be doubted perhaps, whether large military stations like Cawnpore and Barrackpore, have not a claim upon the Government for church accommodation, which should relieve this Fund from the necessity of

contributing thereto. If we are rightly informed, the aid it has afforded at Barrackpore, in the shape of a loan, may have been indirectly the cause of a recent tax upon officers for their seats in church, the propriety of which we cannot perceive.

It is mentioned in private letters, that after much opposition, the Civil Servants who retired after the date of their memorial, have been allowed the pension on the new scale. Mr. Henry Newnham and Mr. Butterworth Bayley are said to be included in the favored list.

The Scientific Party at Government House, on 11th July, displayed a very crowded assemblage, attracted, in a great measure, by the fame of Professor O'Shaughnessy's intended exhibition.—The rooms, as on former occasions, were laid out with tables containing new objects of interest and curiosity, the most conspicuous among them being M. Delessert's extensive collection of fishes from the Salt-water Lake. After an agreeable promenade of half an-hour, employed in the inspection of these curiosities, there was a general move into the lecture-room, where the Professor had arranged his tables of experiments, and behind them his galvanic battery, *à la Crosse*, (improved in the manner we shall presently explain), ranged on a wooden frame in four stages. Behind this stand, at the door of the veranda, opening to the maidan, was a howitzer, intended to be fired with gas-created by the battery,—formidable preparations, *à la Freschi*, with a Governor-General *en fureur*.—Dr. O'Shaughnessy prefaced his experiments with a brief account of the improvements he had effected in the construction and arrangement of the galvanic battery, by which the power of the instrument was increased to seven times that of Daniell's, and four times that of Mullins's, the most efficient of the inventions which have recently attracted attention in Europe. The powers are estimated by contrasting the quantities of gas obtained in a given time by the decomposition of water. While twelve of Daniell's cups evolve five cubic inches, the same number of Mullins's give out ten; and those constructed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, forty, in three minutes.—With respect to the arrangements, Dr. O'Shaughnessy stated that he had ascertained that the decomposing power of the battery was greatest when twelve cans were associated. One exceeding that number, the force diminishes, and, ultimately, is altogether annihilated.

But, by arranging sets of twelve in tiers, all the tiers in connexion with the same pair of metal rods, the arithmetical aggregate of the force of the whole series is produced.—The battery exhibited was composed of four tiers, each of twelve cans. The cans consisted each of three concentric copper cylinders, with two concentric zinc cylinders interposed, the metals being separated by membrane, and each copper surface in contact with a solution of sulphate of copper, each zinc surface with a very weak solution of sal-ammoniac. The surface of copper in each vessel was 240 square inches.—The first experiment was the decomposition of water, contained in a bottle filled with a bent tube. On completing the connexion with the battery, the water was thrown into great agitation; it bubbled like a fluid in a state of rapid boiling, and produced oxygen and hydrogen gas at the rate of 160 inches in three minutes. The Professor stated that the quantity was more than sufficient to ignite lime for the purposes of practical illumination—to supply the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, and to effect many other important objects: he also stated that he had no doubt that further experiments on the galvanic battery would lead to such improvements as would enable us to obtain by the decomposition of water both economical fuel and a moving power at least equal to that of steam to work machinery of every kind.—Other decompositions were also shewn—metallic lead was obtained in crystals from a solution, and a process shewn by which sulphuric acid can be quickly and cheaply prepared on a small scale, so as to be within the reach of every druggist and experimentalist, in however remote a locality he may be placed. The value of this process depends on the fact, that, by means of sulphuric acid, almost every other acid, and a vast number of mineral and vegetable remedies, may be quickly and cheaply prepared.—The next set of experiments Dr. O'Shaughnessy exhibited, were the igniting effects of this battery. Two feet of thick platinum wire, suspended from the poles, instantaneously became red-hot—six inches of the same wire were at once melted into globules. Platinum foil was burned under water; the blades of a pair of scissors were melted in a few seconds, and a large file burned rapidly, sending out a shower of deep red sparks having the regular outline of a star, with ornamented red rays, and a bright white centre. The ignition of charcoal was next shewn. The light produced was a

most intense white, and quite lit up the marble-hall purposely left nearly dark for the exhibition of this experiment.—The last effects of the battery, which were exhibited, were connected with its probable application to the driving of machinery, twenty inches of the gases evolved by water were introduced into the chamber of a model (still unfinished), were inflamed by a platinum wire, led from the battery, and exploded with a loud report. Dr. O'Shaughnessy exhibited a cylinder and solid piston, with a pump guiding-rods and some regulating apparatus, by means of which, he stated, that the piston was ultimately urged upwards and downwards, with great power, and without the least noise being heard.—The last experiment of the evening was the explosion of the mixed gases contained in a 5½ inch howitzer, fitted with a stout tompon. A small charge was purposely introduced, lest the concussion might do mischief to the chandeliers; still the explosion, as might be imagined, was nearly as loud as if the gun were charged with powder, and the tompon was shot some distance over the verandah rails.

Juries in the Company's Courts.—We understand, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation VI. of 1832, the Sessions Judge of the 21-Pergunnahs has issued a circular to the principal residents in the suburbs of Calcutta, requesting them to state whether they are willing to serve on the juries or punchajets, to the formation of which any European functionary, presiding in a Provincial Court, for the administration of civil or criminal justice in India, is competent, under the powers conveyed by the act above mentioned.

Bank of Bengal.—A special general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal took place 9th June.—Mr. Pattle having taken the chair, Mr. Secy. Prinsep stated the particular subjects which they were met to consider—1stly, the home project of an Indian Bank Capital; 2dly, the propriety of further extending the Bank Capital; 3dly, the question of foreign Exchange business; and 4thly, the Draft Charter Act. A variety of resolutions were then adopted, of which the following is the substance:—1st. Approving of the views and proceedings of the directors with regard to the project of the Bank of India, as expressed in their letter to the Government of Bengal of the 15th Dec. 1836, and declaring the further consideration of that scheme to be unnecessary.—2d. Approving also the measures taken by the directors gene-

rally for promoting the extension of business.—3d. On passing the above resolution, Mr. Secy. Prinsep put it to the meeting whether they considered it expedient to undertake for the convenience of the public to draw the dividends on Company's paper with or without charge, which agency they now performed on deposit paper only; and at a charge of one per cent. It was observed, that the Union Bank and all banks in England did this kind of service gratuitously. After much discussion upon an amendment to charge one per cent. for such business, which was lost by 17 votes to 26, the original motion was carried by 26 votes against 21, subject to scrutiny by Mr. Dorin and Mr. G. Udny.—4th. Declaring that it is not advisable to augment the bank capital unless it should be deemed expedient to establish branch banks.—5th. That it is not deemed expedient to establish branches or agencies at present, but that the bank ought to have the power to do so. An amendment moved by Mr. Wm. Fergusson, seconded by Colonel Caulfield, that the bank proceed immediately to exercise that power, was negatived by a large majority.—6th. Approving of the form of a charter act, as suggested by this Government, instead of a charter,—on this resolution, however, the votes being nearly even, (eleven to ten,) the issue was referred to the scrutineers above named.—7th. Disapproving of the suggested subdivision of the shares into shares of 1,000 instead of 4,000 rupees.—8th. Fixing the qualification of a director at 3 shares of 4,000 rupees.—9th. Declaring it to be inexpedient to remove the restriction upon an immediate re-election.—10th. Allowing the admission of written votes on special questions; also, general proxies, and removing the restriction on the number of votes, now limited to seven.—11th. Declaring a reserve fund to be unnecessary, the present plan of valuing assets being a sufficient protection against contingencies.—12th. Mr. Cockerell moved to expunge part of the 14th clause disqualifying directors of other banks from the direction of the Bank of Bengal; which motion was lost, having seven hands for it against eight or nine.—13th. A motion by Mr. Harding, to exclude persons in the Government service from the Secretaryship of the Bank, had five hands for, and nine or ten against it.—14th. Another proposition by the same mover to increase the proprietary directors to nine, to correspond with the increased proportion of private capital, was negatived by five to

seven on the show of hands; upon which Mr. Harding substituted an amended motion to reduce the Government directors from three to two, and to increase the proprietary directors from six to seven, with the same view of giving the public an increased share in the direction according with their increased subscriptions to the bank capital. For the proposition in this shape seven hands were held up, and only six against.

Our sketch of the proceedings at the Bank meeting on the 9th June was so hastily drawn up, that we omitted to report the decision upon one of the questions which came under discussion, the question whether it was expedient to insert in the charter act a power to deal in foreign exchanges. The *Hu karu* has noticed our omission, and without enquiring what was the issue, proceeds to argue as if Mr. Secy. Prinsep, "whose ideas on Government finance are before the public," had individually urged the expediency of connecting this branch of business with the general business of the bank. We have discovered no such opinion in his public minute, nor did any thing fall from him on the 9th June which should lead to such an interference. On the contrary, he remarked to the meeting that the scheme of extending their business in that manner had been suggested (not by himself) last year at a time of repletion when the directors were at a loss what to do with their recently extended capital; but since then they had found a profitable vent far beyond their expectations, and if they had a good many more lakhs they could employ them all upon the spot. In short, he expressed himself rather against the measure than for it—certainly against any employment of the funds of the bank in that way at present; and when the question was put to the vote, we believe he did not vote at all upon it, being, as he said, rather indifferent whether the bank had the power or not, since, if they had it, the exercise of the power would depend upon the directors's discretion.—The sense of a large majority of the meeting was strongly opposed to allowing the bank to deal in foreign exchanges, and the point was settled, upon a motion of Mr. Cockerell, by modifying the 24th clause in the draft act, which specifies the classes of business in which the bank shall be permitted to engage, namely, by adding to the third head "buying and selling bills of exchange," the words "payable in India."—The movers and seconders of some of the resolutions, we suspect were not exactly

those whom our brother of the *Hu karu*, according to his notions of their sentiments, would have guessed to be the advocates of the propositions they brought forward or supported, his speculations being, as usual, a little wide of the mark.—We discover with regret that, upon a scrutiny, the proposition to realize the interest on Company's paper gratis for persons having accounts with the bank, was lost by one vote, the numbers being 21 for, 22 against it. As the amendment to charge 1 per cent. was also lost, the bank is by this vote precluded from realizing interest at all, and consequently debarred from doing what it has been accustomed to do of late, realizing the interest on Company's paper in deposit. If there was any illiberality in the opposition to granting the public this reasonable accommodation, let it be observed that the opposition proceeded from the mercantile interest, which is the more remarkable since the same interest (speaking in the mass) had set the example of accommodating the public in that way without any charge through the medium of the Union Bank, and we should conceive that in many cases it would be a convenience to themselves to get that rather troublesome operation performed for them by the Bank of Bengal. It was observed by the bank Secy. that the increase of its available means by undertaking the realization of interest on Company's paper would be small, and that the profit thereof would in a great measure be absorbed by the expense of some necessary increase in the establishment. But the profit of the bank is not the only thing to be considered: the Bank of Bengal is like the Bank of England, a privileged corporation, set up and maintained not for the profit of the proprietary alone, but for the benefit of the public, and not entitled to any privilege unconnected with the interest of the community. To people in the Mofussil, and to many persons in Calcutta also, it would be very convenient to be able to get their interest and the principal of their Company's paper when paid off, received by such an institution as the Bank of Bengal, and we agree entirely with the *Hu karu*, that the bank ought to do that kind of business for the public, free from charge.—The propositions to exclude Government functionaries from the Secretaryship, and to lessen the existing proportion of Government directors, we may put together, as emanating from the same desire to make the bank more independent of the Government.—

It seems to us that, in mooted such propositions, their movers and supporters suffered themselves to be carried away by a very questionable theory without due regard to the circumstances of the case. The public proprietary, it is true, is now increased in its proportion to the Government interest in the bank capital; but how came it to be so? solely through the liberality of the Government, who relinquished not only their right to subscribe rateably to the new stock, but also a profit of nearly two lakhs, which might have been obtained by selling that right.—It appears, therefore, an ungrateful return for this bonus to the proprietary at large, that the latter should now turn round and say, "your relative interest is less than before; we shall, therefore, lessen your control over the concern." This, however, is a mere matter of feeling and decorum, which the Government may not think worth their notice; but they might very justly remark, that there is a compact between them and the bank quite independent of the extent of the capital they have embarked in its concerns. The Government, by its partnership, gives credit and stability to the bank, in the eyes of the Natives, and generally in the opinion of the Indian community of every class, beyond what the bank would otherwise enjoy: this additional credit is the means of more extended business, as well as a security against the inconveniences and losses incident to a run upon a banking establishment, in times of commercial pressure, when not so supported. The Government is also directly the source of a large portion of the profits of the bank, by granting its notes an exclusive privilege of circulation in the public offices. These are most important benefits, conferred gratuitously by the Government, upon no other condition than that the Government shall have a certain prescribed share of controul over the management. Though the State had no interest at all in the capital or profits of the bank, it would be warranted in making such terms for the valuable privileges it confers upon the note circulation. So well convinced of this were the projectors of the bank of India, that while they started upon a footing of independence as to any partnership with the State, they offered, for the sake of their own credit and security as well as for the satisfaction of Government, to give the latter a share in the local direction of their Indian branches, corresponding with that of Government in the Bank of Bengal direction. If then the

change of circumstances should lead to any alteration in the power of controul vested in the Government, that controul should be extended rather than curtailed; for not only has the Bank of Bengal been rendered a more important instrument of good or evil by the extension of its capital and the power about to be given to extend its business by establishing branches and otherwise, but a most important alteration is about to be made in the rule respecting the cash balance, reducing its minimum proportion to one-eighth of the amount of the note circulation instead of one quarter as at present. The working of the bank management will, therefore, require greater vigilance and more ability than before, and as the risk of a high pressure management is necessarily greater than that of a low pressure, Government might fairly ask for a greater controlling power; and if required to lessen that which it now has, might very reasonably say,—"Then must our contract be at an end; and you must in future conduct yourselves as a private bank: Government can have no longer any interest in the concern, and your note circulation will lose all the privileges it now enjoys." Would this be the wish of those who supported the propositions under notice? Would it be the wish of the absent proprietary? The proposition to reduce the Government Directors from 3 to 2 stands as carried in the official report; but the numbers were only 6 to 5, and we can hardly imagine that such a question could be determined by a majority of one in eleven voters at the fug end of a long meeting which, at an earlier period of the day, mustered thirty-five shareholders present. So indeed the matter was regarded, and therefore the votes were not taken down and submitted to the scrutineers.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of *seventeen* per cent. per annum. The profits of the half year, we understand, yield *fourteen* per cent. of this rate, and the other *three* per cent. arise from sums recovered in the doubtful debts account.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon Lord Auckland on 6th June by his Lordship's appointment, on the subject of the representation recently submitted by the Chamber, about the rumoured levy of duties in the western provinces.—The Chamber of Commerce applied last week to the Secretary in the General Department for a copy of the draft act proposed as a sub-

stitute for a new charter for the Bank of Bengal in order that they might offer such remarks upon its provisions as should suggest themselves for the protection of the commercial interests. The answer given is, that the matter is now a subject of negotiation between Government and the Bank, and that the Chamber will have an opportunity to consider it when the draft act shall be published in the *Gazette* after the first reading in Council.

We have promised some remarks upon the question, whether it would be proper to give the Bank of Bengal a power to deal in foreign exchanges. This question we have several times touched upon, and we were the first to invite the attention of the bank proprietary six months ago to the opportunity of adding considerably to their profits by undertaking a branch of business which the public would also much benefit by their taking up.—At a time when the bank, with its coffers already full of money lying idle, was receiving a sudden addition of 20 lakhs to its capital, we had no hesitation in suggesting the employment of a portion of the new capital in the purchase of bills upon England secured by goods, taking up the same business which the Company had just relinquished much to the inconvenience of the mercantile community. It was clear to us that both the public and the bank would have been gainers, the public wanting the money and the bank having plenty and wanting employment for it. Whether that kind of business was within the competency of the bank under its charter was another affair. The bank counsel, when afterwards consulted thereon, gave it as his opinion that such bills could only be taken as a means of buying bullion abroad, and hence the question whether a more general permission to traffic in foreign bills should not be inserted in the new charter or charter act. But circumstances soon changed, and local business of discount and loans on deposit increased so rapidly and to an amount so far beyond expectation, that the motive for seeking foreign employment no longer existed then, and it began to be considered whether at any time it would be right to put the bank in a situation not to be able to command all its means upon the spot in case of emergency. If the bank were in this predicament now in consequence of having invested ten or a dozen lakhs in bills against goods proceeding to England, it would still have had more remaining capital for the current local business than before the augmentation of

its stock; and the capital temporarily transferred to England would have brought no pressure at all upon the bank, so long as the directors considered it as absorbed, and did not increase their paper issues without lessening their invested stock, as if the amount were available in duplicate for other business here as well as for that which had already absorbed it. We are ready to admit, however, as a general principle, that a bank of issue should have all or nearly all its capital within reach, if the restriction upon the proportion or amount of its paper out be not such as to leave a portion of its capital absolutely free for extraneous business or permanent investment; and we admit that the Bank of Bengal will be placed under so little restriction as to its issues by the new charter act, that there might be some possible inconvenience in a moment of exigency, or at least some cause of regret to the mercantile interest on the spot, if the commerce of the place were deprived of any portion of the discounts or loans it might require, because a portion of the bank funds were in Europe; though indeed a complaint of that kind, even in the case supposed, might fairly be met with the remark that the purchase of foreign bills by the bank was itself an aid or relief to commerce tantamount to what it lost in another way.—But we maintain that this foreign exchange business may be conducted without absorbing any capital at all. The Bank of Bengal might open for itself a credit on the Bank of England, or on the Westminster Joint Stock Bank, or on some first-rate private bank or mercantile firm in London, such as that of Coutts or Baring; and then keep up a running account of draft and remittance as the old agency houses were wont to do.—Most assuredly the exchange accounts of the late Calcutta agency houses were not a drain upon their capital or resources, but the contrary. In this manner, with its high credit, the bank might command a very extensive sale of its own drafts, particularly to persons out of Calcutta and or acquainted with matters of trade, and would be able to issue them on terms better than such persons have been accustomed to receive, with still a profit upon the bills it purchased. A banking agency of this kind is really wanted in these times of distrust. The services want it; the manufacturing interest in Manchester and Glasgow want it; and we will shew upon another occasion, that it is this want which has made the scheme of the Bank of India so

popular in those towns, because they have reckoned upon it as a means of supplying the desideratum. The opponents of this extension of the Bengal bank's business are, we believe, all of them enemies to the scheme of the Bank of India upon the same grounds. If they really desire to keep out the intruder, they should reflect that, by restraining the former they give encouragement to the latter which they cannot restrain.

It is confidently stated that Lord Auckland has received information that, on deciding upon the appeal in the Martin case, the Privy Council have laid it down, contrary to the opinion of a majority of the Judges here, that the Alien law of England does not apply to India. This is a most important decision, as it saves the titles of an infinite number of properties, both in and out of Calcutta, which were placed in jeopardy by the recent decisions of the Calcutta Bench.

We hear that a relief has been decided on, and that the 23d regt N I, come to Agra—the 7th go to Cawnpore, and the 27th to Almorah. The head quarters of the 2d battalion of foot Artillery are to be established at Kurnaul, where the 1st troop, with the head quarters of the 1st brigade of Horse Artillery, will also be stationed.

Hughli.—The Alligator.—The alligator caught the other day, was opened and skinned on Thursday, having been kept alive in a tank since it was caught. The arm of an adult female, with a few of the ornaments on, was found in the maw of the monster, and it is ascertained that, within the last fortnight, three women have been carried away from the bathing-place at Trepany. The skin of the animal is to be stuffed and preserved for the museum of the College, when that shall be established. The specimen is considered a very fine one, and is of the snub-nosed species, which is not very common in the Lower Provinces. From an accurate measurement, it appeared that the alligator was 12 feet 11 inches from the snout to the tip of the tail, and 5 feet 2 inches round the body.

The Indigo Planter.—The following is an extract of a letter from Bhowarrah, Tirhoot, dated 22d June 1837 :—"We are still without rain, though there is every appearance of our having some soon, as it is very cloudy, and all appearance of the regular rains commencing.—Our crop is at present in a most wretched state, as well as the greater part of the district. There was a general meeting of the planters on the 20th inst. at the station, and by a general estima-

tion of the whole district every one came to the conclusion that there was not more than an eight annas' crop of plant now upon the ground. This, I think rather low, though several bets were offered, and none accepted, that there would not be a crop of 14,500 maunds, this season, from the Tirhoot district.

We give an account of the recent battle between the Sikhs and Affghans at Jumrood.—"The army of Runjeet remained encamped at Ramnaghur, since the departure of Sir Henry Fane, when it received a sudden order to move, by forced marches, upon Peshawur, a son of Dost Mahomed Khan, with an Affghan force of 12,000 or 15,000 men, having fallen by surprise upon the Sikh troops stationed in that province under the command of Hurree Sing, the ablest of Runjeet's Generals. The Sikhs, though very inferior in numbers to their enemy, fought like lions, and caused them as much loss as they sustained themselves; but they had the misfortune to have four of their own Generals killed in the action,—Hurree Sing, the General in command, Beman Sing, Moffan Sing, and Maun Sing. In other respects, the slaughter on both sides was about equal; but the Sikhs also lost four guns; so that the victory was decidedly with the Affghans. But the latter derived no real advantage from it, even in its moral effect; for General Allard immediately assembled all the disposable force in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, and the Affghans retired into the mountains, cautiously avoiding to measure arms with him, though he has been manœuvring with some regiments of Cavalry to bring them out. They are evidently afraid to face regular troops, and as they refuse battle to a handful of men under Allard, it is not to be supposed they will shew much resistance to the force about to be brought against them, when Lieut-General Ventura and General Court shall have joined him. No important result is, therefore, likely to ensue from this victory of the Affghans. They have made a dash and the business is over. This opinion is strengthened by the circumstance of Runjeet's having stopped at Roas without proceeding on to Peshawur, as he intended to do when he received the first news of the disaster."

General Martine's Charity at Chandernagore.—The town of Chandernagore is at length, after the lapse of more than thirty years, beginning to reap the benefit of the legacy bequeathed by the late General Martine. The sum thus left amounts, we hear, to 50,000 rupees,

invested in the five per cents, and yields a little more than 200 rupees a month to the indigent inhabitants of Chandernagore. By the decree of the Supreme Court, the distribution of this sum is confided exclusively to the judgment of the Curate of the Parish Church of St. Louis in that settlement, or to the individual who may occupy his place.—We have heard incidentally that a disposition was manifested, not long ago, to supersede him in this office of charity, either by taking the charge of the funds out of his hands, or by associating others with him, so as to leave him in a constant minority; but an appeal to the decree itself, settled the question, and he has continued to receive the sums, when periodically due, from the Supreme Court, and to dispense them to the best of his judgment.

We understand that an order has come out from the Court of Directors, severely animadverting on the conduct of Government, in having cut from the late Mr. Jennings, of Patna, upwards of fifty thousand rupees, and desiring that every rupee shall be refunded*—also expressing their disapprobation that many of their old servants, who had served them faithfully for twenty-five, and thirty years, should have lost their appointments, and been superseded. The Court never approved of the "Merit Fostering Minute," and they would be very irate did they but know what a cloak it has been made for pushing on favorites.

We hear that Mr. Hamilton, the Officiating Commissioner of Agra, will be summoned to Calcutta, in the case, in the Supreme Court, *Dyce v. Sombre*.

* Mr. Jennings died a short time ago, before the order of the Court came out to refund his money, and restore him to his situation—but his family—his wife and children—will now benefit.—Ed.

Note.—[This is not quite correct. The Court has granted the prayer of Mr. Jennings's petition, which was, that, having already contributed more than 80,000 rupees for a suppositious loss in Stamps, abstracted in the time of his predecessor, though not then discovered, he might be excused from any further deductions from his salary.—In the orders of the Court, we believe, the amount of all subsequent clippings and recoveries, which are considerable, will belong to the family.]—Ed. Cal. Cour.

The Medical College.—Those who feel any interest in the progress of the Medical College, will be glad to learn that some of the more advanced students have formed themselves into a club, entitled the "Chemical Demonstration Society." They meet on every Friday evening, when one of them, previously selected by the Professor, lectures on a particular subject assigned to him, and performs all the experiments in illustration of it. Most of the pupils attend this meeting, and a new lecturer is chosen every week.

Indigo Crop of 1837.—We have lately seen many estimates and statements put forth to shew what quantity of indigo may be looked for in this extraordinary season. They have all agreed in one point, namely,—that it cannot yield so much as the last; but they have not been full enough in their details to carry such conviction to the minds of those who are much interested in this trade, as a closer examination into the reports from each district will at once convey, that a very serious falling off in the supply of the year is almost certain. Of course, at so early a date we must, as usual, depend upon chances in whatever estimate may be formed; but there are some features in the progress of the season, up to the present time, that place much of the cultivation of Bengal beyond the reach of even a favorable chance, while the hazards of inundation with an ordinary proportion of rain, to say nothing of the possibility of excess, are greatly against the successful outturn of the rest.—Until the 18th instant, an excessive drought prevailed all over Bengal—in many parts not a drop of rain having fallen since September last. Parts of Kishnagur, Rajeshye, and Jessore, had some good showers early in March, and their sowings were very promising, but, since that date, a continuation of unusual hot, dry, westerly winds has destroyed a large portion of the plant. Not more than ten factories, we are informed, could be named where the customary north-wester showers have fallen, and these were of very rare occurrence during the past two months.—With these few exceptions, and with exception also of the low damp lands of Dacca, there is not one of our neighbouring districts where the most serious injury has not been sustained from the burning up of the young plant; while a considerable portion of the lands still remain unsown, which can hardly now

be saved from the usual inundation, if put under cultivation at this late period. —In Moorshedabad, along the banks of the great river, in Rajeshye, Nattore, and Burdwan, the losses have been heavy, and may now be considered irremediable. Tythoot has suffered nearly as much. The northern part of Jessore has been most unfortunate, Rungpore

has but little hope of a saving season. Dacca and Mymensing may do fairly, if the rivers do not rise suddenly upon them. From the Upper Provinces it is too soon to have any report that can be depended upon, but the reports last received are unfavorable. Upon these grounds the coming crop may be thus estimated—

	1836.	Present year.
Western Provinces	7,200	8,000
Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Benares	3,400	3,000
Chhargpore and Juanpore	6,400	4,000
Tythoot and Chuprah	25,500	18,000
Dinapore, Patna, and Shahabad	2,500	2,000
Purneah	5,500	4,000
Monghyr and Bhagulpore	2,800	1,500
Malda and Bauleah	1,900	1,000
Dinapore and Rungpore	3,300	2,000
Rajeshye and Nattore	5,000	3,000
Dacca and Mymensing	5,500	4,500
Moorshedabad	6,500	3,500
Nuddeah and Kishnagur	19,500	12,500
Jessore and Furreedpore	12,000	8,000
Beerbhoom, Burdwan, &c.	5,500	4,000
Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs	1,500	1,000

Maunds 114,000 82,000

In the above estimate no allowance has been made for heavy rains and early inundation: more than 10,000 maunds must be deducted for such an occurrence in a season like the present.

On 4th, Mr. Dobbs, the Master in Equity, proceeds to sea for the benefit of his health, and that the duties will be performed by Mr. Dickson, during Mr. Dobbs's absence.

Death of the King of Oude.—We have to announce the demise of the King of Oude. Minute guns were fired this morning from the ramparts of Fort William to the number of 35, corresponding with the age of the deceased monarch.—We hear that his uncle, the Nuwaub Nussar Ood-dowlah, has been proclaimed at Lucknow with the sanction of the British Resident. The Nuwaub who has succeeded to the throne, is a prince of good reputation, the second of many brothers, of whom the eldest, Nuwaub Shumsood-dowlah, died about nine years ago in Calcutta, and thereby, according to Mahomedan law, which does not recognize the principle of inheritance by males, deprived his sons of the presumptive right they would have had in succession to their father, had he survived the late King. His deceased Majesty was the son of Ghasood-deen Hyder, the eldest son of Saadat Jung.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Lucknow, 9th July:—"Yesterday morning a tragic scene occurred here on

account of the late King, Mussumud Hyder, in consequence of Nazar-Deer taking the sovereignty, forcibly, of the Kingdom, in opposition to the sanction of the British Government, who selected an uncle of the late King, instead of his son. The British troops were ordered down from cantonments to the Palace, and the Resident allowed the Queen Dowager and the young Prince five minutes to leave the throne, where they were seated, and, in the event of not complying, threatened to raze the Palace to the ground. She did not pay any respect to his instructions; upon which Col. Low gave orders for the artillery to open a destructive fire on the Palace and people. The loss of life on the occasion was lamentable, that is, on the part of the young Prince and Queen Dowager; that on the Company's trifling—two sepoys killed and eight wounded. The struggle ended in confining the Prince and Queen, and seating on the throne the late King's uncle, a person totally unfit for the office, being now in his 90th year.—I was present all the time, and the plunder made by John Company's sepoys was immense, the throne being completely stripped of its valuable gems."

Baboo Krishna Mohana Banerjee.—On the 24th of June, Baboo Krishna Mohana Banerjee was ordained at the chapel of the Bishop's College by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The Baboo is well known as having been a member of

a high caste Brahmin family: He received his education at the Hindoo College, and was in the first instance engaged as a teacher of Mr. Hare's school. While here he started the "Enquirer," which he conducted for a number of years with great ability. He subsequently became a convert to Christianity, of which he has ever since been a staunch and devoted follower. The Church Mission Society engaged the services of Baboo Krishna Mohuna as head teacher of their school at Mirzapore, which, under his care and management, attained, we believe, considerable prosperity. But a few months ago, the Society were pleased, for reasons which we need not divulge here, to cut their connection with the Baboo, or, as he might now be called, the Rev. Krishna Mohuna Banerjee. During the last two or three months he has been living at the Bishop's College, where his attention has been chiefly engaged in the study of languages. The last circumstance of his ordination will raise various and opposite emotions in the minds of men. To the sincere Christian, it is a matter of the highest satisfaction. To the Hindoos it will afford a fresh subject for scandal and abuse.—The Rev. Krishna Mohuna Banerjee will in a few days be settled in Calcutta, when he will use his best exertions for the promotion of Christianity.

The Monthly Meeting of the Asiatic Society on 5th July, was unusually crowded. The table was covered with a copious exhibition of stuffed fish of the Salt Water Lake, forming part of the collection of M. Delessert, a French naturalist, who has been devoting his attention to that object since his arrival a few months ago. A letter from Government was read, in answer to the Society's application for a grant of 10,000 rupees annually, to extend and support their museum. Nothing could be more civil than the reply. The zeal and useful researches of the Society were admitted to be deserving of every praise; but as such a grant might be made a precedent for applications from Bombay and Madras, and moreover the Company had a museum of their own in Leadenhall-street, it was deemed necessary to refer the request to the Court of Directors to whom it would be favorably recommended.—Much discussion ensued upon a proposition to renew the application in another shape for a temporary grant pending the reference, and it was agreed to ask for 200 rupees a month for the museum establishment, and leave to

draw to the extent of 800 rupees a month for the purchase of objects of natural history and antiquarian research; upon the understanding that, if the Court should desire it, the objects so acquired should be transferred to their own museum in London.—A third fossil specimen was produced, from the boring experiment in the Fort, drawn up by the auger from a depth of 375 feet. The boring has proceeded to 320 feet, at which depth a stratum of blue clay has been struck, exactly corresponding with the clay stratum near the surface.

Coroner's Inquest.—A Coroner's Inquest assembled, touching the death of Captain J. M. Forth, formerly commander of the steamer "Forbes," and, after viewing the body at the residence of the deceased in Durrumtollah, adjourned till five o'clock this day, in order to afford the relatives of the deceased an opportunity to attend the funeral. It was said in the inquest-room that the deceased had, a little time previous to his death, taken Morison's Pills, and this rumour, the Coroner said, had induced him to summon the jury. The deposition of Dr. Bain is all that is at present before the Coroner. He is clearly of opinion that the deceased died of cholera, and that, under the circumstances, castor-oil, or other approved medicine, might have similarly induced the disease of which deceased died.

Great Mortality in Burdwan.—The late severe heat has produced most distressing accounts of mortality among the native population. The following is an extract from a letter received yesterday, from the Superintendent of the Raneegunge Colliery in Burdwan:—
'Raneegunge, 18th June, 1837.—The deaths from cholera have been very large for some days past; we are losing daily from 30 to 40 people; the villagers of Raneegunge talk about deserting the place; the dead bodies are lying about unburied in every direction. Opposite our Ghaut (Noona Mohun) there are about 200 bodies. If we do not have rain soon, the consequences will prove very serious.' In Calcutta, the working classes have also suffered very severely from the heat. Within the last month above 130 men, we are told, have been carried out of the Kidderpore docks dead, or with cholera or some dangerous fever upon them,—the total number of workmen employed being about 600. In some other places it has been found necessary to substitute night-work for day-work, where the nature of the work permitted it.

The Weather.—The present season

has been one of the most extraordinary within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; and its singular character may be said to have commenced from the month of October last. Contrary to all precedent, the north-east wind began to blow soon after the autumnal equinox, and the rains ceased a month earlier than usual. From the first week in October to the last week in March, the north-east monsoon continued to prevail with little variation; and we were deprived both in October and March of the showers which we usually enjoy. The south-west monsoon set in early in April—we speak of the neighbourhood of the metropolis—and the wind has blown from that direction to the present moment with unwonted violence. The rain which usually allay the summer heat have been denied us, and for eight month in succession we have not had more than half-a-dozen heavy showers. During the last month the heat has been beyond all precedent; and never did the traveller in the sandy waste gaze more ardently for the sparkling of the desert spring, than we have looked for one shower to water the blistering earth, and cool the heated atmosphere. We have been enabled by sad experience to comprehend the emphatic language of Scripture,—“And the heaven that is over thy head shall be brass, and the earth that is under thee shall be iron, and the Lord shall make the rain of thy land powder and dust.” The ponds are universally dry. Many have dropped down in the streets, and on ship-board, dead. The thermometer in the shade, has often risen 98°, and sometimes to 100°. So excessive indeed has been the heat, that in nearly all the Colleges, and in most of the public offices in Calcutta and its vicinity, it has been found necessary to commence work at dawn, and to close at eleven in the morning; an event not known in Calcutta during the present century. While we have been boiling in a temperature of blood-heat, however, the thermometer, at the incipient sanatorium at Darjeling, just three hundred miles in a direct line north of Calcutta, has stood at 59°!—*Friend of India*, June 15.—*Note*—According to the Meteorological Register, kept at the Surveyor General's Office, the temperature of the air, in the shade, on the last day of May, was 98° at 9-50 a. m., 106.2 at noon, 110.2 at 2-40 p. m., and 107.8 at 4 p. m. This is the highest range we have ever seen quoted in Calcutta.—Ed., C. C.

The application of the Chamber of

tem of advances against goods shipped through the Company, so as to include shipments to the port of Liverpool has been granted, as will be seen by the following official answer:—To W. LIMOND, Esq. Secy, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—Financial Department.—Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th instant, and in reply to state, that the authority given by the Hon. the Court of Directors for making advances on goods consigned to Liverpool, is strictly confined to the Bombay Presidency, but the Governor of Bengal has been authorized by the Governor General of India in Council to extend the principle to advances made at this Presidency, and the necessary orders have accordingly been addressed to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to receive tenders for advances to be made on goods consigned to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company at Liverpool, the bills being payable as heretofore in London only. For the information of the mercantile community, as to the conditions and restrictions under which this measure has been allowed by the Hon. Court, I enclose a copy of the orders on the subject sent out by the Hon. Court to Bombay.—I have, (Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, Secy to the Govt of Bengal.—Fort William, 14th June 1837.

We hear that Mr. Hornfray, who was lately sent to explore the coal district of the Soane, has made some further discoveries of coal beds; but the most interesting discovery he has reported, is the existence of a stratum of Lias Limestone of great extent; which is considered a sure indication of coal.

It is mentioned in private letters, that after much opposition the Civil Servants, who retired after the date of their memorial have been allowed the pension on the new scale. Mr. Henry Newnham and Mr. Butterworth Bayley are said to be included in the favored list.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—May 24, Mr W. R. Young to be Commr for the Eastern settlements, under Act No. X. of 1837—May 29, Mr T. C. Scott to officiate as deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue Department—Mr A. Sconce to officiate as Asst to the Secretary to the Govt of India in the Judicial and Revenue Department, and as Asst to the Secy. to the Govts of India and Bengal in the Secret and Political Departments—30, the Rt. Hon. the Govr of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments: Mr W. Battye to be joint Magistrate and

dep. Collector of Nonghyr—Mr F. Cardew to be joint Magist and dep Collector of Malda, in the room of Mr Battye—Mr H. C. Hamilton to officiate, until further orders, as collector of zillah Behar, vice Mr Houlton—June 9. Mr A. Smelt to be civil and session Judge of zillah Backergunge, in the room of Mr J. Staniforth 13. Mr. R. Torrens to be addtl Judge of zillah Chittagong—the Hon. J. C. Erskine to be Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, vice Mr. R. Torrens—Mr T. Sandys to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Bogra—Mr E. Bental to continue to officiate as Magist. and Collector of Dinagepore until further orders—Mr. Asst Surgeon J. C. Smith to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Purnea, during the absence of Mr. Asst Surgeon Chapman M D—20, Mr R. Trotter to officiate until further orders as additional Judge of zillah Nuddea—Mr J. S. May to be Supert of the Nuddea rivers—28, Messrs H. H. Greathed and C. Beadon, Writers, reported qualified for the Public Service are attached the former to the N. W. Provinces and the latter to the Bengal Presidency—Mr H. V. Bayley to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate and deputy Collector in zillah Midnapore—Mr W. Onslow to officiate until further orders as Magistrate of zillah Behar—Mr W. C. S. Cunningham has been vested with the powers of a joint Magistrate and deputy Collector in the S. division of Cuttack—July 1, Ensign A. P. Phayre 7th regt N. 1, to be a Senior Asst to the Commissioner of Arracan—4. Asst Surg W. F. Scaly to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Backergunge, vice J. C. Smith—Mr. C. Beadon to be Asst under the Commr of Revenue and Circuit of 11th or Patna division—10. Mr A. C. Barwell to act as Salt Agent of Tumlook vice H. S. Lane.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT OF AGRA.—May 19, Lieut H. Boyd 15th regt N I, to be Postmaster at Meerut—17, Captain W. M. Ramsay, Asst to the genl Supert of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee is vested with the powers of joint Magistrate within the districts of Benares, Mirzapoor, Juanpoor and Azimghur, constituting, with the districts mentioned in the orders of the 29th April the whole of the Benares division—Lieut C. E. Mills, Asst to ditto ditto, vested with the above powers in the several districts comprised in the Agra, Rohilcund and Allahabad divisions—20, Mr J. Maberly to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Muttra—Mr D. H. Crawford to exercise the powers of joint

Magistrate and deputy Collector at Meerut—16, Mr J. Brewster to officiate as deputy Collector for the investigation of claims to hold lands exempt from the payment of revenue in the Goruckpore division—24, the Hon. the Lieut Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of Regulation XII. of 1833, regarding the selection, appointment, and remuneration of authorised pleaders to the zillah Court of Etawah—June 2, Mr T. P. Woodcock to be joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Agra from the 22d May—Mr. Woodcock will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Allyghur until further orders—Mr R. Alexander to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Agra—Mr R. B. Morgan to be joint Mag. and dep Col. of Humeerpore, from 22d May—27, Capt. A. Jackson 30th N I, to officiate as dep. Postmaster at Meerut, during the absence of Lieut H. Boyd on med. certificate—Mr W. Hunter to be joint Mag. and dep Col. of Ghazeeপুর.

REPORTED ARRIVAL.—Mr W. Onslow—Mr E. M. Wyllly.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr W. P. Goad to Cape for two years.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—May 31, the appointment of the Rev. W. O. Ruspini, A. M. to be garrison Chaplain at Fort William, and to perform the duties of the Genl Hospital, is to date from 14th Feb. last—Under the appointment of the Supreme Government, the Lord Bishop has licensed the Rev. C. Wimberley, B. A. Chaplain to the church and station of Barrackpore, and the Rev. W. O. Ruspini, M. A. Chaplain to the Church and Garrison of Fort William—The following gentlemen having been respectively ordained for this diocese, have also received the Bishop's licenses to officiate as missionary ministers, namely:—1. The Rev. J. Hughes, at Malacca.—2. The Rev. J. J. Moore, at Agra.—3. The Rev. C. E. Driberg, at Barripore, near Calcutta.—4. The Rev. J. C. Thompson, district Calcutta—June 7, Rev. R. P. Brooke, B. A. reported his arrival on 6th June, as a Chaplain on Bengal establishment, is placed at disposal of the Lieut Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and directed to proceed to Cawnpore.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Legislative Department, 29th May, 1837.—The following extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council in the Legislative Department, under date the 29th May, 1837, is published for general information:—Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

dated the 27th ultimo, proposing the repeal of Articles 1 and 2 of a Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I of 1820, of the Bombay Code, which Articles are in the following terms:—"Article 1st. Captains of the Hon. Company's ships, as well as all Commanders of licensed and country ships or vessels arriving at the Port of Bombay, are hereby directed to report themselves in person at the Superintendent's Office, on landing from their respective ships, to produce authority for receiving all passengers or persons on board, in his Majesty's and in the Hon. Company's Service, and all others who may not be part of their crew. No merchant ship or vessel will be admitted to entry at the Custom House, without a certificate from the Superintendent of Marine, that the provisions of this article have been complied with.—Article 2d. Captains of the Hon. Company's ships, as well as all Commanders of licensed and country merchant ships and vessels shall, on their arrival, deliver to the Inspector of the Port, a list of the crew and passengers on board at the time of the ship's arrival—another list is to be delivered to the same officer, of all the persons on board at the departure of the said ship; and the said list is to shew all the casualties that have occurred (by deaths, desertions, discharges, or new shipments) while the said vessel remained in harbour—a port clearance shall not be counter-signed by the Superintendent of the Marine, unless it be accompanied by the departing list corrected in the manner required by this article."—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council concurring in the expediency of repealing the proposed rules, the following Act has been this day passed, and is hereby published for general information:—Act No. XI of 1837.—It is hereby enacted, that Articles 1 and 2 of Reg. I. of 1820, of the Bombay Code, be repealed,

June 5, 1837. — The following Act passed by the Right Hon. the Gov.-Genl of India in Council on the 5th June, 1837, is hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. XII. of 1837.—I. It is hereby enacted, that every house and out-house built within the City of Calcutta, after the 1st day of November, 1837, shall be covered with an outer roof of incombustible materials, and that, if any house or out-house be built in contravention of this provision, the owner of such house or out-house shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding 100 rupees.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be

lawful for the Superintendent of the Police of the said city, from the date of the passing of this Act, to tender to the owner of any house or out-house within the said city, which house or out-house may have been built before the said 1st day of November, 1837, and which may not be covered with an outer roof of incombustible materials, a sum of money to defray the expence of covering such house or out-house with such an outer roof, and that if the owner of such house or out-house shall accept the sum so tendered, and shall engage that such house or outhouse shall be covered with such an outer roof within a certain time, and shall not, within that time, cause such house or out-house to be covered with such an outer roof, such owner shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding ten times the sum so accepted by such owner.—III. And it is hereby enacted, that if any house or out-house shall be built in contravention of the provision contained in Section I. of this Act, or if any owner of a house or outhouse shall refuse to accept a sum of money tendered by the said Superintendent in the manner described in Section II. of this act, it shall be lawful for the said Superintendent to cause such house or out-house to be covered with an outer roof of incombustible materials without the consent of the owner thereof, and to cause such alterations to be made in the walls of such house or out house, as may enable such walls to support such outer roof, and to defray the expense out of any funds which may be put at the disposal of the said Superintendent, for that purpose, either by the Government or by any private person or body of private persons.—IV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall wilfully obstruct the said Superintendent, or any person acting under the authority of the said Superintendent, in the exercise of the powers given to the said Superintendent by Section III. of this Act, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, in excess of any punishment to which the person so obstructing may be liable by reason of any other offence which he may commit in the course of such obstruction.—V. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines levied under the authority of this Act shall be paid into the General Treasury, and shall be applied to the purpose of defraying expences incurred in carrying this Act into execution.

Legislative Department, June 5, 1837.
—The following extract from the pro-

ceedings of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council in the Legislative Department, under date the 6th June, 1837, is published for general information:—Read the following extract, (paras. 2 to 4 from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated the 18th ultimo.—“In forwarding copies of the proceedings of this Government on the above subject, I am instructed to solicit the attention of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, to the letter from the Judges of the Sudder Adawlat, dated the 24th of Sept. last, No. 287, from which it will be observed that, the Court decided on a question before them, that without the proclamation provided for in the 1st Clause of Section IX. of Regulation XXII. of 1827 of the Bombay Code, no military station acquires the jurisdiction therein referred to; and to apprise you that the limits of the principal military cantonments under this Presidency, have been notified in General Orders, but that no proclamation has been published expressly declaring them to be military stations for the purposes of the Regulation.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council had previously considered that, by the true construction of the law referred to, principal military stations were to possess the jurisdiction in question as a matter of course, while other stations could acquire it only by proclamation, because no reason appeared why the law should mention principal military stations as contra-distinguished from other military stations, if both were meant to stand on the same footing for the purpose in view.—As Government does not, however, contest the exposition of the words of the Regulation by the Court, and as the Judges are of opinion that it is necessary to issue a proclamation for all those military stations which government are desirous should be brought under the provisions of Regulation XXII. of 1827, I am directed to inform you that the same will be published in the next Government Gazette, and to request that his Lordship in Council will be pleased to pass the enactment herewith forwarded.”—In compliance with the recommendation contained in the foregoing extract, his Lordship in Council is pleased to resolve that the following Act be passed as Act No. XIII. of 1837, and it is hereby promulgated accordingly for general information.—Act No. XIII. of 1837.—It is hereby enacted, that no trial by Court Martial which may have been held prior to the passing of this Act at any military station, within the territo-

ries subject to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, shall be deemed to have been illegal on the ground that such military station had not been proclaimed in the manner directed by section IX Regulation XXII. of 1827, of the Bombay code.

June 12, 1837.—The following Act passed by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th June 1837, is hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. XIV. of 1837.—It is hereby enacted, that no ever, any foreign state in Asia or shall permit within the dominions of such state, the importation or exportation of goods in British vessels on the same terms on which it permits the importation or exportation of goods in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, it shall be lawful for the Governor Genl of India in Council, by an order in Council, to direct that goods may be imported into the territories of the East India Company, or exported thence in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, on the same terms on which such goods are imported into the said territories, or exported thence in British vessels.

General Department, June 14, 1837.—Under the authority conveyed to the Govr. Genl. of India in Council by Act No. XIV. of 1837.—it is hereby directed that goods imported into Calcutta in the vessels of any of the states and territories herein undermentioned in which British vessels are received and treated on terms as favorable as native vessels, and likewise goods exported from the port of Calcutta in the vessels of such states and territories, shall be treated and dealt with in all respects as goods imported and exported in British bottoms.—1. The Ports of Arabia and of the Persian Gulf.—2. Ports in the Red Sea belonging to the Ruler of Egypt.—3. The dominions of the King of Ava.

Legislative Department, June 19, 1837.—The following drafts of proposed Acts were read in Council for the first time on the 19th June, 1837.—It is hereby enacted, that any person charged with murder by Thuggee, or with the offence of having belonged to a gang of Thugs, made punishable by Act No. XXX. of 1836, may be committed by any Magistrate or Joint Magistrate within the territories of the East India Company for trial before any Criminal Court competent to try such offences.—It is hereby enacted, that no person shall, by reason of any conviction for any offence whatever, be incompetent to be a witness in

any stage of any cause, civil or criminal, before any Court in the territories of the East India Company.—Ordered, that the said drafts be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 31st day of July, 1837.

Political Department.—June 28, 1837.

—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the substance of the arrangements concluded on 28th of Nov. 1836, between Colonel Pottinger, the Agent to the Governor General for the Affairs of Sind and the Ameers of Hyderabad, with a view to protect the interests of commerce on the Indus.—To obviate the difficulties vessels might meet with from the low-lying nature of the coast, in approaching the mouths of the river by the proper entrance, a channel will be laid down by Buoys; and landmarks will be erected along the shore at such spots as may appear most eligible. A Survey of the whole line of the Coast and of the Harbours of Cutch and Sind from Mundavee to Kurachee is in progress, under the direction of the Bombay Government, and it is of course understood that any port shall be available to vessels compelled there by stress of weather or otherwise prevented from proceeding on their intended course.—Syud Azeem ood deen Hossan, the native agent of the British Government, will reside at one of the mouths of the river. He has been recognized also by the Hyderabad Government as a Referee qualified to decide upon any disputes respecting tolls or other dues, and it has been arranged that goods imported in anticipation of the opening of the river may be landed and warehoused either at Vikkur or Tattah under the Seal of the Syud.—Instead of the former variable charges, a fee of half a rupee shall hereafter be leviable from all boats anchoring at Vikkur or other ports (Bunder) at the mouths of the river, and all other duties or demands, not expressly authorized by the treaty, are held to be unwarranted and illegal.—The Ameers of Hyderabad have further agreed to establish, if it be found convenient, in co-operation with the British Government, an annual Fair at Tattah (or at Vikkur if it be preferred) which may be expected to be the resort of merchants from all surrounding countries; and finally, they have undertaken to facilitate the river navigation as far as may be by clearing away the jungle on the banks.

Financial Department, 7th June, 1837.

—Notice is hereby given, that the first class being the entire remainder of the

Promissory Notes of the Governor Genl. in Council, bearing date the 31st March, 1823, and standing on the General Register of the Registered Debt of the Pres. of Fort Wm. in Bengal as Nos. 1 to 320 inclusive, will be discharged on the 10th August next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.—The holders of notes advertised for discharge may, as heretofore, transfer the stock represented by such notes into the four per cent. loan now open, receiving or paying, at their option, the fractional difference between the amount of stock represented in Sicea rupees, and the sum in Company's rupees in even hundreds, that they may desire to hold in notes of the said four per cent. loan.—Proprietors resident in Europe, of the notes above advertised for discharge, whose instructions to their agents in India make no provision for such an event, will be allowed the benefit of the orders published in the notice of this department, dated the 25th April 1833.—Prompt payment will be made at any date prior to the 10th Aug. next, at the option of the holders of notes advertised for discharge, of the principal with interest to the date of payment.—Published by Order of the Governor Genl of India in Council, H. T. PRINSEP, Secy to the Govt of India."

Political Department, Fort William, 5th June 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor Genl of India in Council is please to publish, for general information, the annexed extract (paras. 2, 3, and 4) from a letter this day addressed by order of his Lordship in Council to the Commissioner for the government of the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.—Para. 2. "The Governor General of India in Council has much pleasure in recording his full concurrence in the praise which you have bestowed on the conduct of your Assistants, Captains Hunter and Macleod, the Honorable Mr. Devereux and Lieut. Montgomery, on the occasion of the recent insurrection in Canara. The exertions of each of these gentlemen entitle him to the warmest thanks of Government, and you will be pleased to assure them that his Lordship in Council will not lose sight of the zeal and ability which they have severally displayed. It was the good fortune of Captains Hunter and Macleod especially to have an opportunity or distinguishing themselves by the performance of enterprises of no ordinary gallantry which were attended with eminent advantage to the interests of Government. A general order to the above effect will shortly be

promulgated for public information.—

3. You have already been called upon to state what in your opinion would be a suitable reward for the fidelity and devotion displayed towards the British Government by the Coorg troops under the direction of the Dewan Bappa, during the recent insurrection, and you will now be pleased to report further as to the expediency or otherwise of signally noticing the good conduct of the Mysore troops on the same occasion.—

4. You have been apprized by my former communications of the very high opinion which is entertained by Government of the merits and services of Captain Le Hardy, Superintendent of Coorg, to whose conciliatory, firm and judicious conduct the devotion to our cause displayed by the inhabitants of that district may chiefly be attributed.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from June 3, to July 12, 1837.—Admitted to the Service as Cadets of Infantry and Asst Surgeons; the former promoted to the rank of Ensign, date of comm. unsettled—Inf.—Messrs C. McMillan, A. B. Fenwick, D. J. Maclean—Med. Estab.—Mr. J. A. Staig—Captain A. Jackson 30th regt N I, to officiate as Paymaster of native pensioners at Meerut and Haupper, during Lieut Boyd's absence, or till further orders—Major General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. H., admitted on Staff, vice Major General J. Watson C. B., to Europe—19th regt N I:—Capt J. D. Syers to be Major, Lieut J. S. Boswell to be Captain of a company, Ensign A. C. Boswell to be Lieut; from 28th May 1837, in succession to Major W. Pasmore *dec*—Lieut R. P. Alcock 46th regt N I, to be an officiating dep Asst Quartermaster-General in the room of Capt Godrington promoted—Admitted to the Service as Cadets of Infantry and Asst Surgeons; the Cadets promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commission unsettled—Infantry:—Mr W. F. Nuthall, Mr L. A. McLean and Mr T. E. Ogilvie—Medical Department:—Mr F. Anderson, M D, and Mr H. Fraeth—Infantry:—Lieut-colonel H. T. Tapp to be Colonel, vice Colonel H. Dare *dec*, with rank from 9th March 1837, vice Colonel (Maj-Gen.) Sir J. W. Adams, K C B, *dec*—Major N. Wallace to be Lieut-colonel from 9th March 1837, vice Lieut-colonel and Brevet-colonel H. T. Tapp promoted—53d regt N I:—Captain J. Hoggan to be Major—Lieut C. Campbell to be Captain of a company—Ensign E. S. Capelle to be Lieut—9th regt N I,

Ensign G. Verner to be Lieutenant—Lieut R. St. J. Lucas pensioned—To duty—Ensign G. B. Hobson with 151 N I at Barrackpore—J. F. Garaffin with 73d regt N I at ditto—Ensign T. F. Hobday with 38th N I at Delhi—The services of Ensign A. P. Phayre 7th N I, at the disposal of the Governor of for the purpose of being appointed Senior Asst to the commissioner of Arracan—The Cawnpore div. orders by Brigadier General R. Stevenson, C B, directing Surgeon C. Renny of 5th L C, to receive charge of the records of the Superintending Surgeon's office, till the arrival of Superintending Surgeon W. Panton; and Asst Surgeon H. J. Tucker M D, on being relieved by Surgeon R. Tytler M D., from medical charge of the 34th, to return to Cawnpore, and receive medical charge of the 71st regt N I, from Asst Surgeon S. Holmes, appointed to afford medical aid to that corps until his arrival, are confirmed—Asst Surgeon J. G. Vos, M D, to be deputy Apothecary to the Hon. Company, vice Asst Surgeon J. T. Pearson, placed at the disposal of the Lieut-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, so soon as he shall be relieved from the duties of the Dispensary by Dr. Vos—12th regt N I, Ensign F. D. Atkinson to be Interpreter and Quartermaster—The Presidency division order appointing the following unposted Ensigns to do duty with corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed:—Ensign C. McMillan 9th regt N I, at Barrackpore—Ensign A. B. Fenwick, 15th regt N I at Barrackpore—Ensign D. J. Maclean, 15th regt N I at Barrackpore—The station order of the 10th instant directing Asst Surgeon T. Russell 1st L C, to relieve Surgeon W. Michelson from the temporary medical charge of the 28th regt N I is confirmed—Major-General Sir W. Cotton K C H, of H M's service, to the command of the Presidency div.—The battalion order appointing 2d Lieut G. Kirby 1st company, to act as Adj and Quartermaster to 2d batt Art, vice Day promoted, confirmed—Captain E. F. Day 1st company 1st batt, to do duty with Art at Numeerabad, for the present—25th regt N I, Lieut J. D. Kennedy to be Captain of a comp.; Ensign H. J. O. Shakespear to be Lieut: from 5th July 1837, in succession to Captain H. C. Wilson invalided—Mr R. A. Ramsay admitted as a Cadet of infantry on this Estab., and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for adjustment—The under-mentioned admitted as Cadets of Infantry and Asst.

Surgeons on this Estab.; the Cadets promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjutment—Infantry:—Messrs A. Skene—T. Spankie, B. A.—W. E. Mulcaster—T. Tulloh—T. H. Shum—J. Robinson—H. A. Sandeman—P. H. K. Dewaal—J. Wardlaw—Med. Department:—Messrs G. Rae—R. C. Guise—T. W. Wilson, M D—2d batt Art., 1st Lieut E Madden to be Adjut and Quarterm. vice Day promoted.

Removals and Postings.—Lieut.-col. E. J. Honeywood (on furlough, new promotion) posted to 7th L C.

Furloughs.—Lieut W. B. Holmes 18th N I—Asst Surgeon T. Chapman (to sea)—Lieut W. R. Dunmore 31st N I—Lieut P. Shortreed 17th regt N I—Surgeon T. M. Munro (prep.)—Ensign G. A. Brett 41st regt N I—Asst Surgeon S. Lightfoot (prep.)

Returned to Duty.—Captain J. D. Nash 33d regt N I—Captain J. J. Evans 15th N I—Lieut R. T. Sandeman—Capt C. Newbery 9th L C—Captain C. H. Cobbe 10th N I.

Alterations of Rank.—Infantry:—Colonel A. Galloway, Lieut.-colonel G. W. Moseley, 38th regt N I. Major W. Aldous, Captain T. C. Wilton, Lieut W. Kennedy; to rank from 22d Sept. 1836, vice Colonel H. Dare *dec*—Infantry.—Colonel E. Wyatt, Lieut.-colonel J. Taylor, 19th N I, Major W. Pasmore (*dec*)—Captain J. N. Drummond, Lieut W. K. Wollen; to rank from 8th Oct. 1836, vice Col. (Major-General) Sir J. Arnold K C B, *dec*—9th N I, Lieut R. Thatcher to rank from 31st March 1835, vice Lieut and Brevet Captain J. E. Landers prom.

MARRIAGES.—May 8, at Neemuch, Lieutenants T. D. Martin, 28th regiment, N I, to Miss C. Russell—16, at Agra, Ensign J. S. McMullen, European regt, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of W. Bristow, Esq—20, Mr J. H. S. Chopin, to Miss J. A. W. Jones—Mr R. C. Powell, to Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Mr M. D. Rozario—at Nussoorie, H. J. Mitchell, Esq, 72d reg N I, to Sophia Matilda, eldest daughter of Major H. Foster, commanding in Shekawatte—25, C. Rose, Esq to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr T. Enderwick, of Rotherhithe—27, Mr J. D'Crux, to Miss E. Martin—29, Mr J. Richard, to Miss Angus—at Moradabad, Lieutenant J. Towgood, 35th regt, to Amelia, second daughter of Colonel J. Moore, commanding the 59th regt—30, Mr J. De Cruz to Mrs E. Gomes—June 2, Ensign G. R. J. Meares, 12th regt N I, to Caroline, third daughter of J. Nicholson, Esq, soli-

citor—5, Mr G. K. McReddie, to Miss N C. Boyesen—6, Mr G. J. Thurlow, mariner, to Mrs L. Davies—7, Mr G. Whiteside, to Miss F. A. Foster—13, at Meerut, Mr P. Conroy, to Justina, daughter of the late Captain J. Joseph—at Nusseerabad, Mr J. Vanzeyst, to Miss E. Kemling—19, at Delhi, Serjeant-Major Pearson, to Mrs C. Irvin—21, A. McGowan, Esq, M D, to Sophia, third daughter of Alexander Sime, Esq, formerly of Leith—22, Hugh Pearson, Esq, of her Majesty's 49th regt, to Jane, third daughter of M. Atkinson, Esq, of Doodworth Grange, Yorkshire—26 Mr John Tate, to Mrs R. Clemens—29, at Kurnaul, Lieutenant W. E. Baker, to Frances Gertrude, third daughter of Major-General Duncan, commanding the Sirhind district—July 8, Mr W. S. Green, to Miss M. E. Birmingham—10, Mr G. Steven, to Miss M. O'Brien—at Serampore, F. E. Elberling, Esq, to Miss H. A. Fiellerup—11, S. J. Ballin, Esq, to Mrs A. M. Sinaes—12, Mr T. Jennings, to Mrs E. Newman—13, Mr R. T. Barham, to Miss C. King.

BIRTHS.—April 10, the wife of Apothecary J. F. Pingault, of a son—May 1, at Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut-Col R. E. Chambers of a daughter—7, at Dacca, the lady of Captain H. J. White, 50th regt, of a daughter—8, at Cuttack, Mrs C. E. Atkinson, of a son—at Almora, the lady of Captain J. L. Revell, 7th N I, of a son—10, at Meerut, the lady of Lieutenant A. Huish, Horse Artillery, of a son, who died on the 24th—13, at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain F. Angelo, of a son—16, the wife of Mr A. D'Monte, of a son—17, at Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev M. J. Jennings, of a daughter, who died—19, Mrs E. C. Kemp, of a son—At Burdwan, Mrs W. Hodges, of a daughter—20, Mrs W. Tweedale, of a son—at Turtipore, the lady of W. Y. Woodhouse, Esq, of a son—21, Mrs D. P. de Resurreicao, of a son—22, at Rajshaye, Mrs A. C. Monnier, of a son—23, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieutenant J. H. Daniell, Horse Artillery, of a son—at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain J. C. C. Gray, 21st regt N I, of a daughter—27, the lady of A. E. Dobbs, Esq, of a son—At Berhampore, the wife of the Rev J. Paterson, of a son—Mrs R. H. Wischam, of a daughter—30, at Meerut, the lady of Major Garstin, Engineers, of a son—the wife of J. A. Ryper, Esq, of a son—31, the wife of Mr N. J. Jebb, of a son—June 1, Mrs J. Hammerdinger of a son, who died—at Barrackpore, the lady of Major R. Home, 73d regiment, of a son—3, Mrs C. Lawrence, of a daughter—4, the lady of W. S. Dawes, Esq, of a son

—Mrs Herd, of a son—5, Mrs C. F. Holmes, of a daughter—Mrs Wale Byrn, of a daughter—6, the lady of F. Macnaghten, Esq, C S, of a son—Mrs P. Glassup, Junior, of a son—At Delhi, Mrs M. D. Hawrie, of a daughter—10, at Simla, the lady of Captain J. Dyson, 21st regt. of a son—at Rangoon, the lady of J. Manuk, Esq, of a daughter—13, at Tirhoot, the lady of R. Taylor, Esq, of a son—15, at Chirra Poonjee, the wife of the Rev J. Tomlin, of a son—at Poonjee Meerut, the lady of Captain H. R. Osborn, of a daughter—16, Mrs A. Howatson, of a daughter—at Nussereabad, the lady of Lieut-col H. O'Donnell, 13th N I, of a son—17, at Midnapore, the lady of Captain A. S. Singer, 24th regt, of a daughter—18, at Delhi, the lady of Captain T. Fisher, 48th N I, of a son—20, at Serampore, the wife of Mr C. Ashe of a son—21, Mrs D. Mercado, of a still-born daughter—22, the lady of the Rev C. E. Driberg, of a daughter—25, at Futtyghur, the lady of Captain R. Angelo, 34th regt N I, of a son—27, Mrs J. D. Cruze, of a daughter—28, the lady of J. Dougal, Esq, of a daughter—30, Mrs F. de Monte, of a son—at Colgong, the lady of W. Hawes, Esq, of a daughter—July 5, the lady of W. J. Lambrick, Esq, of a daughter—6, the wife of Mr C. F. Liehenhals, of a son—the wife of Mr P. H. Reed, of a son—7, Mrs J. Culloden, of a son—the lady of J. R. Maule, Esq, Cameronians, of a son—9, Mrs B. Barber, of twin daughters—13, at Chander-nagore, Mrs G. Willis, of a son—14, the lady of J. Colquhoun, Esq, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—April 7, At Futtyghur, Olivia, infant daughter of Mr D. Smyther—11, on board the "Bright Planet," Miss Brett—13, at Moulmein, W. Foley, Esq, formerly a Captain in the 10th regt of Bengal N I—May 9, at Simla, Anne, youngest child of D. O. B. Clarke, Esq—at Agra, Mr T. Mouty, of Pondicherry—12, at Lucknow, Mr G. H. Bonny—13, at Futtyghur, Virginia, daughter of Mr D. Smyther—14, at Agra, Mrs M. Hodgkinson—22, Master J. D. Linstedt Mr J. C. D'Souza—24, Mr John Screaborough—Mr John Robison—Mr G. Hermeling—26, at Delhi, Susan, wife of Captain W. Ramsay, Brigade Major—27, Mrs R. D' Silva—28, at Saugor, Rosa, wife of Conductor C. Reynolds—29, Archibald, infant son of Mr F. B. Barber—Mrs T. Bason—the infant daughter of Mr A. Matthew—30, Mr M. Brady—Master J. W. Hillary—Mr G. D. Harris—31, Harriett, widow of the late Mr C. M. Wickens—Matilda, daughter of Mr C. Blake, Hon Co's Marine—

Mr T. Stanley—at Chinsurah, John, son of Captain T. Brady—June 1, Mr J. Powell—Johannes, infant son of A. M. Vardan, Esq—Captain C. J. McLean—Mr H. Alcantara—2, Gentloom, eldest son of Mr S. G. Aviet—Edward, son of Mr J. L. Dunnett—Mr J. Foster, of the ship "Lyssander"—Mr S. Bank—Mr P. Dunnay—Archibald, infant son of Mr A. E. Dobbs—Martha, daughter of Mr G. Cooke—3, R. Frith, Esq—Mr J. Southern—Mr John Tullock—4, Miss R. Kent—Mr J. Walkinson—at Mbow, Charlotte, infant daughter of Lieut W. Alston, 68th N I—5, Philomine, infant daughter of Mr M. Augier—6, Mr R. Kahl, of the ship "Francis Smith"—Mr John Campbell—Mr John Arson—7, Robert, son of Mr G. Barnes—8, Andrew Gracias, Esq—9, J. A. Gilmore, Esq, Assist Gar Surg—Master T. Saytrea—George, son of Mr J. Williams—Miss J. D. Silva—at Benares, Rebecca, wife of Mr A. Pushong—10, William, son of Lieut R. S. Maling—Eliza, wife of Mr T. Bartlett—17, Mary, wife of Mr G. H. Huttman—20, at Purnea, Mr W. H. Lewis—21, at Delhi, Caroline, third daughter of Capt T. Fisher, 48th N I—22, Aurelia, wife of the late Mr. John Agacy—23, Mrs Wale Byrn—Mrs S. Power—at Delhi, Emily, wife of Captain T. Fisher, 48th regt N I—24, Thomas, son of Mr Thomas Lowder—George, son of Mr F. Dover—Mr C. Goldsmith—at Bareilly, Major A. Farquharson, Invalid Establishment—28, at Chuprah, the wife of G. Hosmer, Esq—29, Mr S. Pecardo—Emma, daughter of J. Henry, Esq—30, Ellen, daughter of the late Ensign J. J. M. Morgan, 63d regt—July 3, at Serampore, Mr F. Treeby—4, Edward, youngest son of Mr C. Gardener—at Chinsura, Assist-Surg M. Griffin, of her Majesty's 9th regt—5, at Allipore, Mr W. R. Laws—7, Mr Andrew Goldsmith—13, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr White, Ishapore Powder Works—15, Henry, son of Mr J. A. Lorimer.

Madras.

The return of the Right Hon: the Governor to Madras, will not take place, we understand, for some days, his Lordship having countermanded the order previously given for post-bearers; but whether the delightfully cool and pleasant atmosphere or gaiety of the place, and if not either of these, what other cause has induced his Lordship to prolong his stay at Bangalore, we have not heard—certainly there is but little of gaiety or variety at Madras to tempt his speedy return. Life at the Presidency just now, is pretty much

upon a par with the monotonous character of posting a merchant's ledger.

Letters from Moulmein mention the termination of the civil war in Birmah, and report a mutiny in the 13th regt Native Infantry, on their receiving notice of the late reduction of the Bheesties. The following is the most detailed account we have been able to collect of this latter affair:—The mutiny commenced on the 1st May, when the Grenadier company refused to lodge their arms, having, as they said, a complaint to make about an expected short supply of water from the reduction of the Bheesties. Colonel Wilson went to the company, and ordered them to lodge their arms. They still refused, upon which he seized three of the most conspicuous, and sent them into confinement. Muster being over, the regiment was assembled again on the Parade Ground, and the Articles of War read to them. The men were quite orderly while this was being gone through, but had no sooner returned to the barracks and lodged their arms, than they assembled tumultuously in front of the barracks, and demanded the release of the three who had been confined, and who, they said, had only asked for water. The regt was again assembled, and the men were informed that the three men were not confined on any such account, but for disobeying the lawful commands of their superior officers. They lodged their arms a second time, and then grew more clamorous than ever. All day long they lay, under the place of arms, and would not go to their lines. In the evening a roll call sounded in vain; but a parade, then ordered, they attended. Colonel Reed, the senior officer of the cantonment, was summoned, but his remonstrances had no effect, and the grumbling recommenced on the parade being dismissed. The following morning matters were brought to a crisis; the men for general and regimental guard positively refused to march off when ordered until their grievances were redressed! On this the garrison was immediately got under arms, and ten rounds of ball cartridge served out to the left wing of her Majesty's 62d.—The 13th men, had, however, by this time adopted more becoming ideas, and marched off to their ground on the word being given from Colonel Reed. The bugle then summoned out the whole of the remainder of the regiment—it was unattended to; again, with the addition of "double quick"—a third time, and the whole line was under arms on their

private parades before the 13th showed a disposition to move. They then at last took their place, and matters since have gone on as usual. The native officers, we understand, say they were quite ignorant of the "movement."—We add an extract from a private letter of 13th May:—"The Burmah civil war is over, the Prince, having gained the day, has assumed the Sovereignty, and shut the old King up in the palace, and put all the ministry in irons. There was a kind of mutiny in the 13th regt about a week ago. Every man refused to do duty on the late reduction of the Bheesties being made known to them. They were one night under arms, and did not give in until the 62d regt was ordered out and ready to march upon them, when they submitted. Six men are now being tried by court-martial."

Mr. G. G. Jeremiah was duly admitted to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor in the Supreme Court, and C. W. Blunt, Esq., was appointed common assignee, in the room of J. Savage, Esq., resigned.

Mail Coach to Bangalore.—We are glad to find that the project of establishing a mail coach to run daily between Madras and Bangalore occupies a large share of public attention. Taken in connection with the strong desire evinced by Government to improve the means of internal communication throughout the Presidency, the plan of starting a mail coach is one of great importance. Large sums have been laid out on some of the great roads in the interior from which neither Government nor the public have derived any commensurate advantage, but, if on the present occasion, Government are willing to complete the road and the public are ready to start a coach, there can be little doubt that both parties will receive immediate and certain returns.—The vehicle which would be required from the Bangalore mail need not probably be above one-third the weight of an English mail coach, and allowing for the difference of climate and the interior road, it will probably require at least half the number of horses. The distance to Bangalore being about 200 miles 100 horses will probably be required, say that the carriage is fitted for two passengers to pay 60 rupees each and calculated that one goes every day up and one down, say that Government maintain the road and give fifty rupees per day for carrying the mail up and down, and for Banghy parcels, &c., twenty-five rupees per day, up and

the same down, and the proprietor of the coach has ready money income of 270 rupees a day to keep three coaches and 50 pairs of horses. The first capital required could easily be raised in shares.

A marine police case, not much to the credit of the master-attendant who sat as presiding magistrate on the occasion, has recently been brought to our notice.—Some twenty days ago, two European sailors, one, we are informed, belonging to the "Claudine," and the other to the "Duke of Roxburgh," committed some offence, for which they were placed in *durance vile*, and at the proper time, were brought before the beach magistrates, who, contrary to an express regulation which declares that Europeans shall not be punished by being ordered to work on the roads, sentenced these poor fellows, each to a month's residence in the convicts' jail, and during that period to work in chains on the roads from 7 a. m. till sun set, and this too in the most trying season of the year, when the land winds are blowing with intense heat. Nearly half their sentence had expired, when it was brought to the notice of the master-attendant (who, it appears, had hitherto been ignorant of the fact!) that such punishment was contrary to Government orders; he consequently made application to the Superintendent of Police, who ordered their immediate release. What may our unfortunate offenders expect, when the magistrate, before whom they are brought, is ignorant of any part of the code which is to regulate the punishments he awards?—and who can refrain from expressing his indignation, at the illegal decision which compelled these poor sufferers to work for some ten or twelve days beneath a broiling sun?—Another item added to the long catalogue already recorded, of beach malpractices!!

The Value of Temperance Societies.—In a letter lately addressed by Colonel Ketchen, of Hyderabad, to the Secretary of the Jaffna Temperance Society, we find it mentioned, that such have been the good effects of the temperance pledge upon a European troop of Horse Artillery, at Jaulnah, that for several weeks, including the last Christmas' and New Year's Days, the Captain, commanding, had a daily blank guard report presented to him, a statement, we believe, which cannot be made of the commanding officer of any other European corps on the Madras Establishment. Were there nothing else to show the value of Temperance Societies this single

fact would be sufficient to prove their utility, and to recommend them to general support.

Accounts from various parts represent the cholera as still prevalent, and the number of fatal cases as very serious.—At some places its violence had abated, but in others increased; hopes were, however, entertained that the setting in of the rains would check its progress, and we sincerely hope it may be so.

We understand, accounts have been received of the death of Major Toker of the 52d N I.—This casualty will promote Captain Cameron, Lieut. H. Bower, and Ensign P. H. Johnston.

The Official of yesterday, contains, among other useful information, a notice of 700 rupees having been transmitted to and received by the sub-Treasurer, for the purpose of being carried "to the credit of Government in the usual way,"—but, while the sub-Treasurer is directed to do this, he has been kept in the dark as to—by whom the remittance has been made—the why—and the wherefore.

A correspondent, at Secunderabad, states that the cholera was still very prevalent amongst the natives, several deaths occurring in each regiment every day; but H. M.'s 55th regt. remains untouched. One of the native regts. had it in contemplation to leave the cantonment and encamp in the neighbourhood at three or four miles off, as a preventive against the infection.

It would appear from an article in the last number of the "United Service Gazette," that Government have been called upon to furnish a statement of the charges of Hindoo and Moosulman places of worship within the Madras territory, and shewing to what extent the revenue would be affected by the relinquishment of all pecuniary advantages, at present derived from such sources.—We opine the Court of Directors will hardly venture upon exhibiting to the public a true and perfect schedule of their profits from these things; it being well known they are not confined to the Pilgrim Tax, and a few other equally un-Christian and disgusting impositions; but are derived from land and property belonging to Hindoo temples, the gifts and bequests of benevolent and wealthy individuals to those temples, to provide for the services, ceremonies, processions, charities, &c., &c., chargeable thereon,—all, all seized by the Company, by whom periodical payments are made, but it may be supposed not to the extent of any thing like the revenue derived. But who, it may

be asked, constituted them trustees and guardians, and empowered them to apply the property so seized by them, as they have done?

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—June 20, G. P. Dumergue, Esq., to be a Commr for drawing Govt Lotteries for the year 1837, vice A. J. Cherry, Esq.—27, J. Goldingham, Esq., to assume charge of Guntoor—G. H. Glass, Esq., to be Asst and joint criminal Judge of Guntoor, and to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Nellore till further orders—29, Mr H. T. Bushby to act as Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for centre division during Mr Oakes's absence—Mr Bushby to proceed and open session at Cuddapah—July 4, R. B. M. Binning, Esq., to act as head Asst to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry during the absence of Mr. J. H. Bell—J. C. Whish, Esq. (retired) has accepted an annuity from the civil fund, in succession to W. Brown Esq. *dec*—8, Mr F. Thomas to be Judge and criminal Judge of Rajahmundry—Ashmead Pruett, Esq., to be Coroner of Madras—7, Lieut Brad-dock non-effective establishment, to act as Actuary and Accountant at Govt Bank and Savings' Bank during Mr Skill's absence on sick cert.—11, W. Elliot, Esq., to act as Persian Translator to Govt during the employ of Mr A. D. Campbell on other duty.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 19th June to 15th July 1837.—25th regt N I, Senr Lieut C. A. Cosby to be Captain and Senr Ensign W. W. Anderson to be Lt, vice Backhouse *dec*; date of commission 2d June 1837—The undermentioned admitted upon the Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commission unsettled—Messrs C. Gib, C. B. Gib, and F. Young—Asst Surgeon T. G. Johnston, M D, to enter on the genl. duties of the Army—Captain F. B. Lucas 8th regt to act as cantonment Adjutant of Palaveram till further orders—5th regt N I, Senior Lieutenant T. Medley to be Capt, and Senior Ensign A. E. Brooke to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie *dec*; date of commission 15th June 1837—Mr W. Holmes is admitted on the Establishment as Asst Surgeon to do duty under Surg. of general Hospital at the Presidency—Capt. E. T. Morgan 50th regt to the charge of Red Hill Rail Road, and to superintend the convicts on that work on Captain A. T. Cotton's responsibility, until further orders—Captain Morgan will take charge of the detachment of Sappers and Miners at the Red Hills while on the

above duty—To do duty: Ensign C. Gib 15th regt N I; Ensign C. B. Gib 15th ditto—Ensign F. Young 8th ditto—Lieut General Sir John Doveton, K C B, and Major General Sir John Adams, K C B, to be Knights Grand Crosses; and Major Generals J. L. Caldwell, A. Caldwell, D. Leighton, C. Deacon, J. Russell, Sir J. O'Halloran, Kt., R. Houston, R. Stevenson, W. Casement, and J. L. Lushington to be *Kts. Commdrs. of the most Hon. Mil. Order of the Bath—3d L I, Senior Ensign P. T. Snow to be Lieut, vice Budd invalided; date of commiss. 20th June 1837—1st regt I. C, Lieut J. F. Porter to be Adjt—Mr W. Bayley is admitted on the Estab. as Cadet, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission unsettled—Asst Surgeon J. Grant, M D, to enter on the general duties of the army—Captain A. Fraser 45th regt N I, to be a deputy Judge Adv.-General, to complete the Estab—Captain T. B. Forster 8th regt N I, to act as military Secretary and Aide-de camp to commander in-chief, during absence of Captain P. Maitland on sick certificate—Ensign W. Bayly to do duty with 8th regt N I, until further orders—Mr J. Carr admitted on the Estab as Cadet, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, date of commission unsettled—Cornet C. F. Campbell 1st L C, to continue doing duty with 4th regt till the 1st Oct. next, when he will proceed and join his corps—Captain F. Plowden dep Judge Adv.-Genl to the VI Dist.—Lieut T. McGoun, ditto, to the VII do.—1st regt I. C, Cornet R. W. Raikes to be Lieutenant, vice Curtis *dec*; date of commission 20th June 1837—The undermentioned admitted on the Estab. as Asst Surgeons; to do duty under the Surg. of the Gen. Hospital at the Presidency:—Messrs W. G. Prichard, M D, and S. K. Parson—Mr R. S. Wilson is admitted on the Estab. as a Cadet of Infantry, and is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving date of commission unsettled—Ensign J. Carr recently arrived and promoted, is to do duty with 16th regt N I, until further orders—Ensign R. S. Wilson recently admitted and promoted, to do duty with 35th regt N I, till further orders—4th regt L C—Cornet A. Tottenham to be Lieut, vice Norman *dec*; date of commission 4th July 1837—Lieut J. Kitson 45th regt N I, will take rank from the 17th Oct, 1836, vice Darby lost at sea—Lieut R. D. Werge H. M's 39th regt, is to resign the appointment of Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K C B, commanding South Div. of the army—Mr A. Barlow ad-

mitted on the Estab. as Cadet of Infantry and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving date of commission unsettled.

Removals and Postings.—Asst Surg. T. G. Johnston under Surgeon of Gen. Hospital, to do duty with H M's 63d foot—Cornet C. Campbell 4th to 1st L C, to rank next below Cornet R. W. Raikes—Lieut R. H. J. Budd, invalided, posted to Carnatic Eur. Vet. batt—Ensigns J. G. Brown and J. H. M. Babington 40th to 50th regt N I—Ensign C. Roper right wing Madras Eur. regt., to 42d regt N I, to join and rank next below Ensign P. F. Thorne—Ensigns A. R. Dallas and J. C. Freese, 45th, to do duty with 35th regt N I, till further orders—Ensign W. R. Studdy 11th to 25th regt N I, to join and rank next below Ens G. W. Peyton—Asst Surg. J. Grant, M D, 8th regt N I, to afford medical aid to 4th regt till further orders—Ensigns C. Gib and C. B. Gib, doing duty with 15th to do duty with 19th regt N I, till further orders—Capt T. E. Geils 4th to 2d batt Art, and Capt T. Ditmas from former to latter corps.

Returned to Duty.—Ensign C. R. Hobart 17th N I—Captains C. Davinere 30th regt N I, and G. Davis 43d N I.

Retired from the Service.—J. C. Whish, Esq. C. S.

Invalided.—Lieut R. H. J. Budd, 3d L C.

Furloughs.—Captain J. B. Neeve—Lieut G. R. Edwards (prep)—Lieut E. C. Curtis—Lieut-colonel J. Henry—Lt. F. Pollock—Lt A. Tod—Capt W. Conway—Lieut H. R. Phillott—Asst Surg. D. Sturrock.

Qualified in the Native Languages.—Lieut Nicolay, Quarterm. E regt.

Marriages.—June 2, at Port Louis, J. E. Arbuthnot, Esq. son of the late Sir W. Arbuthnot, Bart. to Harriet Frances, daughter of Colonel Stavely, C B. deputy Quartermaster Genl—15, at Bangalore, Lieut J. K. B. Pains to Louisa, second daughter of the late Colonel Nuthall, Madras cavalry—22, Mr J. P. Birch to Miss E. Moore—July 10, Lieut W. J. Darling H M's 63d foot to Jane, youngest daughter of Lieut J. Wilton late of her Majesty's 53d regt—11, Mr. A. Ritchie to Miss E. Henshaw, and Mr R. Ritchie to Miss M. A. Dracup.

Births.—May 18, at Moulmein, the wife of S. S. Trevor, Esq. of a son—25, at Masulipatam, the lady of G. J. Beauchamp, Esq. civil service, of a daughter—June 8, the lady of J. Thomas, Esq. of a daughter—10, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr Lavery of a son—20, at Cuddapah the lady of Lieut McCally of a son who

died—21, at sea, the lady of Captain C. Bond 47th regt N I, of a son who died on the 4th of July—28, the lady of Lt-colonel Dyce of a daughter—July 2, at Perambore, the lady of Lieut O'Brien, H M's 63d regt of a son still born—the wife of Mr T. Wilmot of a daughter—3, the lady of Major H. Moberly, Secy military board of a son—8, at Quilon, the lady of Lieutenant H. P. Hill 9th regt N I, of a daughter—18, at Royapooram, Mrs. Mahony of a daughter—Mrs Cleaveland of a daughter—21, at Molee, the lady of Lieut McDonell, Nizam's Infantry, of a son—30, the wife of Mr J. D'Silva of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Junell, at Kamptee, the wife of Capt J. Clough 11th N I—12, Mrs E. J. M. Campbell wife of Serjt-major J. Campbell—the wife of Corporal H. Carr 17, at Palmanair, Henry, infant son of C. H. Hallett, Esq—18, at Secunderabad Amelia, wife of Sub-conductor P. Cotter—19, Ensign J. N. Simson 55th regt N I—20, Bridget, wife of Mr J. Willick—Mr L. Caban—at Chatterpore, J. A. R. Stevenson, Esq. civil service—at Kamptee, Lieut E. C. Curtis 3d regt light cavalry fifth son of Sir W. Curtis, Bart—23, at Pursewaukum, Louisa, only child of Capt J. Gerrard 45th regt—Louisa, infant daughter of Mr H. E. Boyle—at Arcot, Charlotte, wife of Mr T. Potter—24, Captain W. Pedder, H M's 63d regt—Serjeant Hugh Hoss—27, at Arcot, Cornet J. W. Skelton 4th L C, at Vellore, Maria, infant daughter of Serjeant major Bastion—W. Brown, Esq. civil service—28, at Wallajahbad, Lieutenant R. White 2d Native Veteran batt—July 3, at Secunderabad, Surgeon J. Thomson—4, at Arcot, Lieut J. Norman 4th L C—Lately, Major John Tocker, 52d regt N I—11, Eliza, daughter of Mr W. Crookshank.

Bombay.

A case of some importance is now under discussion among the military of this Presidency. We cannot altogether rely on the accuracy of several of the particulars we have received, but we believe the following to be a tolerably correct outline of the case:—Major Taylor of this service, who had lately been invalided, had on joining the Veteran batt (at Dapoollee we believe) assumed command of the battalion on the ground of his being senior officer to Major Robson who was then in command. On this act on the part of Major Taylor being made known at head quarters, an order was immediately given directing the re-instatement of Major Robson in the command of the battalion, and Major Robson was re-in-

stated accordingly.—Major Taylor has remonstrated against this exercise of authority, alleging that he was, by the usage of the service, as the senior officer of the two entitled to the command, and instancing the rule which has obtained in the Native Veteran batt, which shows that the names of officers both European and Native have up to the present time been borne, not according to their regimental rank, but according to the dates of their commissions; and that the practice has ever been for the invalid officers to rank, not according to the date of their invaliding, but to the date of their respective commissions. On these grounds does Major Taylor deem himself unjustly dealt by in being deprived of the command of the Veteran batt. On the other hand the Commander-in-chief justifies this act of (what Major Taylor would call) supercession in this way; he says, that he recognizes Major Robson's right to the command of the Veteran batt "upon the same general principle that would secure him the same advantage under similar circumstances, in preference to all officers of the same grade; whatever might be the date of their commission, had he still been borne on the effective list, and belonged to a corps of the line"—that is, we suppose, that as Major Robson had joined the Native Veteran batt before Major Taylor, even although his commission in the army is of a date subsequent to that of Maj. Taylor's commission, his right to command the above batt. accrues; and although the junior officer in fact, still being the senior regimentally so far as this particular corps is concerned he has a right to command his senior officer but who may have been behind hand with him in invaliding; and here the parties come to an issue. The question is of great importance to the Army; it is A's case to-day; it may be B's to-morrow.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 24th June to 15th July 1837—Temporary arrangements confirmed. Lieut H. C. Jones 24th N I, to act as Adj. to that regiment during the absence of Lieut Ramsay on sick certificate—Lieut W. A. Hamilton 2d L. C, to act as Major of Brigade at Sholapore during the absence of Captain Wyllis on leave—Ensign H. Rolland 19th N I, to act as Adj. of that regt during the absence of Lieut Eckford—Order confirmed: H M's 6th foot, Lieut Fraser to act as Adj.; Ensign English as Quartermaster, and Asst Surgeon Murtagh to the medical charge of detachment quartered in Bombay under command of Maj

Everest—Lieut colonel Ovens to act as Resident at the court of the Rajah of Sattara, and to assume command of the Hon. Company's troops within the territories of the Rajah—Infantry, Major A. Seymour *dec.* to be Lieut-colonel, vice Miles retired; date of rank 28th July 1834—To take rank: Lieut-colonels C. Ovens, vice Seymour *dec.* 5th Sept 1835, R. Sutherland vice Crozier, retired 9th Nov. 1835, D. Capon vice Garraway *dec.* 30th May 1836—Major W. D. Robertson to be Lieut-col. vice Barclay retired 25th July 1836—To take rank: R. W. Eur. regt—Maj S. Robson inv.—Capt J. Hobson and Lt W. Thomson (*dec.*) in succ. to Ovens, promoted; 5th Sept 1835—2d Gren. regt, Major D. Forbes, Captain J. R. Gloag (*dec.*) and Lieut R. H. Young, in succession to Capon, promoted; 30th May 1836—8th regt N I, Capt H. Sandwith to be major, Lieut A. S. Hawkins to be captain and Ensign H. J. Barr to be lieutenant, in succession to Robertson promoted: 25th July 1836—13th regt N I, to take rank, Major H. G. Roberts, Captain C. W. Wenn, and Lieut H. W. Diggle, in succession to Sutherland, promoted; 9th Nov. 1835—20th N I, Major D. W. Shaw and Captain R. Bulkley, in succession to Seymour promoted, 28th July 1834—Lieut H. James admitted on effective strength, vice Bulkley promoted—Captain C. J. Westley and Lieut H. Ash, to take rank in succ. to Siordet *dec.*; 27th Oct 1834—Admitted as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, and Asst Surgeons, the Cadet for Cavalry to be promoted to Cornet, and for Inf. to Ensign, dates of commission unsettled—Cavalry—Mr E. H. Simpson—Inf.—Mr J. P. Grant—Medical Estab—Mr J. Mackenzie—Temporary Arrangement confirmed—Ensign W. E. Evans to act as Quartermaster and Paymaster to Marine Battalion, during absence of Ens. Barr, on leave—Admitted as Cadets of Inf. Asst Surgeon and Vet. Surg., the Cadets promoted to Ensigns, dates of com. unsettled—Infantry—Messrs H. Dent—A. Ruitt—Medical—Asst Surgeon C. Black, M D—Vet Surgeon N. Goslin—Temporary Arrangement confirmed—t. R. H. Goodenough 26th N I, to act as Adj. to a detachment of that regt on its march to Trimbrick—Lieut J. R. Pendergast 10th regt N I, to act as do. do., on its march to Vingorla—Asst Surgeon Brown, Storekeeper Eur. Gen. Hospital, to have charge of that Hospital during absence of Surgeon Henderson on sick certificate—Brevet Captain Scobie sub-Asst Comm. General, to be deputy Asst, to complete commissariat department—

Lieut C. G. G. Munro, 16th N I, to act as Adj't to details of that regt in the northern Concan (temp.)

Marine Appointments.—June 19. Mr Midshipman R. Mackenzie to perform duty of acting Lieut H. C.'s sloop *Amherst* from 14th April to 8th May, 1837, (Lieut's pay)—24, Mr R. Fallon to be rated Capt's Clerk, vice Ward promoted to Purser—Temporary Arrangements confirmed: Lieut Boulderson to the command of the *Margaret* cutter—Mr F. Livingston, Gunner of the *Hastings*, to be 2d Officer of pilot brig *Tiptoe*—Lieut T. G. Carless to take charge of the *Atalanta* steamer from Capt Campbell, from 29th May.

Purlough.—Capt R. Mignan, right wing European regt—Capt J. Cooper, 7th N I—Mr Midshipman R. Mackenzie, I. N.

Returned to Duty.—Major H. Cracklow, 22d N I.—Capt R. Cogan, I. N.

MARRIAGES.—June 17. J. G. Forbes, Esq. 23d regt N I, to Eliza, daughter of J. Leckir, Esq. of Manchester-square—19, the Hon. J. Farish, Esq. Member of Council, to Rebecca, relict of the late Captain A. Leighton. 21st regt N I—27, at Deesa, Lieut H. Lawe, 13th regt N I, to Cecelia, youngest daughter of the late Captain H. Howorth, Bengal Cav.

BIRTHS.—May 29, at Belgaum, the lady of Lieut C. Birdwood of a son—June 3, at Delhi, the lady of J. B. Simson, Esq., of a son—10, at Poona, the lady of Asst Surgeon F. W. Watkins, H A, of a son—11, at Malligaum, the lady of Captain Forbes, Major of Brigade, in Kandeish, of a daughter—12, the lady of Captain P. Sanderson, 15th regt N I, of a son—21, the lady of Capt H. Lyons, commanding at Ukulkote, of a son—23, the lady of A. S. Le Mesurier, Esq. of a son—27, at Colaba, Mrs Jones of a daughter—28, at Poona, the lady

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C S, of a daughter—9. Mrs T. T. Von Guyer of a son.

DEATHS.—June 12, at Dharwar, Asst Surgeon J. Crawford, 1st Grenadier regt N I—16, Bomanjee Burjorjee, Esq., of firm of Frith and Co.—22, at Mazaggo, H. H. Moolvie Mahomed Ismail Kaher, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of Oude—26, at Poona, Juliana, infant daughter of Mr F. Hutchinson—28, at Belgaum, Capt. Jackson of the Queen's Royals—July 1, at Deesa, Gertrude, wife of W. F. Xavier—4, William, infant son of R. W. Crawford, Esq.

Ceylon.

Exports and Imports of Ceylon.—We give a Return of the Exports and Imports of Ceylon for the last six years: It will be perceived that the whole values for each year are as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1831 . . .	£282,988	£152,293
1832 . . .	351,223	160,569
1833 . . .	320,891	132,529
1834 . . .	372,725	145,833
1835 . . .	352,076	199,267
1836 . . .	411,167	334,519

We doubt if any Colony in the world ever furnished a more striking proof of prosperity. In the short space of five years the Exports have more than doubled, while the Imports have increased about 68 per cent.—If we examine the principal items composing this account, they will be found to give most satisfactory evidence of increasing prosperity.—We shall not refer to Cinnamon in this instance, as some years are included in the return, during which the Government monopoly was still in existence.—Almost the first item on the Return of Exports is Areca-nuts. To the encouragement of the cultivation of this article the Government has of late years paid much attention, having gradually reduced the duty from upwards of 100 to 2½ per cent., and although sufficient time has not been allowed for the full manifestation of the policy of this measure, it must be admitted that it has not been altogether unsuccessful, when it is found that the value of the nuts exported has risen from £9,664 to £19,745. The value of the Cocon-nut Oil exported in 1831 was £7,308—in 1836 it had risen to £15,779.—But still more satisfactory is the state of the staple of the Colony, Coffee.—In 1831 the value was £19,673, and in 1836 amounted to £150,640. We have little doubt that an attempt will be made to show, that the Government, with its usual infatuation and recklessness, has interposed to wither this rising and flourishing trade by this imposition of an Export duty of two and a half per cent., but we propose in a future number to offer a few remarks in proof that the spirit of enterprise in agricultural undertaking has been in no degree checked by this impost, and that those whose attention and capital have been mainly devoted to the cultivation of coffee, have shewn by their acts that they do not participate in such a notion, and that their enterprises have not been checked by the measure adopted by Government for re-

lieving certain classes of cultivators of burdens of which they were altogether unable to bear, by subjecting to a trifling tax an article so well able to pay it. The only article on which there has been a falling off, is arrack, which has diminished in value from £18,793 in 1831, to £7,471 in 1836. The Government has done what it had in its power for the encouragement of this trade, by the recent reduction of the export duty to 2½ per cent. Time has not yet elapsed to shew the effects of this measure, but we fear that unless the efforts of the Government of Ceylon are seconded by that of Madras, no great increase can be looked for. It is, however, satisfactory to learn, that a considerable rise has taken place in the price of arrack in consequence of the export duty.—Of the imports, we need only to call attention to the two principal articles, food and clothing—which prove an astonishing improvement in the condition of the inhabitants.—The import of grain, in 1831, was £115,938, and, in 1836, £150,627.—This might, of course, if we stopped here, be alleged to be proof positive of declining agriculture.—The Government, it is well known, is entitled to a fixed share of the produce of paddy lands, generally amounting to one-tenth. The Commissioner of Inquiry, in his Report, dated 28th May, 1832, estimated the average annual revenue from this source at £20,911, in 1831, the actual revenue was £25,807, whereas, in 1836, it was £38,000, in 1835 about £35,000, in 1834 about £45,000. This extraordinary increase of the land revenue may be ascribed to various causes, into which we shall not at this moment enquire, but we will state a fact well worthy of the consideration of our continental neighbours, that it followed instantly upon the emancipation of the people from the grievous yoke of compulsory services.—In regard to the remaining article, clothing. The value of piece goods imported in 1831, from Great Britain, was £5,526, in 1836, it amounted to £48,359. The import of cotton cloth from India has also increased though not of course to the same extent. The import in 1831, was £96,548, in 1836, £118,411.—In calling the attention of our readers to this subject, we have endeavoured to state facts as briefly and simply as possible, in the conviction that no commentary of ours could add to the force of a plain statement.—We are very well aware that our trade is after all insignificant, as compared with many other colonies, that a total export of £411,000 is almost a reproach to a co-

lony containing not very far short of a million and a half of inhabitants, but it is our sincere opinion that we are but on the threshold of commercial prosperity, and that the next five years will give a result far exceeding even the last.—If such should be the case, if we should prove true prophets, Ceylon will soon take the place to which it is entitled, of the most important, as it is now the most prosperous colony under the British Crown.

Advantages which Ceylon holds out to European Colonists.—Having offered some remarks on the advantages which Ceylon holds out to European colonists in a general point of view we consider that we cannot devote our columns to a more useful purpose than that of pursuing those observations in detail, and thus affording to strangers all the information in our power of the prospects which await them, should they determine upon resorting to Ceylon as a field for the employment of their capital. By far the most important production at present is coffee. From the period of the surrender of the Island to the British up to the taking of the Kandyan provinces in 1815, almost all that part of the Island suited to the cultivation of coffee was in the hands of the King of Kandy, and our relations with that authority were such as to render commercial intercourse impracticable. The British Govt. was not firmly established before 1819, immediately on which the great Road to Kandy was commenced: Until that work was completed the trade with the interior was necessarily very limited, and in 1825 the value of coffee exported amounted only to £12,000. The Government made every effort to encourage the cultivation, and one or two Europeans established plantations in the vicinity of Kandy; the export did not, however, very materially increase for some years, and it is only within the last four or five years that any prospect has existed of the cultivation of coffee by Europeans becoming general. Fortunately for the Colony the new rules for the sale of waste lands were introduced in 1833; the system of grants subject to payment of a share of the produce to the Crown and to resumption in case of non-cultivation within a certain period was abandoned, and sales without any reservation of rent having been substituted, the apprehension necessarily attendant upon an uncertain tenure of property, however remote the danger, was removed, and applications for the purchase of lands have now become very numerous.—All the estates which are

now under cultivation are in the vicinity of Kandy, as are nearly all the lots which have hitherto been applied. Nothing we believe can be more flourishing than the appearance of the former. With regard to the cost of the establishment of a plantation, we have little information on which we can rely respecting the expense of such an undertaking in the West Indies, but we have been given to understand that the outlay in Ceylon is wonderfully less. We have ascertained from persons practically competent to afford the information, that a plantation of from 300 to 600 acres in Ceylon, may be brought into cultivation, provided with permanent stores and machinery, and kept in a proper state of cultivation to the end of the fourth year, including the purchase of the land at the Government upset price of five shillings an acre, at an outlay varying from £10 to £12 an acre according to local advantages or disadvantages. A limited return is generally yielded even at the end of the third year, but after the fourth year the produce of a plantation begins to afford a return more than equivalent to the annual expenditure. The point upon which the greatest diversity of opinion is found to exist, and which we are by no means prepared to determine, is the average quantity produced by each bush when arrived at maturity. The distances also at which the bushes should be planted are much disputed—some planters allowing 1200 to an acre others only 600. Taking an average at 600, a plantation of 500 acres will contain 300,000 bushes, and we are assured that the annual expenditure on such a plantation, with well paid European superintendents, will not exceed £2000, both for the cultivation of the land and the preparation of the crop, which latter, we believe, has never been calculated at less than ½ lb for each bush. To persons of small capital it may be of advantage to know, that the mere clearing, planting and fencing an estate, even one reclaimed from forest will not under any circumstances exceed £5 an acre. A return from an estate is also greatly accelerated by the facility of obtaining young plants, consequent upon the general cultivation of coffee by the Native inhabitants—plants from one to two years old may be purchased for a few shillings a thousand, and are found to answer extremely well. We cannot probably give better information respecting the cost of transport than by stating that the present contract of the Commissariat department for the conveyance of public stores between Colombo and Kandy, a distance of seventy-two miles, is at the rate seven-

teen shillings going, and eight shillings and sixpence for a cart carrying 1,100 lbs. —Circumstances have hitherto directed the attention of Europeans principally to the vicinity of Kandy; we believe that many other parts of the interior are at least equally eligible. Labour is dearer than in any other district. The district of Ouvah appears peculiarly suited to coffee, two crops being obtained in a year in some situations; it is, however, the most distant from the sea, and the roads are still very imperfect, but it will, we have no doubt, in a few years be connected by roads with Kandy on one side, and on the other with the port of Hambantotte. The districts of the three Korles and Suffragam appear to present great advantages, the soil is understood to be excellent, the Calany and Caitura rivers present the means of easy transport to Colombo, and labour is almost one-half cheaper than in the vicinity of Kandy.

The Mahole bridge on the road from Colombo to Negombo, which was reported to have been carried away, is not in the least injured. The villages Pelagodde and Wattile are still under water, the women and children have taken refuge in the high lands, the men are watching their property from the trees on which they have erected platforms. Government have supplied them with salt fish and provisions.—The water we are happy to state, is now every where rapidly subsiding.

Van Dieman's Land.

Presbyterianism in Van Dieman's Land.—Considerable dissatisfaction has been excited in Van Dieman's Land, by an attempt made on the part of the Government, to introduce some provisions into the Bill for the regulation of Ecclesiastical Establishments, the tendency of which, would be entirely to destroy the Presbyterian Church, by vesting in the Governor the powers entrusted by Presbyterians to their Church Courts. Notwithstanding all we have seen and read on the subject, we cannot clearly understand what the Government would be at. It is really a pity that men should attempt to legislate on a subject on which they are entirely ignorant.—Sir John Franklin seems to be labouring under the impression, that the Church of Scotland, like the Churches of England and Rome, admits of the interference of the civil power, but he will find himself as grievously mistaken as did his brother Govr.

Sir R. Bourke, on a certain memorable occasion when he attempted to interfere in the internal management of the Scots Church, Sydney. His Excellency has not forgotten the rebuff he met with on that occasion yet. The aspect of Presbyterian affairs in Van Dieman's Land, since Colonel Arthur left that colony, has presented a somewhat singular appearance. First—The superbly absurd proclamation of Colonel Snodgrass calling the assembling of a Synod, where there were scarcely churches sufficient to form a Presbytery, the Synod being consequently composed of precisely the same members as the inferior Court of Presbytery; and, 2d—the equally extraordinary proclamation of Sir J. Franklin, forbidding its assemblage.—Not of the same amusingly harmless character, however, was Sir John's interference in the case of the Rev. Mr. Dove, and that action has done more to injure Sir John, in our opinion, than any other that has transpired since he assumed the reins of Government. Mr. Dove, it is perhaps known to our readers, was appointed, when Colonel Snodgrass administered the Government of Van Dieman's Land, to the district of Oatlands. That appointment Sir John Franklin, goaded on by Archdeacon Hutchins, endeavoured to retract, but the attempt was resisted with so much spirit, both by the Presbytery and the people, that Sir John was glad to draw in his horns.

American Trees.—Scientific travellers have remarked, that the mountains and rivers of America are upon a more grand and magnificent scale than those of the old world; and that her trees and vegetable productions have a corresponding superiority in the luxuriance of growth and medicinal efficacy, not found in those of other regions. We are indebted to her for some valuable additions to our toilettes, and among others the BALM OF COLUMBIA, introduced to us by Messrs C. & A. OLDRIDGE.

This very elegant and Chemical preparation extracted from a tree, was first produced in Philadelphia, where its unparalleled success secured it a patronage of the highest respectability, and when it was brought to this country in 1823, it soon received that stamp of public approbation, which gave it a still higher degree

of celebrity. Numerous certificates in the hands of the proprietors prove that it has the singular and valuable properties of strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off; of communicating fresh life to its apparently dead and decaying roots; of arresting incipient baldness, and causing hair to grow where it had wholly disappeared.—Many a gentleman whose head was rapidly losing its natural ornament, has by the use of this Balm recovered his locks, and found them curling in more than their wonted luxuriance, and many an elegant woman who was dismayed at the diminution of her most valuable decoration, has by applying this active restorative, imparted a salutary vigour to her tresses, which have again waved and wantoned in exuberance and beauty.—Oldridge's Balm causes Whiskers and Eye-brows to grow, prevents the hair from turning grey, and completely frees it from scurf.—Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietors, 1, Wellington-street, Strand, and by, most of the respectable perfumers and medicine venders.—Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s., per bottle.—No other prices are genuine.—N. B. The public are requested to be on their guard against counterfeits, ask for Oldridge's Balm, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

Royal City Medal.—Messrs. Griffin and Hyams, of Cornhill, have just produced a large medal (by Barber), commemorative of the Queen's late visit to the city, which may fairly rank with anything hitherto produced by *Pistrucci*. The medal is very elegantly designed and executed, the obverse presenting the best likeness of her Majesty we have yet seen the reverse allegorically representing her reception in the city. No present more elegant than this can be offered to young people.—A pretty Not Seal, with her Majesty for its subject, has also been executed for the above house. It consists of a small head of the Queen engraved on a rich stone. The likeness is as perfect as the skill of the artist. This seal is remarkably unique, and ought to be in every lady's desk, and on every gentleman's watch chain. It is very cheap too—all will admit that the head of England's Queen is worth a crown.

THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
• MAGAZINE.

THE RESEARCHES OF DOCTOR WALLICH.

In the collection of manuscripts which the late Major General Hardwicke bequeathed to the nation, there is a small volume entitled "Notices and References to Letters received from Dr. N. Wallich." We pass over the Botanical and other notices of natural history which are contained in this correspondence, and merely glean from it the Political matter, hoping to show how it is that the Court of Directors cultivates the Botanical Garden at Calcutta; and that it is one of their sources of corrupt influence.

On the 12th of November, 1820, Dr. Wallich left Patna on a journey to Nepaul: he notices Lord Hastings, trip to Rajmahl hills and botanical researches; letters received from Mr. Roscoe, Lord Mount Norris, and Mrs. Beaumont, and sent to Mr. Stuart; also, from Bretton Hall, and the loss of living plants dispatched from India: notice of things sent from Danapore, and to Lady Hastings from Sooksagur.

On the 21st December, the Doctor arrived at Catmandoo, the capital of Nepaul. Former collection of subjects, in natural history, that was presented by the Doctor, from the plains, is now considered unworthy of notice: notice of splendid collection of birds, &c., &c., in the mountains of Nepaul; of a tame rhinoceros, belonging to the Court of Nepaul; of letters received from M^{rs}. Lambert, and the Horticultural Society, with diploma and silver medal, also from Sir H. Lowe; to be submitted for perusal; also the loss of his patron, Sir Joseph Banks.

From the valley of Nepaul, on the 4th of February, 1821, the Doctor expressed his distress of mind on a report of being superseded at the botanical garden by Dr. Shuter; he noticed a letter from his friend and patron Mr. Colebroke, regarding the shipment of plants, roots, and seeds for the Court of Directors; and comparing the mode of transmission, direct and circuitous; also, a letter from Mr. Stuart; reference to be made to Mr.

Adam for assistance, in case of need ; and to Lord Hastings regarding the report of a successor to the botanical garden, whether it is true or false ; and, if any instructions on this point have been received from the Court of Directors. The Doctor expressed his regret at having left the botanical garden for a time ; and described his afflicted state of mind at the period of writing this letter ; it totally incapacitated him for business of any kind : he appealed to his friends, patrons, and supporters, on this trying occasion, to avert a calamity which must cause his ruin, should it ever take effect : and, in order to strengthen his cause, at this time, he introduced,—the natural warmth of his disposition expressed ; the integrity of his motives and acts ; and his unremitted exertions in his official post.

The very next day, he wrote, saying, that he receives consolation, comfort, and support, since the despatch of the letter of the preceding day, from a re-perusal of proceedings, on his public conduct, and the approbation of the Court of Directors and Government, during the past year : and from the improbability of any change, or foundation for any report of the nature alluded to, in the preceding letter. He also mentioned the unparalleled and innumerable accessions which the botanical garden has received from Europe, of late years, in return for similar liberality to botanists and cultivators at home, sent from the Calcutta garden : its increasing riches and prosperous state at the present juncture : notice of seeds, roots, plants, &c., sent to the garden from Europe and America—more received during the last two years than the preceding twenty years. In future, the entire produce of seeds, plants, &c., &c., of the botanical garden to be sent to the Court of Directors, and not through any other indirect channel, to individuals or otherwise. A letter enclosed from Lord Palmerston. Has an enormous harvest of plants.

On the 8th, he notices the despatch of some skins for the General and Lady Hastings ; also of some curious models and implements of husbandry, used in Nepaul, to be presented to Lady Hastings. Nepaul abounds in monuments of antiquity : in the valley of Nepaul there is more idols and places of worship than inhabitants.

On the 16th, the Doctor says, that the business of a successor at the botanic garden still haunts his mind and causes uneasiness ; that various unpleasant thoughts come over him ; and, that he fancied things and starts objections which never had any existence ; however, he consoles himself in a good conscience

and upright motives, let happen what will in the issue. A letter received from Dr. Govan, the superintendant of the botanical garden at Saharunpore, stating that that establishment is approved by the Court of Directors, and directed to be placed under the Calcutta botanical garden, as a subordinate institution. Dr. Wallich anticipates rich stores and collections of natural subjects during the hot season and rains; and notices the Resident, Mr. Gardner, in the highest terms of praise, for his assistance and uniform exertions to promote his researches in Nepaul. Notice of Dr. Heyne's collection being lodged in the botanical garden. Mention of first Paper on Nepaul ferns to be followed by a supplementary one, with descriptions of various ferns, &c. Requests information whether the Paper should be sent to the most noble the President, for the purpose of being presented to the Asiatic Society; and, if not, that General Hardwicke would do him this honor. •

On the 26th, he notices the receipt of a satisfactory letter from Mr. Colebrooke. Intends returning to the botanical garden in Dec., 1821, with an amazingly extensive collection of subjects of the natural world. Mournful sonnet on the occasion of a cat having devoured the heads of two specimens of a partridge. Has despatched to the Barrackpore menagerie a rhinoceros and a bear; and, at the same time, some implements belonging to a manufactory, for Lady Hastings. On the 28th, dead and alive animals are frequently sent from the Nepaul Court to the Residency. The Doctor is little conversant with zoology and ornithology, and unable to furnish remarks on these subjects; but he is wholly occupied with botanical researches. The loss of the Bettyah-man is greatly felt, for preparing skins of animals and birds. Has received a letter from Mr. Kent, who notices Mr. Shuter coming out as assistant to the botanical garden; however, his fears about supercession are dispelled, by the receipt of a letter from Mr. Colebrooke, and his mind is again at ease. Notices having written Lord and Lady Hastings, after the receipt of Mr. Colebrooke's letter, and how much he is indebted to India's patrons! •

On the 4th of March, the Doctor noticed his following his pursuits in natural history, with increased ardour, in consequence of the reports of a successor being unfounded and cleared up to his satisfaction; and expressed his thanks and gratitude to friends and patrons for their solicitude in his welfare. He also took notice of the benefits conferred on botanical science to be commemorated by dedicating a genus of plants to the name of

the present Governor General, either as Moiria or Loudounia ; and, to take an opportunity of enquiring into and settling this point, in a personal interview with Lord Hastings, and to make known the result of such application, and his Lordship's wishes : he noticed a majestic palm, stem sixty-feet high, now, belonging to no established genus, and suggested how appropriate the names above-mentioned would be, by which to denominate it : it is the Toongusha palm, introduced into the botanical garden, in 1801, by Buchanan, from Nepaul. Notice of a letter written to the Marchioness of Hastings, and his feelings on that occasion : and of a letter received from Mr. Walter Buchanan, covering two price currents of drugs and spices at the India House : also, of a letter from Mr. Kent, about roots and seeds to be sent out, in charge of Dr. Shuter. Mr. Kent had received, from Dr. Wallich, collections of roots and seeds, in good order : the Princess of Saxe Coburgh also had received from Dr. Wallich two chests of growing plants, in the finest possible order. Despatched to Lady Hastings two *Daphnes* and the *Red-Rhododendron* ; and also to General Hardwicke some of the latter, to be sent to her Ladyship, if they arrive in good order. Notices new treasures rapidly coming in, and application for a private bhangey, of his own, between Katmandu and Mozufferpore, exclusive of the public one, so as to have six bhangneys per week,—arrangements in consequence. On the 11th, the Doctor noticed the despatch of two tongues of the *bucco grandis* ; mentioned Mr. Shuter and his nephew. On the 17th, he noticed Mr. Shuter's arrival and appearance in Calcutta, which again alarmed and disconcerted him : his apprehensions and fears returned ; and he requested to know the worst. On the 22d, the Doctor wrote, giving a notice of Lord Hastings and Dr. Shuter to be sent to the botanical garden at Saharunpore. Notice about remaining at the botanical garden the last six months of residence in India, the greatest favor that could be conferred ; this to be made an unalterable resolution. Dr. Wallich's time is out in July ; but, then there is danger in crossing the mountains ; therefore, wishes his return to the botanical garden, to be delayed till after the rains ; requests advice thereon. By leaving the hills so early, botanical science would incur great loss ; for he has high expectations of being able to make valuable additions and enormous collections during the summer and autumn. Regrets having lost the opportunity of seeing the Tanjore Rajah. Notice of nearly a hundred specimens of woods, of good size ; which are to be divided with Lady

Hastings. Notices Mrs. Wallich's being made acquainted with the arrival of Mr. Shuter, the assistant, and of her information through other sources. On the 26th, he said, the roses themselves to be sent for inspection to Dunbar, and also to Lady Hastings: and, he noticed a pine, a couple of branches of which were sent, and requested that some of it might be forwarded to Lady Hastings. On the 28th, there is a notice of an hundred specimens of woods for Lady Hastings, and more arriving daily. The Doctor was not allowed to range beyond the limits of the valley, and he was restrained in researches even within that limit; consequently he met with difficulties and obstacles;—from the limited extent to which the persons attached to the Residency, or others, were allowed to move out, a Sikarree-wallah was of no use in Nepaul; the jealousy of the Court of Nepaul was such an obstacle against promoting general science, that the country was open only to botanical research. On the 19th, the Doctor noticed the beautiful palm, to be dedicated to Lady Hastings, getting into blossom; if new, it is to be called "*Loudonia nobilis*." Notice of correspondence with and supplying desiderata to the Ghent Royal Society of agriculture and botany, of which institution Lord Hastings is an honorary member: a bouquet of flowers is annually exposed by the Society, in honor of the Marquis, at the saloon: description of a medal which was voted to Captain Nuremburgh, of the *Zelima*, who took home the first despatch. Dr. Wallich sent his own diploma as a corresponding member, for the perusal of Lord Hastings; also, two hundred sorts of woods for Lady Hastings—which were to be doubled in number. On the 24th, he noticed a collection of woods, to be shared with Lady Hastings.

On the 12th of May, the Doctor has a notice about being elected Manager of the Orphan Society, and expressed his anxiety to become one, noticing the proximity of the botanical garden to the institution; and requesting it to be mentioned to Mr. Parson, Colonel Paton, and others. Notice of General Bheem Sing's green-house and talc windows; to obtain plans and elevations of the one in Barrackpore Park, for guidance in building it: a good place for introducing into it the plants from Europe that can be got hold of. A plan of the botanical garden for Bheem Sing; being desirous of making him a present, for all his kind attentions; to obtain a copy from the Surveyor General's Office; and requests to know whether the permission of Government for the map is requisite! the map will prove the

best means of shewing the nature of his mission, and encourage the people of the Court to furnish greater supplies, in the natural world.—On the 21st, he noticed being highly flattered at Lady Hastings's notice of himself and Mrs. Wallich; and noticed her Ladyship's query about air-plants, and replied to it. The air-plants exceed all belief in splendour, beauty, and number. Nepaul abounds in *Orchideae* to excess. Notice of presenting Lady Hastings with flowers of *magnolia insignis*, preserved in spirits. Notices the death of Colonel Colin Mackenzie, as a great loss, to him in particular, as a respected friend. On the 22d, Bheem Sing sends a substitute for the flying-squirrel, which died at the Barrackpore menagerie; a most beautiful fellow. This squirrel is to accompany the Doctor to Calcutta, at Mr. Gardner's particular request, in November next: but, should the animal by ill fate die, the skin will be preserved. The seeds of the cedar of Lebanon sent by Bheem Sing are to be presented to Lady Hastings, on arrival; they came from the north-westward.—On the 26th, he noticed the flying-squirrel being brisk and in excellent health. Notice of uniting with General Hardwicke in publishing an account of the natural history of Nepaul; the splendour of such a work; and to be entitled "Illustrations of the Natural History of Nepaul;" to be in numbers. Notice of Porter's promotion, and thanks for it. Notice of Dr. Ballard proceeding to the Mauritius and to request Dr. Carey not to forsake the garden, and, if possible, for General Hardwicke to take the charge of the same.

On the 1st of June, Dr. Wallich notices a letter which he had received from Dr. Loring, the Archdeacon, and his attention and kindness respecting Mrs. Wallich: and he notices Dr. Ballard's neglect in answering his letters; not a tenth part of them acknowledged; neglect of duty; and allowing the sircar at the botanical garden to neglect his also: disappointment and vexation occasioned to him in consequence. Mr. Leycester succeeds to the charge, *pro tempore*, of the botanical garden. Dr. Wallich notices Dr. Ballard's laconic mention of this circumstance and how much he feels it; he also comments on this treatment, and remarks, generally, on Dr. B.'s inattention to his concerns.—On the 3d, he noticed many multiplicates among the insects in spirits, sufficient to store all the museums of note, in Europe; and he noticed Lieutenant Rogers's intention to present to Lady Hastings a most beautiful model of the Ranee's Temple, on the Bagmatty river, between Katmandu and Patn.

The model is finished and very correct: the original is daily seen. He requests General Hardwicke to present the model to her Ladyship, in Lieutenant Rogers's name; and to intimate the circumstance to Lady Hastings before it arrives. Much praise is due to Lieutenant Rogers's zeal and activity on this occasion: and also to Bheem Sing for his assistance. Dr. W. notices having forwarded a catalogue of specimens of woods, amounting to a thousand kinds, to be presented to Lady Hastings; copied from the original index in his own possession; he accounts for having put LOUDONIA last in the list, among the L's, and desires to have it copied over again, and this mistake rectified, by having LOUDONIA put first on the list of L's. On the 11th, comparison between Dr. B. and Mr. J. Stuart, and encomiums passed on the latter. Notice about being honored with a seat as manager to the Orphan Institution, and in case of remissness in his duty there to be reminded of a letter written this day to Major General H. The flying-squirrel quite a pet and doing well. Notice of Lady Hastings' letter, and to attend to the hints therein contained about measurement and scales to animal drawings. Notices receipt of letters from Mr. Colebrooke and Lord Carnarvon. Dr. W. says he has procured a superb fossil for Mr. Colebrooke; it is a species of the animal which forms the *salgrom*. And he notices the endless obligations he is under to Lord and Lady Hastings and General Hardwicke; also, of the Danish University having conferred on him the honor by a decree of the senate by bestowing the title of Doctor of Philosophy; also, on Captain Lockett, a Professor in the College of Fort William, and on another Professor there; expressing his joy on the occasion, and particularly for bestowing the honors on his friends, at his own recommendation.

On the 6th of July, the Doctor notices Mr. Gardner's kindness in obtaining permission of the Court of Nepal for the plant collectors,—Bhusal Sing to go on an expedition to Gos-saun Thow; a point never before conceded. The party to be absent a month or six weeks. Thanks due to Bheem Sing, for acceding to the wishes of all. He also notices having written to Mr. Lushington on the subject of extension of leave of absence: and a list sent to Mr. Secretary Lushington of three chests containing specimens of seeds and grains, to be sent up to Government, for the Court of Directors. On the 8th, notice of having procured from Bhot, a superb quartz, or rock-crystal in high order and very pure, twelve inches long, and a full description of it; also a doubtful account of another, said

to] weigh thirty seers. On the 17th, remarks on Dr. Ballard. Notice of having procured a noble large porcupine for the Barrackpore menagerie; if it dies, the skin to be preserved for the General. Notice of Dr. Carey's porcupines from Pegue; the present one much larger. Notice of Dr. Shuter, his botanical assistant, having been appointed to the charge of the botanical garden at Madras, in room of Dr. Heyne, deceased.— Notice of a letter received from Mr. Colebrooke, and about a box of rock specimens; the expenses at the post-office, on receiving it, enormous. Mr. Colebrooke's intention of travelling, is noticed. Notice of Mr. Lambert's having received the specimens of the *deodar*, and now thinks it different from the cedar of Lebanon. Notice of a letter to be delivered to Mr. Rask, a Danish Professor, arrived from Bombay. On the 18th, notice of *Flora Danica*, coloured in a superior manner, on its way out, on the Danish ship, *Nymphen*, Captain Kierulf. Notice of Professor Hornemann, and requests General H. will write to him. Certain hints regarding the work have been attended to by the Professor. Notice of the expense attending the purchase of the above work; and, the amount to be remitted to Professor H.; his anxiety that the General should open a correspondence with the professor. Notices his Danish honors and the General's testimony, at this time, being of the greatest use to him and value. Notices being a Knight of Dannebrog; and the uneasiness of his friends, at his not using the title, in his publications; a representation about it having been forwarded from this Government to the Court of Directors; the result of which is not yet known. Desirous that Professor Hornemann should know more about him; his progress in botanical science, &c., &c. Notices a letter addressed to the College of Fort William, sent for perusal, and to be given to Mrs. Wallich, afterwards. Does not undervalue the Danish honors, nor disregard its institutions.

On the 5th of August, Dr. Wallich notices having received the elevation of the Barrackpore conservatory; he also mentions that Mr. Gardner had received, from Captain Hodgson, a letter about the plan of the Calcutta botanical garden, and of a copy of the map being in forwardness: this copy being for Bheem Sing, he wants another copy for himself. Remarks regarding it. Notice of ammonites; the General to share in the collection he is making; some already dispatched to Lady Hastings and to Mr. Calder, for Mr. Colebrooke in London. A party of fakeers gone to Muktinath for the collecting of fossils, in the bed of the

Salagrammi river; to return to the Residency in three months. Comments on the above; difficulties and jealousies of the Goorkha Government; the General to share in what may be brought in. Notices extension of leave of absence to the 15th of December, being granted. Mrs. Wallich arrived in Calcutta on the 18th of July, 1821. On the 20th, the Doctor expresses his thanks and gratitude for Lady Hastings's kind attention to Mrs. Wallich, in inviting her to Barrackpore Park. Encloses a note for Mr. Pottar at the botanical garden.—On the 29th, he offers thanks for the General's letter to Professor Hornemann, which has far exceeded his expectations. One of his specimens of the camphor wood, is 3 feet long and 2 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in girth; it is finely scented, like that of the Bermuda cedar, of which pencils are made. Some of the specimens of juniper are very splendid, some are fourteen inches in diameter. Also, the purpled *conc pinus*, the fruit of which was sent to Lady Hastings, a short time since. Says that General Hardwicke may make up his mind to get five chests of insects, the fourth being already nearly full; and that he waits the ceasing of the rains and the arrival of the General's tin boxes to send more insects by dawk. Determines to set off, on his return to Bengal, on the 15th of November. Hopes to get the number of men wanted for conveyance of baggage, some part of which (among them General Hardwick's insects) he resolves shall travel step by step; the rest he will try to send down eight or ten days before him,—he hopes to be in Calcutta by the 15th of December. Besides the chests of botanical specimens already sent down, he has seven enormous ones ready, and as many more will be added.

On the 14th of September, Dr. W. mentions having ordered fourteen patallah boats, at Govindgunge, for the conveyance of his stupendous collections to Calcutta; and, that, for the transit of the same through the mountains to the plains three hundred hill porters, who are equal to six hundred lowlanders, are to be in readiness. • The General's wishes in regard to supplies for Lady Castlereagh, in behalf of Captain Kennedy, shall be attended to. Encloses a copy of a document of a private nature; a diplomatic, politic, subtle production. Also, a letter from Mr. Rudge, a most worthy man; which is to be given to Mrs. Wallich after perusal, requesting her to keep it till his arrival in Calcutta. Notices Mr. Gardner's health, and his having refused the Delhi and Lucknow Residencies, as far as he can do it; not being desirous of quitting the Nepaul Court; and the

climate of the hills, with which he is perfectly satisfied. On the 27th, he mentions Mr. Gardner's refusal of the Delhi Residency altogether; the reasons for doing so are many and cogent. Notice of Mrs. Wallich's visit to Barrackpore Park, to the Governor General and Lady Hastings; his uncertainty whether she proceeded or not. Notice of Lady Hastings's approbation, for having sent her various curiosities from Nepaul, which has afforded him much delight; and he appreciates with fervent gratitude what he owes to the General's paternal kindness and friendship; to whom he is indebted for her Ladyship's condescension, on this as on other occasions, in noticing his exertions, &c.

On the 8th of October, Dr. Wallich notices that he is to meet Mrs. Wallich at Serampore; and that he is desirous of paying his early respects to Lord and Lady Hastings, by visiting them, before he goes to the botanical garden; he requires information and advice on this point; and requests to know whether it would be proper and agreeable to the Governor General. Notice of Mrs. Wallich having spent a fortnight at Barrackpore Park: flattering reception of her; comments thereon; and how much he is obliged by their condescension and attention: wishes to testify, though in a feeble manner, his devotion and gratitude to that noble family, by paying his respects to them, at the earliest possible period: requests the General to take an opportunity to ascertain if these intentions would be agreeable to the Governor General. Notice of Dr. Buchanan having passed the Governor General's seat at Barrackpore, in 1814, without paying his personal respects; and, dissatisfaction at the omission having been expressed. The fifth box nearly full, and a sixth he hopes to commence upon. Mr. Gardner is desirous of remaining at Katmandu instead of proceeding to Delhi Residency. On the 14th, he notices Mr. Gardner and Lieut. Rogers; the former expecting daily to hear of the result concerning the Delhi Residency.

On the 1st of November, Dr. Wallich dispatched the finale of his list of Nepaul drawings; the eight fascicules contain 362 pages of drawings; which are not finished entirely; the General's insects to go down with himself on the 7th: in the evening of which day he had fixed for starting from the Residency House in the valley of Nepaul; has an endless number of birds and beasts to accompany him from the mountains, all under his own charge: hopes the chart or map of the botanical garden will arrive before he sets off; Bheem Sing

will be highly delighted and flattered by this testimony of his esteem. On the 16th, he was in camp at Sugowly, and said, that not a single article, out of a most enormously grand and ample cargo of curiosities, had been damaged; upwards of eighty chests of articles were coming down with him, several of large size. The landing of these valuable curiosities and rare plants will not cost the Company, on their arrival at the botanical gardens, more than three thousand rupees. All have been nursed and cherished with care, and the main object of his mission to Nepaul accomplished. Besides, a large number of animals of various descriptions,—among them, the flying-squirrel, tailless-deer, porcupines, bear, and wild-goat; besides a great number of birds, will reach Barrackpore Park without injury or loss. Looks to the approbation of government and his friends, at the end of his journey, with pleasure, for what he has been able to accomplish. Takes leave of his friends at Nepaul with painful feelings of regret, and of the General Bheem Sing. When he left Nepaul, the map of the botanical garden had not arrived. Notice of Mr. Gardner, of whom he speaks in raptures, for his infinite kindness and attentions; but is to speak more fully of his Residency friends and the court of Katmandu on his return to Calcutta.

Notices of Letters received from Dr. Wallich on a Voyage to Penang, Sincapore, and China.

On the 25th of July, 1822, Dr. Wallich prepared for departure from the botanical garden at Calcutta, and intended to embark on the *Sir David Scott*; the Government having granted leave of absence, for six months, to himself, the superintendent, and to two apprentices. On the 4th August he embarked, at the new anchorage. When at sea, the cholera broke out and carried off twelve seamen: this produced alarm and despondency in the remaining part of the crew. On the 25th, he arrived at Penang, and received an invitation to reside with Governor Phillips, at Suffolk House, during his stay at the island. Professor Hornemann received General Hardwicke's letter; Dr. Wallich, his family, and the Professor derived pleasure and satisfaction therefrom. Dr. Wallich intends replying to an official communication which he had received, regarding the Tittaghur establishment. He expresses sorrow and regret at the departure of Lord and Lady Hastings from India. On the 26th, the Doctor tasted the mangosteen for the

first time, and he considered it an era in his botanical career; however, it disappointed his expectation; he found it acidulous and pleasant, but nothing sublime, as given to understand: he hopes to remain at least eight days. The Governor sent a carriage and conveyed him to Suffolk House, three miles from the town—the road is excellent. In going along he recognised several botanical friends; some Bengal ones, such as groves of cocoa-nut and beetle-nut; besides many more not belonging to Hindostan, as the bread fruit.

On the 1st of September, Dr. Wallich left Suffolk House and re embarked on board of the *Scott*. On the —, he arrived at Singapore. No words can do justice to the riches of Singapore in plants and trees, especially in climbers; the glorious and wonderful things instantly obtained were very numerous; so that it is not possible to describe how rich he is getting in the botanical treasures of the delightful islands of Penang and Singapore. He intends submitting a combined *Floral* of Penang and Singapore. Renews his acquaintance with Captain and Mrs. Flint, Sir Stamford Raffles's relatives. Notice of his patrons, Lord and Lady Hastings, and expressions of regret at their departure from India; requests that his name may be put down on all and every occasion when the question of testimony of respect, &c. in regard to that noble family is brought forward, and regrets that his absence prevents his paying his last homage to Lord Hastings. Gives up the idea of proceeding to China. Desirous of seeing as much of the Eastern islands as possible, and Java is said to afford greater scope for all manner of inquiries than any of them; therefore he will visit Java and Malacca, and revisit Singapore and Penang; expresses a hope of being in Calcutta on New Year's Day.

Notices from a Letter from Dr. Wallich, dated at the Botanical Garden on the 22nd of September, 1824, and received by General Hardwicke, at No. 21, Park Place, on the 21st of March, 1825.

Mrs. Wallich has taken her passage to England by the way of China, on the *David Scott*, Captain Tween, with her two children Hannah and Leonard, who are unwell. The objects of sending Mrs. W. home are the children's want of health and the probability that the Doctor will be long absent from Calcutta, in visiting the plantations and forests established over the the country. Assurances of attentions to Mrs. W. received from

several Governors of Penang, Sincapore, and St. Helena. Mrs. W. will proceed from London to Aberdeen and Copenhagen. She has much to communicate respecting her husband's situation since General Hardwicke's departure from Bengal; she desires also to see Mr. Colebrooke, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Edmonstone, and Mrs. Beaumont. Dr. Wallich is inclined to cherish a hope, that, through the intercession of friends in England, he might be enabled to visit Europe without losing much of his allowances, or the risk of supercession, for two or three years; his health getting every year more in need of such a change. He sent home, on the *Potton* and *Minerva*, large collections; no less than nine large chests of plants. He thinks that Sir G. A. Robinson, Mr. Edmonstone, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Colebrooke, and Mr. Stuart, all might promote the success of an application to that effect.

The changes subsequent to General Hardwicke leaving India have been very unfavorable to the progress of the plantation committee; for the new members have not agreed as to the necessity of supporting what was recommended by the original or committee which preceded the present one: viz., Lieut.-Colonel Cunliffe, Mr. John Shakespear, Dr. Abel, Dr. Carey, Captain R. Fulton, and Dr. Wallich. The three first are not favorable to the system of plantations, and say, that not one-third of the quantity of sissoo-timber stated by the former committee to Government, as required for the annual public works, is wanted,—that no difficulties exist in procuring such a quantity or more,—that fine promising forests are in abundance,—and that there is no difficulty in the way of getting inexhaustible quantities down the Ganges; but Dr. Carey, Capt. Fulton, and Dr. Wallich comment on such statements; and, in a general minute, they have pointed out and reported to Government the errors and misrepresentations of the other members; they produce great trouble to Dr. Wallich, their Secretary, by the frequent reversing what they have before resolved to adopt. However, Dr. Wallich expects that the eighth report will tend to expose their erroneous opinions and not do credit to their knowledge of the subject on which they have differed so much from former committees; that report will be accompanied by a general minute and protest, signed by Dr. Carey, Captain Fulton, and Dr. Wallich. .

Dr. Wallich asks,—What can have urged Lieut.-Colonel Cunliffe to act in this business in the manner he has? Dr.

Wallich's expectations of re-imbursement are crushed : however, under all this discouragement, Dr. W. resolves to go on with the same sentiments and feelings of rectitude. He refers to the sixth report of the old committee's proceedings, for the opinions which he therein expressed ; and which are now, during an active warfare, much to the point ; for, if the war continues, the want of prime timber, for the service of the ordnance department, will be very great. In the eighteenth paragraph of that sixth report, the possibility of an increased demand in the event of war, was supposed. Should the Birmese war continue another campaign, it will actually create this want. It is said, that the daily expense of this Birmese campaign amounts to a lakh of rupees !!!

Dr. Wallich had received a letter from Lord Hastings, dated at Frankfort on the Mayne, 25th Sept. 1823, on his way to Rome. His Lordship desired to obtain plants and seeds, for a gentleman from whom his Lordship had met with great attentions, during his stay at that place. These wishes were promptly obeyed. Dr. W. begs that when General Hardwicke next writes to his Lordship, he will express how great was his pleasure in an immediate obedience to his commands, and tender his dutiful respects to his Lordship and to the Marchioness.

Dr. W. continued to receive flattering attentions from Lord and Lady Amherst ; her Ladyship presented Mrs. W. with an elegant — and comb with Roman cameos. Whenever he goes to Teetaghur, his presence at Government House is always desired. He has been called upon, both by the Government and the Court of Directors, to report on the expediency of continuing the establishment of Teetaghur ; the Court, as well as the Governor General in Council are of opinion that it may be given up without detriment ; and Dr Wallich agrees in these sentiments. To Dr. W. the keeping up of this garden has been a great increase of labour and of much expense, without suitable return ; but, in consideration of the founder of the establishment, the Marchioness of Hastings, he wished for its continuance. The new Commissary General urges Dr. Wallich's being deputed to inspect the old sissoo-forests in the upper provinces, and he expects to go by dawk in November ; this will employ him till near the hot weather.

ON THE CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA BY THE EDUCATION OF NEGROS.

Africa, which for many centuries has bled at every pore from European commerce, still suffers in her wretched population; nor has any direct advantage resulted, which may be reckoned the commencement of a remunerating process, by enlightening her debased and ignorant sons in the rudiments of useful learning and Christian truth. *To accomplish the melioration of the African, nothing more is requisite than the cultivation of his faculties.* This desired end would be promoted by the formation of Negro schools in Europe, wherein Negro children might acquire the elements of knowledge, and return with them to their native abode to disseminate their new light. The present generation might thus look forward in hope that, by slow but certain steps, their posterity might obtain a most important result; for the power of becoming intelligent and well informed is known to appertain alike to the African and European.

In modern times, England has devoted herself much to penetrating into central Africa by her enlightened travellers, who unhappily have perished amidst the wastes and pestiferous rivers of Africa. Other nations have made similar efforts, and have experienced similar results; but the principal return hitherto for all these painful sacrifices, has been the rectifying of geographical statements, while the African *population* remains in pristine barbarous ignorance. For centuries Africans have been deemed, and have been destined to be, slaves. The voice of Christian Europe has at length prevailed; and Africa is already comparatively, and progressively will be FREE. Europe should not, however halt at a mere recognition of human rights. She must crown her operations by one of higher importance—by the moral cultivation of this large portion of the family of MAN.

The darkness of Mohammedanism surrounds, as a dense vapour, unhappy Africa, dwells on her surface as its own domicile, and watches over her natives as its prey. This malign spirit gains on her population, and reigns over the much sought Tombuctoo. Thus, if success attend the efforts in exploring these regions, and the long closed barriers be opened, Mohammedanism would impede the march of Christian instruction by her suspecting native escorts, and she would watch and repress its every step.

To meliorate the social state of the Negro, there must be created, if possible, a link of communication between civilized Europe and barbarous Africa; that by accustoming the African to European habits, the Negro population may in time be placed where it should be placed, in its natural relation to the great human family.

Every year a number of young Negroes is reported to arrive in Egypt from the interior, and already Mohammed Ali has begun to civilize them. This is a call upon Europe, and may almost be deemed a challenge to Christianity to do its part in promoting that race to a higher rank; and the task, it is thought, may be accomplished.

The plan of M. Drovetti (the late Consul-General of France at Cairo) is to send yearly a number of young Africans to France for instruction. These have soon evinced possession of that living spark which animates the human mind. On their return to their deserts they impart the lessons which are never forgotten, till, like the light arrow from their quiver, knowledge flies swiftly from Oasis to Oasis—knowledge reproducing knowledge—and spreading wide around, to effect that melioration which ages have failed hitherto to obtain.

While the gates of Egypt are thus opened for so great an object, might not some of the numerous agents of Britain's benevolence bring about the formation of British schools for Negro children? From these might go teachers for schools in the Negro territories. If one hundred, or even fifty Negro children, selected for promising capacities, were to be gradually sent from Europe, properly qualified as teachers, and a correspondence were kept with them, under the aid of British patronage, it would tend more effectually to improve the African population, than all which has hitherto been done for that purpose.

If the worthy and indefatigable individuals who direct our great benevolent establishments, would try (even but as an experiment, and beginning only on a smaller scale) a Negro school for this grand purpose in England (such an one already exists in France), Europe might be enabled to solve the problem whether Africa's sons *can* be delivered from their present sad degradation; the solving of which problem has hitherto resisted every effort; and a happy result of the experiment would be the rich reward of genuine philanthropy, springing from the vital principles of blessed Christianity.*

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Minutes of Evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1835.

(Continued from No. 66, page 446.)

ROBERT WILLIAM HAY, ESQ., UNDER SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES, CALLED IN, AND FURTHER EXAMINED.

180. What Returns relative to Nova Scotia do you propose to lay before the Committee?—I propose to produce the Returns which were printed last year. It has not been thought necessary to re-print them, because the changes which have taken place since the last year I shall be able to explain to the Committee. I should wish to confine the examination to-day, if possible, to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, although Newfoundland is included in the Nova Scotia command, and therefore appears at the head of this Return. Bermuda is a separate command; but I should propose that Newfoundland and Bermuda be taken together on a future day.

181. Can you furnish a Return of the effective force in Nova Scotia up to a later period than 1833?—I have obtained from the Adjutant General's office a Return of the effective force up to March last, as far as it can be ascertained (*see* printed Paper in Appendix.) It contains the amount of force for the last year in all the colonies, as well those which have been under examination as those which are to be examined into; it is supplementary to that Return which is before the Committee, in the Appendix to the printed Papers.

182. There is no material alteration between the force in 1833 and 1834?—The amount in 1833 appears to have been 2,151, now it is 2,036.

183. Can you inform the Committee as to the distribution of the force belonging to the Nova Scotia command?—This paper (*see* printed Paper, Appendix) contains the distribution of the force according to the latest Returns.*

184. Have any applications for an increased force in that quarter been made to the Government?—The only application of late years was from New Brunswick, in consequence of the unsettled state of the boundary question. It was then determined that some additional force should be sent out, and that was dispatched in February 1834.

185. Who is the present Governor of Nova Scotia?—Major General Sir Colin Campbell.

186. Can you inform the Committee as to the amount of pay and emoluments of the present Governor and his imme-

diate predecessor?—Sir Colin Campbell enjoys a salary of 3,500*l.* a year along with his staff pay as a Major General; his immediate predecessor was Sir Peregrine Maitland, who enjoyed considerably more originally, and was reduced in the latter part of his government to 3,000*l.* a year, and the government of Annapolis, without any staff appointment. Sir James Kempt, who preceded him, had larger emoluments still, but these are to be found in the Report upon Army and Navy Appointments, and are stated by Sir James Kempt himself in his evidence; they amounted altogether, I perceive, to upwards of 5,000*l.* a year.

187. What was the total of Sir Peregrine Maitland's emoluments, including Annapolis?—3,000*l.* a year, colonial salary, and 967*l.* for Annapolis; he had also the emolument of Colonel of a regiment; but these are taken into account in all cases, and therefore I have not stated them.

188. Will you inform the Committee the amount of pay and emoluments of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick?—The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick has 3,500*l.* a year, colonial salary, and is not upon the staff. It is intended that the future salary attached to that government shall only be 3,000*l.*

189. Can you inform the Committee of the amount of pay and emoluments of the Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward's Island?—1,000*l.* a year, with 100*l.* fees, making 1,100*l.*; he is not upon the staff, and does not command the troops.

190. Is there a government-house in each of these colonies?—Yes, there is.

191. Out of what fund is the Governor paid in each colony?—In Nova Scotia the colonial salary is in part derived from the sum of 2,000*l.*, which the Assembly agreed to give in the course of last year as a commutation for quit rents due to the Crown. It will be necessary, I believe, to apply to Parliament to make up the deficiency not only of the Lieut. Governor's salary, but to provide for the arrears which have accrued in consequence of the discontinuance of the vote of Parliament. The salary of the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, &c., is paid from the Crown revenue of the colony, and that of the Governor of Prince Edward's Island from the Parliamentary vote, which appears upon the estimates.

192. Is there any Parliamentary vote for Nova Scotia?—It has been discontinued; but I apprehend it will be resumed, for the reasons which I have just stated.

193. What is the amount of revenue in each province?—The revenue of Nova Scotia, independent of the casual and territorial

revenue, amounts to about 68,000*l.*; that of New Brunswick, independent of the casual revenue, amounts to 33,000*l.*; and that of Prince Edward's Island to about 12,000*l.*

194. What is the state of the militia in these provinces?—The militia act under certain provincial laws, which vary in some degree in each province, but generally, I may say, they assemble but rarely. In New Brunswick, for instance, there is only one training day annually: in Nova Scotia there are four. They are without pay or clothing in New Brunswick, although there are a certain quantity of arms in case they should be wanted. All persons between the age of 16 and 60 are liable to serve. There is a sum paid by each colony for officers to train and to inspect the militia. In Nova Scotia it is 1,457*l.*; in New Brunswick 1,506*l.*; and in Prince Edward's Island 114*l.*

195. Paid to field-officers of the army?—They are officers selected on the spot, and generally, I presume, field officers of the British army.

196. Are there forts or other public works to be kept up?—There is no work of which I am aware in progress which requires any expense, except the citadel of Halifax, for which a sum is taken this year, in the Ordnance Estimate, of 3,000*l.*

197. Did the Government take any steps for strengthening the province of New Brunswick, in consequence of the Report made from the Military Commissioners in 1825?—The erection of this citadel, to which I have just alluded, is part of that scheme. A military road was also commenced (though it has been discontinued for the present) between Frederick Town and the Great Falls on the St. John, and another was begun some years ago in the province of Gaspe, which was intended to cross the frontier at the head of the Bay of Chaleurs.

198. What is the amount of the population in each province?—In Nova Scotia, 142,000; New Brunswick, 72,000; and Prince Edward's Island, 24,000.

199. The militia have not been for any period employed, have they?—No, they have not.

200. Then, in fact, they are merely on paper, with an occasional muster?—Yes, and that but rarely; three or four times in the year in Nova Scotia; but, according to the present law, there is only one training day annually in New Brunswick, where the military system is by no means popular, according to the report of the Lieutenant Governor.

201. Is there any amount of police in either of the provinces?—None.

202. Is there any reason assigned why the militia should be unpopular?—None, except that I presume they are unwilling to leave their other occupations.

203. In fact, there has been no increase of force since 1824?—No; the regiment I alluded to as having been ordered out last year, went out at the time when one of those quartered at Halifax was ordered off to Bermuda, in consequence of the state of the West Indies, so that, in point of fact, the force remained very much as it was.

204. Has the appointment of deputy adjutant-general been discontinued, or is it not about to be discontinued?—The office of deputy adjutant-general has been abolished.

205. Since when?—Since the last year.

206. Are any other reductions of a similar description in contemplation?—I am not aware that any are practicable. The military secretary has been reduced to an assistant secretary, and one aide-de-camp has been taken off from the military staff of Nova Scotia, in consequence of the reduction in the rank of the officer commanding.

207. You said just now an application had been made for an increase of force in New Brunswick, in consequence of a boundary dispute, but there has been no increase of force in point of fact, because although a regiment was sent out another regiment was removed?—Yes; but the question put to me was, whether any application had been made for an additional force in Nova Scotia, and I said, that in consequence of the application of Sir Archibald Campbell, a regiment was sent out. I did not state that an additional force appeared in the Return.

208. When was that?—In 1833.

209. In consequence of which application, however, no increase has taken place?—No; as the emergency at the same time arose elsewhere, and a regiment was taken away from Halifax for other duty.

210. Would the present state of the boundary question suggest considerations against a reduction?—I should think it very unwise to reduce the force; the frontier to be guarded is a very extensive one.

211. Has there been any reduction in the staff in New Brunswick within the last year?—None, as far as I am aware.

212. Have there been any disturbances in these colonies which require troops to act upon any particular occasion?—It had been for some time reported that the militia were organising in the province of Maine, and the governor strongly urged the necessity of having an additional force on his own frontier.

213. If the militia was organised on a better footing, and a strong civil police established, might not that admit of a reduction of the troops?—I should apprehend the regular force would be more likely to conduct themselves with propriety, and there would be less chance of bringing on a collision than if militia were opposed to each other on that frontier.

214. I think you said the militia force was not popular?—No, it is not at all popular in the colony.

215. If they were employed would they be nearly as expensive as the regular troops?—I should imagine that they would be.

216. Do the troops in Nova Scotia receive rations?—Yes, they do.

217. For which they pay 6d a day?—I believe it is now reduced to 5d in most quarters.

218. You stated that the revenue of Nova Scotia was 68,000*l.* a year, and yet that it is necessary to come to Parliament to provide for the pay of the governor; would it not be practicable to make some retrenchments in the expenditure of the colonial revenue, so as to prevent the necessity of coming to Parliament?—The government has no control over that portion of the colonial revenue which is at the disposal of the Assembly.

219. The necessity arises from the deficiency of that revenue; and is it not right that Parliament should have some means of preventing an application of that sort arising?—That revenue is under the control of the Assembly, and they dispose of it as they think best.

220. But without some limit or control we might be placed under the necessity of granting much more?—It would be very desirable to make some arrangement with the Assembly, if possible, by which they might take a larger portion of the expenditure upon themselves; but it has not hitherto been found practicable to accomplish this object.

221. Suppose Parliament should refuse to grant what it is proposed to ask for the governor?—The result would be that a governor with smaller emoluments must go out, and the present governor come home.

222. Do you conceive there might be any retrenchment made in their colonial expenditure?—I find that large sums are expended in making roads and bridges.

223. They expend large sums on their own property, and seek to make good the deficiency by a grant of money from this country?—The chief items of their expenditure appear to be for local improvements

224. Would it not be calculated to create dissatisfaction in the colony to call upon them to give up a part of what they appropriate to local improvements, towards the emolument of a governor from this country?—It would be a very unpopular measure; much discussion has already taken place in their Assembly as to the amount they would be disposed to give towards the civil establishment.

225. How is that amount raised, the amount which they give; is it by taxes absolutely imposed by them on the colonists?—It arises principally from duties of excise and customs raised in the colony.

226. How is the amount determined of the sum appropriated by them to civil works?—The Assembly determine as to the amount to be expended by them for provincial objects.

227. I think you said 2,000*l.* quit rents was assigned to the pay of the governor?—£2,000 was specially assigned by the Assembly to this object, the sum to be granted as a commutation for the quit rents; it is in part only of the governor's salary.

228. Is that a fixed permanent agreement now?—As far as it goes, it is.

229. Has the Crown surrendered all its claims to quit rents on that condition, that 2,000*l.* should be assigned to the pay of the Governor?—Yes.

230. Was the Crown of opinion that it could require no larger sum than 2,000*l.* for the salary of the governor?—No, the Crown was glad to get what it could; the collection of quit rents being a most unpopular measure in the province, and one which had not been resorted to for some years past.

231. Has it always been the practice to make good the governor's salary by a grant of 2,000*l.* in that province?—No; this arrangement first took place in last year.

232. When did this first begin?—The whole of the governor's salary was paid by this country until a very late period; the Parliamentary vote was first discontinued in 1833.

233. The whole of the governor's salary was paid by Parliament?—Yes; the whole of the governor's colonial salary appeared on the estimate; he also enjoyed the emoluments arising from the government of Annapolis, and a sum in commutation for the fees on land patents; a vote of Parliament is apt to be considered by colonists as a link in the connexion with the mother country, and it is not willingly relinquished.

(To be continued.)

THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In 1831, the British Museum acquired a manuscript in two folio volumes, which contains the Minutes of his Majesty's Board of Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, from the 19th June, 1699, until the 19th of June, 1702; it has the name of Fra Horner, in it, and, in pencil, 3*l.* 3*s.*; however, from the interlineations, &c., it appears to be the original Minute Book of the Board. The following extracts relate to India:—In 1699, the pewterer's company requested that a higher duty might be laid upon tin exported; and said, more particularly, that the laying on again of the duty of 4*s* 4*d* per cwt., lately taken off, would not be sufficient; but, that the commodity would bear a much higher duty, without prejudice to England; and, to evidence the same, they affirmed that the tin of the East Indies (where only any considerable quantities are to be had, besides England, and which tin is of the same fineness as the English,) is worth 3*l.* 10*s* or 4*l.* per cwt. there; so that, it cannot be brought from thence to come in competition with the sale of ours; and they promised to bring in a particular memorial, to this purpose, in writing.

Mr. Thornburgh being asked about the rice of Carolina, he said that they have lately received forty tons from thence, very good, which they sold for 36*s* per cwt.: it grows in swampy grounds, and is even better than Millan rice; only they have not yet got the perfect art of hulling it; but hope to obtain it. A sample of some Carolina rice was laid before the Board.

An account of the cargoes of the four ships that cleared from New York for Madagascar, in June, 1698, was laid before their Lordships.—A representation relating to pirates landed in West New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and to illegal trade between New York and Madagascar was signed and sent to the Council Board.

Copies of three depositions made by Theophilus Turner, mariner, viz., concerning piracies committed by Culliford and Severs,—the islands of St. Maries and Madagascar, and the pirates that frequent there,—and, several pirates brought from Madagascar to the West Indies, by one Shelly, of New York, and about their dispersing themselves, some in America and some in England;—being sent to the Board by Mr. Secretary Vernon, their Lordships resolved to consider the same when they shall have had notice what has been resolved by their Excellencies the Lords Justices upon their last representation about pirates in Pennsylvania and West New Jersey.—Turner

computed that the number of pirates at Madagascar or at sea in those parts amounted to at least four hundred, besides those already brought back from thence by Shelly and others. A letter from Colonel Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, dated the 10th of June, 1699, was now read; and mention being therein made of ten pirates, in custody there, who are of the company that ran away with the *Adventure* of London, Captain Gullock, commander, in the East Indies, ordered that an account thereof be also inserted in the representation now under consideration.—Letter from the Earl of Belmont to the Board, referred to Captain Baldrige's narrative upon oath, about the pirates, &c., at St. Maries; dated the 9th of May, 1699; also, to the deposition of Edward Taylor about the ship *Fortunes'* trading with pirates at Madagascar, in confirmation of John Pantree's deposition, formerly sent.—Letter from the Earl of Belmont about his seizing and committing of Kidd the pirate, dated Boston, 3th July, 1699.—Letter from the Earl of Belmont to the Board, about Joseph Bradish, who ran away with the East India ship *Hyne*, a New York pirate; also with the ship *Adventure*, of London: also about several ships being robbed by Hyne, a pirate, at Saltertudoes.—The narrative of William Cuthbert, late gunner of the ship *Charles II.*, Captain Dorrel, commander, relating to some piracies committed by Capt. Kidd.

A memorial about tin drawn out of the mines in Saxony, as also two cargoes of East India ships (in which some quantities of tin) arrived lately in Holland, being now received in a letter from Mr. Blathwayt,—Ordered that the said papers be joined to those formerly received from Mr. Blathwayt on the same subject; that so, all may be taken into consideration together.

An account received from Mr. Gilbert Heathcote, of the discovery of a design formed by the seamen of the *Antelope*, belonging to the English East India Company, to run away with the said ship in her voyage to the East Indies, was read.

An order of the House of Commons, dated the 1st December 1699, in the following words:—Ordered, that a copy of the privy-seal and of the indenture and commission under the great seal of England granted to Captain Kidd, and of the petition and all other papers upon which the same were granted, be laid before this House, as also such representations as were made by the merchants relating to pirates, and an account of what Captain Kidd has done abroad, and what has been done thereupon here: P. Jodrell;—being brought hither, this morning, their Lordships took the same into consideration, and agreed

upon the draught of two papers ; the one intituled, “ Abstract of representations made by merchants and others, in the years 1697 and 1698, relating to piracies in the East Indies :”—the other, “ An account of what Captain Kidd has done abroad, according to the informations received by the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, from the Earl of Belmont and otherwise, and what has been done thereupon ;”—which they put into Mr. Blathwayt’s hands, and desired him to deliver them to the House of Commons when it shall be fit.

Upon occasion of a chimney in the cockpit lately being on fire ; their Lordships taking into consideration the consequences of securing the books and papers in this office, resolved, at the first opportunity, to consider of a means for getting all the books transcribed, to be kept in some other place, in case a fire should happen here ; and, in the meantime, ordered, that a competent number of sacks be provided for carrying away the said books upon any such accident.

In the year 1700, on the 1st of February, the clerk of the company of pewterers of London attending, and desiring to know what resolutions their Lordships had taken upon their petition and memorial, for laying an additional duty upon tin exported ; he was told that, their Lordships were apprehensive lest the laying any such duty on tin exported should encourage the Dutch to bring great quantities of that commodity from India, and so hinder the vent of ours ; and, thereupon, the Dutch price-currents and other printed papers, folded up (in the Papers of Trade, bundle B, No. 42,) were delivered to him for the consideration of the company ; and he promised to bring their Lordships what answer they should make thereto.

Mr. Charles Noden, attending, said, he was part owner of the ship *Fidelia*, mentioned in the Earl of Belmont’s letter of the 24th of October, 1699. That the said ship was sent from hence on a trading voyage to Madagascar and returned to the West Indies with negroes ; and that the last news they had of the master was from Providence in the Bahama islands ; whereupon, being told that she was come to Boston, under the command of one Syms, who had received her from Rogers, the former master, in truck for a sloop ; he said, he had not heard any thing thereof. The said Noden being also asked about Captain Bennett, in favour of whom he with other merchants had signed a recommendatory certificate ; he said that he had known Captain Bennett long, and believed him to be a fair honest man.

Ordered, that the paragraphs of a letter which relate to the taking of the pirate Gillam be sent to the East India Company, with intimation, that, whereas, the said Gillam will probably be brought to England, along with Kidd, it may be convenient that they secure what evidence they can against him, by affidavits or otherwise, to be made use of upon his trial here.

A letter from Mr. Blackburne, Secretary to the old East India Company, in answer to the letter writ to Sir John Fleet, Governor of that Company, about the pirate Gillam, was read.

A draught of a representation upon the irregularities and misdemeanours of the Government of Rhode Island was agreed upon, and ordered to be transcribed fair.—A letter from Mr. John Graves, dated at New Providence, in the Bahama islands, the 4th Nov. 1699, and enclosing the trials of four pirates condemned and executed there, in the foregoing October, was read; and directions thereupon given to the Secretary to let him know that their Lordships are well pleased with the account he has given of that matter; and desire his continuance of the like accounts upon every other occasion.

Sir Bartholomew Graccdieu and some other gentlemen, owners of a ship called the *Beckford Gally*, presented to the Board a memorial setting forth that the said ship had been seized by pirates in conjunction with some of her own crew, at Madagascar, and was sailed from thence on a piratical design; whereupon, they pray that orders may be sent to all the Governors of his Majesty's plantations in America to secure the said ship and men, in case they shall come into those parts.

The draught of a commission for the trial of pirates in the East Indies, received with the order of council of the 9th of May 1700, being prepared by Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General, in pursuance of a petition of the Old East India Company; as likewise the draught of a like commission received from Mr. Solicitor General, drawn up, it appears, in pursuance of a petition of the New East India Company, were read; and thereupon ordered, that both the said companies be acquainted that this Board have desired Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General, as likewise Sir Charles Hedges, to attend here on Wednesday next about those matters; that so they may each of them appoint one or more members of those respective companies to attend at the same time.

On the 15th of May, Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General, as also Sir Charles Hedges, attending as they had been desired,

in relation to the draught of commissions to be prepared for the trying of pirates in the East Indies, his Majesty's order in council, of the 9th instant, upon that matter was read; and, their Lordships then desiring their opinion upon the sense of the act, in reference to accessaries, viz., whether they ought to be tried in any parts beyond the seas or brought to England,—they all agreed that they do not think it necessary or even proper, by the act, to try accessaries any where but in England: and that, therefore, the clause in the commission, referred higher, which directs their trial in India, should be omitted, and that it may be further fit that an explanatory direction be given by his Majesty, that the said accessaries be sent home to be tried in England. And, upon some other queries, those gentlemen further answered, that, the granting of two commissions to be executed in the same place or country may be liable to many inconveniences; and, that it seems very necessary there be some person well skilled in the practice of the civil law, sent over to each place where commissions are to be settled, to be assistant in putting the said commissions in execution. After this, they being withdrawn, Sir Edmund Harrison and Mr. Samuel Shephard, in behalf of the New East India Company, and Sir Jonathan Andrews, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Mountney, and Mr. Gray, in behalf of the Old Company, were called in, who were made acquainted with the substance of the foregoing opinions; and being then desired to name the places for which each of the said Companies desired commissions: the members of the Old Company named Bombay, Fort St. George, and Fort William in the bay of Bengal, insisting that fewer places would not be sufficient, because it would be very chargeable to transport pirates that might be seized in or near one place to another; and because the monsoons make it impracticable to sail from one place to another but at certain seasons of the year. The members of the New Company named Surat, Malulipatam, Hugely in the bay of Bengal, and Liampo in China, objecting against the Old Company's having any commission for the bay of Bengal, because his Majesty having already a consul (Sir Edward Littleton) settled there, it would be derogatory to his authority, and seem a contradiction in the eyes of the Natives, that any other such like commission should be set up in his neighbourhood. After which, these gentlemen being also withdrawn, their Lordships took the whole matter into consideration and resolved to meet again in the afternoon, in order to the preparing a representation thereupon to be laid before

his Majesty to morrow in council.--P. M. Their Lordships now signed a representation upon the fore-mentioned subject; and ordered notice to be given to both the said Companies, that they intend to lay the same before his Majesty to morrow at Hampton Court.

Ordered, that the Secretary write to the Hudson's Bay Company to know whether they desire any such commission should be settled for Hudson's Bay.

A letter from Mr. Potter, Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company, expressing that the said Company at present are not desirous of any commissions for the trial of pirates in Hudson's Bay was read.

On the 21st of February, 1701, an order of council, of the 20th instant, upon the draught of a proclamation for encouraging the apprehending and convicting of pirates was read; and several observations being made by their Lordships upon the said draught, ordered that the Old and New East India Company and the African Company have notice that they may send some of their members to attend this Board on Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock, in order to the further consideration thereof; and that the like notice be also given to the Barbadoes and Jamaica agents, to Mr. Cary and Mr. Joy for the Leeward Islands, and to Mr. Perry for Virginia and Maryland.

On the 25th some members of the Old and New East India Companies and of the African Company, as likewise the agents from some of his Majesty's plantations, and other merchants concerned there, attending as they had been desired, in reference to the draught of a proclamation for encouraging the apprehending and convicting of pirates;—the African Company agreed that the places and persons to which any pirates should be directed to surrender themselves, on the coast of Africa, might be as follows:—at Cape Corse castle, on the gold coast, to the chief or chiefs of the Royal African Company for the time being; at James Fort, on the river Gambia, to the chief, &c. as before; at Widdah, in the south part of Guinea, to the chief, &c., as before. The New East India Company proposed the places and persons following:—at Surat, to the president of the English East India Company, his Majesty's consul for the time being; at Mesilipatam, on the coast of Coromandel, to the president, &c., as before; in the bay of Bengal, to the president, &c., as before. Several proposals were also made by them and others in relation to the limitation of the time for granting pardons; but the two East India Companies, both of

them, desired time to bring in memorials in writing; after which, their Lordships made some further progress in the consideration of that matter.

On the 26th, some members of the New East India Company (according to their promise yesterday) laid before the Board, in writing, the opinion of the Court of Directors of that Company, expressing their dislike that any pirates should be encouraged, by promises of pardon, to surrender themselves to any of their factories in India, lest such pardoning of pirates should be ill interpreted by the Mogul, under whose protection they live there. Some members of the Old East India Company expressed verbally the sense of that Company to the same effect.

On the 28th, a memorial from the Royal African Company desiring that commissions for trying of pirates, pursuant to the late act, for the more effectual suppression of piracy, may be granted to their chief or chiefs at Cape Corse castle, and at James's island in the river Gambia, was read; and, thereupon, ordered, that answer be returned to Mr. Perry, their Secretary, that if the Company think such commissions necessary, they ought to apply themselves to his Majesty in Council, or to a Secretary of State, as both the East India Companies did, in the like occasion.

INDIAN LITERARY CHARACTERS. '

DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON, ESQ.

The name of this writer has been for several years past so conspicuous in the annals and the doings of our Indian literature, that he could not be passed over, in a reviewal of the merits of local authors, without an unjustifiable hiatus being left in what we desire to make as faithful a chronicle as our means will admit; and yet he is a writer who has so few marking points of character that the reviewer who would speak of him in terms of either praise or blame, otherwise than in moderate language, would be certain to fall into the fault of exaggeration. We do not, by this, intend to class Mr. Richardson (better known as D. L. R.) as a mediocre author; but rather as one of that equable school whose style will never offend, and whose thoughts, though often original, and almost always just, are seldom so vividly expressed as to strike the reader with sympathy, or admiration, or so as, indeed, to excite any unwonted emotion of the mind. All is chaste and regular.

Not a word, or a phrase, for the critic to blame ; but never a "spatch'd grace" for him to enthusiastically admire ; nor any starting "with brave disorder" from the beaten path, and creating an irregular beauty, to the mode of seizing which a rule-and-line Strzyito might indeed object, but which the true critic would not "dare to mend." Mr. Richardson commenced his poetical career at an early time of life ; for we can trace him as a contributor, in that capacity, to the *Calcutta Journal* so far back as fifteen or sixteen years ago, when he probably was still in the excuseableness of his teens ; but for how long a period, anterior to that, he may have perpetrated the sin, we have not any accurate means of ascertaining. He is the most determined literary character that we possess ; and the pure love of the art has always appeared to be his impulsive agent, and so much so that we believe he may be pronounced, without the danger of our falling into any *great* error when we say so, to have "left his calling for this idle trade ;" and to have had a thorough disgust to the "unlettered muse" who presides (if there be a tenth muse for the purpose) over the unsentimental and turbulent destinies of war. About ten years since he returned to England, on furlough, under the too common necessity of impaired health ; and for five years that he remained there, he devoted himself to the "bent of his mind"—his ruling passion—with great ardour, and to great pecuniary loss. He was too unknowing in the literary ways of the London world, to be able to cope with the practised competitors he there found in the crowded and talented arena ; and the fame he acquired was not commensurate to the outlay, and the hostility of which his efforts were the cause. He established the *Weekly Review* ; and, as money will always command ability, he had it well supplied with matter for a certain length of time ; but it failed to take hold of the soil, and after many literary squabbles and vicissitudes, it nominally disappeared, and became, we believe, in a greater or less degree, the foundation of the *Athenæum*, which at present flourishes. Besides this, and the occasional publication of minor poems in some of the annuals, he cast upon the waters a volume of sonnets, which had the fate, common to that unpopular species of composition, not to sell. We do not attribute this failure in the object of what the man's razors were made for, to any intrinsic demerit in the poems ; but to the very nature of the sonnet, which is too unsatisfactory a kind of effusion, ever to have pleased the reading public, from the time of Shakespeare to the days of Words-

worth and Richardson himself. It were useless to attempt to account for a distaste which may fairly be stated to be universal (even the name and love of Petrarch are known to a hundred, for every *one* who is familiar with, or captivated by, his sonnets) because the fact of the sonnet's not being popular is quite sufficient for our present purpose, which is to show that the failure of D. L. R's. was part and parcel of the common fate, and not the unavoidable consequence of their inferiority. A great many of them are really very excellent—speaking of excellence in as far as it can be alleged of that naturally mediocre description of poesy; and we are not acquainted with any *mass* of sonnets, which are, all-in-all, very superior to his own. It seems to be a species of composition, which, though unable to exalt an average capacity, has yet the fatal property of lowering a first-rate intellect to the average standard; and we venture to assert that no degree of critical acumen would have predicated the existence of genius tantamount to a Lear, a Hamlet, a Falstaff, and the like, on the one hand; or a Paradise Lost, or a Lycidas, upon the other, from the sole means of judging afforded it by the sonnets of Shakespeare or of Milton. It is the limited, unsoaringly, and very temporary flight of the linnet or the thrush, to the heavenward range of the eagle which is long sustained with unabating vigour. It has been said that an *adherence* to the sonnet form of verse is a proof of an inability to perform a greater task. This may not be universally true (though we have ever found real genius soon breaking the bounds and trammels of the sonnet) but, in the case of Mr. Richardson it seems to us to have demonstrated, at all events, a *disinclination* to any thing more magnificent in the way of poetical labour or invention, which genius, in the strong and pure sense of the term, would not have endured for a protracted length of time. But the same remark might, perhaps, be applied, with nearly similar accuracy, to all poets who confine themselves to any minor composition, which, though much of it may be of a more exciting, or pleasing, and, therefore, popular cast, than the sonnet, must be pronounced to be indicative of indolence, at least, if we may not be so harsh as to call it incapacity. Half of our home bards of the present day, are involved in this predicament; and D. L. Richardson is kept in something like countenance, upon the spot, by several—such as Mr. Parker, Mr. Rattray, Captain McNaghten, and a few more—familiar to the Indian reader, the longest of any of whose compositions is not in a degree to take it out of the strict

signification of a minor poem, *quoad* its length, and without any reference to the question of its merit.* The poetry of Mr. Richardson can be compared to neither the torrent nor the lake ; for it has not the impetuous energy, and grandeur of the one, nor, we are bound to say, stagnant tranquility of the other. The gentle stream is more its aqueous parallel, which, if it never arouse you to an almost painful intensity of feeling or observation, neither does it ever displease or disturb you ; nor do you even turn away from it in anger or disgust. He dwells upon the milder passions of our nature ; perhaps "passions" is too strong a term ; sentiments might be better : and desires the reader to go acquiescingly and gently along with him ; rather than to be kindled up within by the fire and fervor which leave that exhaustion of spirit, attendant on intense gratification, experienced by the reader after the blood-stirring poetry of Byron and of Scott. You are equally safe, too, from that "loving languor which is not repose," to be felt pervading you after a perusal of Moore ; nor have you a particle of the acerbated feeling by which much of Pope and Young afflicts your spirit as the penalty for meditating on their satirical severity ; D. L. R. leaves your mind just as equable as he finds it, if he find it equable ; but if you take up his small pieces, *not* sonnets, in an angry mood with the "world or the world's law," the chances are that you will be soothed into temporary or comparative contentment, if you happen to have in your breast one of the few chords of human feeling which alone he ven-

* The reader is to bear in mind that we allude to the writers whom we have named, in their character of poets exclusively. Mr. Rattray's most elaborate poem we believe to be "The Shipwreck," editions of which have been published both in Calcutta and in London : but though it is a very elegant, and a truly poetic composition, it cannot lay claim to originality of invention, nor, strictly speaking, of incident. Mr. Parker has not written any continuous poem of length ; but if he were to prepare for home publication his tour through Italy, lately given in the form of notes, in the *Literary Gazette*, it would evidently do Mr. Bentley or Mr. Colburn, more credit than half the crudities and compilations they give to the world under similar titles. As a prose writer, distinct from fictitious composition, Captain McNaghten has not been always idle. He published a memoir of the operations of the present General Sir John Adam's division, during the war of 1817-18, and 19 ; and, subsequently, his annotations of the Mutiny Act, first in India, and afterwards an enlarged edition in England ; but these labours do not exempt either Mr. Parker or himself from the application of our remarks in the text. It must, however, be decreed that a good poem of even forty or fifty lines, is immeasurably superior to a good sonnet ; for, in the latter, there can be nothing deserving the name of invention or skill, and an idea *must* be either cramp'd, or extended, in order to be fitted into exactly fourteen lines of expression ; whereas, in other minor poems the writer can yield to his judgment as to the length of his flight. D. L. R. himself evidently has a new feeling of *unletteredness*, when he quits the limits of that Procrustean-bed of poetry,—the Sonnet.

tures to strike—the domestic string, or that which responds to the gentle appeal in behalf of inanimate nature. But it must be said in his praise, that D. L. R. does not *pretend* to any thing more than this. Conceit is not apparent in his writings, nor does any pseudo-oraculousness, or dogmatism, pervade them. If he does not soar up to true grandeur, he never flutters and flounders into false sublimity; for he seems sensible of the nature and extent of his powers, and, judiciously, never attempts to overstrain them. He can see and admire the beauties of others; but he takes care that no modern Phœdrus shall be fabulously witty at his expense :—

“ In prato quœdam rana conspexit bovem,
Et tacta invidia tantæ magnitudinis,
Rugosam inflavit pellem,” &c.

and he has thereby avoided the error and the ridicule of many a servile and self-appreciating imitator. The tone of his versification is melancholy; and a feeling of almost despondency appears to run through it all, as though the author had abandoned *all hope of the realization of hope*. It is redolent of longings and aspirations after the domestic joys of home; and of a distaste for, and a weariness of, Indian life and clime, which cause the reader to sympathise with one, who, like himself perhaps, is an unwilling sojourner in this ungenial land. Some of the numerous pieces addressed to his children (who appear, from these data, to be too thickly clustered for a poor man, though not for a very philoprogenitive one) are exceedingly agreeable and appropriate, and do very great credit to the author's heart; as they appear to be effusions of true fondness, and the proof of a warm interest in the little beings' existence.

Having thus given a general opinion and estimate of Mr. Richardson's poetry—which is contemplative rather than powerful; and confined to pure description, more than endowed with the creative faculty, we shall lay before our readers a few brief extracts from what we consider the most felicitous of his touches, (as it is more agreeable to commend than to blame) and we think they will concur with us in the judgment we have formed respecting them :—

A BREEZE—AT MID-DAY.

The distant haze like clouds of silvery dust,
Now sparkles in the sun. The freshening breeze
Whitens the liquid plain; and like a steed
With proud impatience fired, the glorious ship
Quick bounds exultant, and with rampant prow

Off flings the glittering foam. Around her wake,
 A radiant milky way, the sea-birds weave
 Their circling flight, or slowly sweeping wide
 O'er boundless ocean, graze with drooping wing
 The brightly crested waves. *Each sudden surge,*
Up-dashed, appears a momentary tree
Fringed with the hoar-frost of an inky morn ;
And then, like blossoms from the breeze stirred bough,
The tight spray strews the deep.

How fitfully the feeble day-beams pierce
 The veil of heaven!—On yon far line of light,
 That like a range of breakers, streaks the main,
The ocean swan—the snow-white Albatross,
Gleams like a dazzling foam-flake in the sun!
 Gaze upward—and behold, where parted clouds
 Disclose ethereal depths, its dark-bued mate
 Hangs motionless on arch-resembling wings,
 As though 'twere painted on the sky's blue vault.

Sprinkling the air, the sleek-like petrels form
A living shower! Awhile their pinions gray
 Mingle scarceseen among the misty clouds,
 Till suddenly their white breasts catch the light,
 And flash like silver stars!

But the piece which has always been among our favorites is the following sweet, natural, and even animated effusion, on revisiting England. It will not fail, we think, to come home to the bosom of many an exiled reader, whose hopes of realising the picture must, in times like these, be melancholy in their faintness:—

THE RETURN FROM EXILE.

- I.—As memory pictured happier hours, home-sickness seized my heart,
 I never thought of English land but burning tears would start;
 The faces of familiar friends would haunt me in my sleep,
 I clasped their thrilling hands in mine—then woke again to weep!
- II.—At last my spirit's fevered dreams so wrought upon my frame,
 That life itself uncertain seemed as some worn taper's flame;
 'Till o'er the wide blue waters borne, from regions strange and far,
 I saw dear Albion's bright cliffs gleam beneath the morning star!
- III.—That radiant sight redeemed the past, and stirred with transport wild,
 I paced the swift bark's bounding deck, light-hearted as a child;
 And when among my native fields I wandered in the sun,
 I felt as if my morn of life had only just begun.
- IV.—The shining golden butter-cup—the daisy's silver crest—
 The living gems of every hue on Nature's verdant breast—
 The cheerful songs of British birds, that rose from British trees—
 The fragrance from the blossomed hedge, that came on every breeze—
- V.—The white cot peeping from the grove, its blue smoke in the sky—
 The rural group of ruddy boys, that gaily loitered nigh—
 The silent sheep-besprinkled hill—the rivulet-watered vale—
 The lonely lake, where brightly shone, the fisher's sun-lit sail,—
- VI.—Awhile these seemed illusions brief of beauty and delight,
 A dear but transitory dream—a mockery of the night!
 For often in my slumbering hours on India's sultry strand,
 In visions, scarce less palpable, I hailed my native land.
- VII.—But when upon my wildering doubts reflection flashed the truth,
 Oh! never in my childhood years, nor in my fervid youth,
 So deep a rapture thrilled my breast as while I gazed around,
 And recognized the thousand charms that hallow English ground!

But he is not always so happy as this; and in yielding too much to the ear-soothing witchery of a sound, when

"Like gentle Fanny's is his flowery theme."

he is reduced into a violation of fact, which, occurring in the midst of the pathetic, has even an air of the ludicrous. Thus, in Stanzas to his Child, at page fifteen of the little volume entitled "Ocean Sketches and other Poems," he says,—

"Thy dear, familiar, prattled words
Are sweeter than the *songs of birds*,
On some calm *twilight* shore ;"

though there is no shore on earth, where the "songs of birds" are to be heard after sunset; and the phrase is too general (for the rhyme's sake and the sound's!) to be defended by a reference to the solitary nightingale. And he has yet another fault which he spoils, or at least impairs, some very happy expression by a needless attempt at farther illustration, which draws away the reader's mind from the beauty, and is, after all a blemish *instead* of an illustration.

One example will make this remark quite intelligible. In an ode upon death, page twenty-five, there occurs the following verse, the one very felicitous idea in which we mark by italics :—

"We find each mortal bliss alloy'd,—
Each smile foretells a tear ;
But still the breast mould soon be cloy'd .
That never felt a fear.
The beauty of the brightest beam
Is deepen'd by the shade—
The fairest stars in darkness gleam—
The broad red sun of even tide,
Assumes a more imposing pride,
In floating clouds array'd."

Now, in the third and fourth lines, the thought strikes the reader *at once* as being so beautiful and just, that he does not *require* any additional illustration of it; and is hurt by a fallacious one. • It is an error to say that the *beauty of brightness* is increased by shade; for, in as far as brightness is beauty, it is *diminished* by that adjunct, though (and here lies the true distinction) the general beauty of the scene of which the brightness forms a portion, is augmented by the contrast which the shade creates. To harmonise the whole, a portion of the *bright* beauty is abstracted; and this was evidently the picture in the poet's mind though he marred it in the expression. The three concluding lines, albeit true in themselves, have no legitimate connexion with the third and fourth; which, indeed, like many

a fine author by his officious commentators, are absolutely deteriorated by all which follow them in the same stanza. But the subjoined verse, from another poem, is not only both true, and well expressed, but merits the praise of originality of application, though not of actual conception:—

“ In fortune’s cloudiest hours,
Within the dreariest regions of the earth,
Are found both beams and flowers,—
Unless the wanderer’s soul betrays a dearth.”

He has sometimes very appropriate epithets ; such as “ impious discontent,”—“ a pleasing shame shall flush thy cheek,”—“ the sullen calm of comfortless despair ;” but “ sullen apathy,” is not correct : apathy is extreme indifference, but is not necessarily sullen,—*heartless* would be nearer the mark. We now give some fragmental examples of pretty and feeling composition, which though they redeem the author from mediocrity, yet we are not prepared to say that they place him in, nor very near, the foremost rank of the Parnassian phalanx (and we are mistaken if this be not his own opinion) but they are as those intermittent flashes of inspiration which, like sheet lightning in twilight, are to the mind’s eye without being painfully dazzling. Thus:—

“ As some remember’d scene,
That charm’d in sun-lit hours,
Grows drear and dull when tempests intervene,
With wintry shades and show’rs ;
So every form of earth
Obeys a mental change,
*And things that kindle in the light of mirth,
In grief are cold and strange.*”

Again, and what appears to us in the Wordsworth style of originality and truth:—

“ Oh! deem not that my heart is cold,
Though ’mid the social throng,
I silent sit, as if controlled
By some deep sense of wrong.”

And in the same poem:—

“ As sometimes o’er the brightest day
The sudden shadows sail !*
So dreams of darkness and dismay,
O’er life’s best hopes prevail.
I see such mystic visions now,
And tremble at my fears—
Oh! then forgive my clouded brow,
My silence, and my tears !”

* This is more apt and correct than what we have already quoted, upon the shade increasing the beauty of brightness.

This also is a well expressed thought :—

“ How small a spark may kindle fancy’s flame,
And light up all the past !”

This much, in brevity, for DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON as a poet. As a prose writer we have yet more of commendation to bestow ; and he may believe us when we say it gives us great pleasure to accord it. To him it cannot, and ought not to be denied, that Indian literature owes much, as the first persevering encourager of its votaries, and the one who has been the agent for calling forth more of its flowers than any other individual who cultivates its domain. As the Editor for a long time past, and now the Proprietor also, of the *Calcutta Literary Gazette* ; and the establisher of the *Bengal Annual*, the late *Calcutta Magazine*, &c., he has opened many veins of literature, or, at least, encouraged many to be beneficially worked, which else had never been productive to the owners or the community ; and, with but few instances on the counterbalancing side, it must be confessed that India was shamefully behind any of the more forward states of America, in her literary department ; and that for standard works, she remains so still. But what is called the minor literature owes much to the exertions of D. L. Richardson ; which have differed from those of his precursors in this—that they have been *unceasing*. Dr. Bryce established, and ably conducted, an *Oriental Quarterly* ; Dr. Abel and Captain McNaghten successively conducted the *Literary Gazette* ; some unavowed wits projected the *Helter Skelter Magazine*, and supported it for a twelvemonth ; and the old race of newspapers were, in various degrees, open to literary contributors ; but D. L. R. converted all these endeavours into more of a system than had before his time prevailed, and made the *Literary Gazette* a *purely* literary journal. The *Oriental Obs.* was well supplied with diversifying talent under the editorship of Miss Roberts ; though it was always a politico-literary publication ; and was backward, in those days, in the *material* of type and paper—disadvantages which its present enterprising Proprietress has spiritedly overcome—but, in a word, the cultivation of the mere belles lettres has found in Mr. Richardson a most strenuous supporter.—*Orient. Obs.*

THE STATE OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The people of England seem very indifferent to the welfare of their brethren in our distant colonies. With a view to excite the popular attention to the outrages committed against them with impunity, a description of the system pursued in Van Dieman's Land, may be of use. This fair colony is now bleeding under the oppressive tyranny of its Governor; Englishmen will feel astounded when they hear that not only property is insecure, but even life is unsafe in that devoted Island. This unfortunately is not mere assertion, the case about to be produced verifies its truth. It may be as well to premise, that the Governor is, and has been, most odious to the inhabitants, and their ill will towards him arose first from the grasping cupidity evinced by him in promoting his own private interest, and that of his relatives and of his minions, at the expense of the public. His arbitrary and tyrannical temper led him to persecute, by every other unjustifiable method, whoever possessed independence of spirit to express disapprobation of those acts; in consequence of his success in this iniquitous career, the resignation or removal of his opponents enabled him to fill every vacated post with members of his own family, or the creatures of his will. Even this condition of things might have been endured, had the sources of the law remained pure and uncontaminated; but experience has proved that its administrators are also the obsequious instruments of his revengeful and despotic spirit.

A short account describing how an individual has had sentence of death recorded against him for an imputed crime of which he is as innocent as the King of England:—A Mr. Robert Bryan, a free settler, and connected with some of the most reputable families on the Island, was tried in October last, by a court martial on a criminal information lodged against him for cattle stealing—found guilty on perjured evidence—and had sentence of death recorded against him. In the first place, it appears, from the account of the trial, that, there were two lists of jurymen made out, one by the High Sheriff, the legally constituted authority, the other by the Governor; upon the names in the Sheriff's list being called over, the Judge interfered, and asked for the list furnished by the Governor, and peremptorily ordered it to be proceeded with; thus was the Sheriff's list put aside. The accused objected to the first called a Major Wellman, on the grounds of interest and affection, he having two sons and one son-in-law holding offices

under the Governor, and he himself being a Magistrate and an expectant of office, but the Judge disallowed the challenge, and directed Major Wellman to be sworn,—would a Judge in England dare to act in this flagrant manner? the high honor of the military is very well in its way, and no one doubts there are officers possessed of this virtue even in Van Dieman's Land, but it is well known there, that the Governor, in whom is vested ALL THE PATRONAGE of the Island, appoints none to situations but those he considers imbued with an over abundant grateful disposition, and an ardent desire of evincing it, and those officers who have (though possessed of place) preferred to act in obedience to the dictates of honor, have invariably found themselves compelled to resign it in disgust, or have been removed on some frivolous and groundless pretences, or otherwise rendered so uncomfortable by an organised system of vexatious proceedings instigated by the governing authorities, that they have been at last compelled to throw up their employment. In proof of this statement, we beg to refer to the letter of Major Douglas, of the Queensbury family, whose personal character stands too high to require the aid of any man's pen. This gentleman is now on his passage home, to prefer complaints against the Lieut.-Governor of Van Dieman's Land.

In the letter alluded to he says—"I feel I can no longer hold the commission of the peace with honor to myself; it would be a degradation and a reproach to continue in the commission after the insults you have inflicted upon me and my connections in this country." Again he says, "In addressing your Excellency, I expose myself to consequences that nothing but a strong sense of absolute and positive injustice could have induced me to encounter; for, by this act, I will not only draw down the extreme displeasure of your Excellency, but I shall be pursued with all the implacability of personal resentment by the numerous body who live by your patronage, and who from fear of your power, and hopes of your favor, are at all times submissive to your will." In another place he says, "Your Excellency's means, I repeat, of oppression and annoyance, direct and indirect, are confessedly greater than those of the most arbitrary Prince in Christendom, and to persons who have not adventured hither, who are unacquainted with the situation and circumstances of the colony, the extraordinary power invested in your Excellency by having the public purse, the Crown lands, and the convict labour all at your command and disposal, must appear incredible." The

last extract we shall make says, "Your Excellency, as you have abundantly proved, can make or mar the advancement of any man in the colony."

A word now as to the nature of the evidence on which a man was sentenced to death;—will it be believed by Englishmen, that upon the testimony of convicted felons, which was rebutted by the evidence of free persons, this individual was found guilty? Yet such was the fact. It should not be overlooked, that it is also a part of the system to reward those felons whose evidence succeeds in obtaining the conviction of the accused; and some of these wretches, whose perjury has been subsequently proved, not only go unpunished, but are still enjoying the fruits of their crime, and the favor of the Lieut.-Governor. The course adopted by the Lieut.-Governor himself in this business is most extraordinary, he came all the way from Hobart Town to Launceston (two days journey) in the same carriage with the Judge; he also dined with the Judge and Jury the day before the trial came on. When the trial was over, a respectable colonist waited on the police Magistrate of Launceston, known to be a creature of the Lieut.-Governor's, and with whom he was then dining, to swear, and to prove by other evidence, that the witnesses for the prosecution had been guilty of perjury, but he would not hear them! Let the people of this country weigh all these circumstances, and they must arrive at a conclusion, which will fill them with alarm for the fate of their distant brethren. They are not allowed Trial by Jury, though it was enacted in the reign of George IV. that the Palladium of our liberty, and the natural right of every free Briton, should become part of the law of the Island.

Nor yet have the accused the benefit of a Grand Jury, the power of which is exercised by the Attorney General, who of necessity holding his place (at the pleasure of the Lieut.-Governor) cannot be independent. Thus is he, the Lieut.-Governor, rendered totally irresponsible; he has an instinctive dread of Juries since the merchants of Honduras obtained a verdict against him. Mr. R. Bryan is the second victim sacrificed by Colonel Arthur. To gratify his political spleen and malice against Mr. W. Bryan, whose exposure of the infamous system of Colonial Government, practised by this man of Drum head flogging notoriety, has drawn upon him, his family; and friends, the whole weight of this paltry despot's and his satellites' vengeance and persecution.

However, we have the satisfaction of recording, that this gentleman, by his spirited and persevering opposition to the attacks of his enemies, has succeeded in breaking down a despotism that has been maturing (with all the aid the Colonial Office could afford it) for the last twelve years.

The Island of Van Dieman's Land is relieved of its detested Lieut.-Governor; and, it must be admitted, that the inhabitants of that Country owe a very weighty debt of gratitude to Mr. W. Bryan for the share he has had in removing him.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. XV.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine,—Sir,

1. The Madras troops are in general more under canvas than those of Bombay, and they and their people are more familiar with moving, owing to the greater extent of their establishment. Every preparation, therefore, is in general made by their officers to provide against the contingencies of weather and climate. The lines of the Madras regiment of cavalry, with the force, in 1818, on field service, at Poonah, were very carefully laid out and intersected with neat foot paths, having a border of various kinds of flowers and shrubs, which had a very pleasing effect. Their routees, also, which were pitched at the head of each troop line of horses, were very comfortably and commodiously adjusted, by carrying a small mud wall, about two feet high, which was raised round the border of each tent, and which completely excluded the force of the wind and rain, the cold at night, and the glare and sun's rays in the day; and, at least, double the space of accommodation was gained for the men; so that a tent, intended for twenty-five men, could with far more facility provide for at least fifty, having within this wall every comfort and protection from the weather secured to them.

2. I subsequently made it a rule to adopt this practice, in every standing camp, where I was employed, and found that where two tents before were required, one only was now requisite; while the men were as well, if not better accommodated than in the houses of their own lines in cantonment. ~~The plan~~ of raising this small wall is to extend the border of the routee to its greatest compass; and, in a circle within this border, to

raise the wall, which, with a party of six or eight men and a puckalee, is done in a day. An opening at the door of the tent, of about two feet, is left for a passage to enter.

3. The protection, against both heat and cold, which this expedient affords, tends to preserve the health of the troops, independently of the great comfort it establishes for all. In still and hot weather, the plan is to raise the border of the routee, which rests on the top of the wall, in two or three places with small bits of stick, about a foot in length, when the cool air immediately begins to circulate. If the wind increases so as to be unpleasant, the removal of one or more of the sticks, so as to drop the border of the tent on the ridge of the wall, completely excludes the blast, and all is immediately still within.

4. It was not permitted me to remain long at Poonah. In February, 1819, I was required to move to Kutch, and received orders to join a field force collected to invest Bhooj. Contrary winds retarded my arrival, until the end of March; and accounts were received at Porebunder, before I reached it, that the hill fort of Bhoojeah, having been carried by escalade, the city had surrendered, as it is completely commanded by that hill fort.

5. In the course of my various sea-trips to Guzerat and Kutch, I have frequently come in contact with large detachments of recruits, embarked to join different corps, stationed in those provinces. These poor lads are only entitled to subsistence, until they reach the regiment to which they are posted; and it was often lamentable to see the misery to which they were reduced. The greater part of them had never before quitted their father's roof. They had little or no management in making provision for their voyage. They were without clothing,—their cumlee not being sufficient to protect them during the chilly nights in Guzerat. Fevers and bowel complaints broke out amongst them, of which several died; others lingered, and all became discouraged, on seeing their friends falling around them.

6. Almost all of the recruits obtained in the Kóhkun, have seldom before left their native villages. They are quite inexperienced—too frequently ill-clothed, and in no condition, either as regards their physical powers, or the inadequate provision made for them, to encounter the various circumstances of long confinement in boats, change of food, want of protection, and exposure to the effects of a climate, to which

they are not accustomed. Under this discouraging and adverse outset in life, it is not to be wondered at, that many of them desert, many are attacked with fatal diseases, and not a few of those who recover, continue long weak and feeble, being, thus, a burden, instead of an aid, to the public service.

7. I am, therefore, of opinion that a drill depot, established at a healthy station in the Kohkun, would be of the greatest benefit, in bringing forward young men for the army. They should not be harrassed, but should be treated kindly, until, by degrees, they have become familiarized with the habits of a military life, and, by regular and moderate exercise, have acquired stamina and strength to enable them to encounter a little fatigue or privation; having also obtained a few necessary articles of culinary use and of decent clothing.

8. The head-quarters of the veteran battalion are fixed at Dapoolee; and, as considerable pains were taken to bring that corps into good order, and as there are, no doubt, many old soldiers in it, well acquainted with the rules of drill, that station as being in the centre of the recruiting district, (the south Kohkun) would be a fit place at which to establish a drill depot. When these lads are sufficiently instructed, they should have the option of joining any regiment which they may select, as they, in general, wish to be placed with their townsmen or relations.

9. I am satisfied, that an establishment, and a system of discipline of this description, would tend to render military service more congenial to the feelings of the recruit, save lives, tend more quickly and satisfactorily to impart instruction, and induce a better description of men to join our ranks.

10. By the plan here suggested, the regiments of the line will be relieved of a very great source of inconvenience, and be supplied with well-disciplined and able-bodied men, acquired by a residence in a good climate, care, and a regular and systematic drill; and these young men should also be instructed in reading and writing their native language, which will tend to form a body of more intelligent and useful soldiers, qualified to do credit to the

RED COAT.

Bombay, 25th April, 1834.

PRACTICAL NOTES ON THE TRADE TO THE INDUS, AND THE NAVIGATION OF THAT RIVER.

1. A commercial communication has this year commenced on the Indus; in accordance with the treaty, boats have both begun to ascend and descend the stream. It seems desirable, therefore, to record some of the earliest information of a practical nature, regarding the river, the vessels on it, and the trade itself.

2. It is imperatively necessary to adhere to the mould of boats which are now in use on the river Indus. Science may, in time, improve them, but disappointment will, I believe, follow all attempts at it, till further experience is obtained. A boat with a keel is not adapted to the river Indus.

3. Though the Indus is accessible, after November, the labour of tracking up against the stream is, at that time, great. The river is then, and for the three succeeding months, about its lowest, which prevents the boatmen from seeking the still water, and drives them to the more rapid parts of the current. The northerly winds, which blow till February, make the task more than ever irksome, and extra trackers are required. The treaty, too, encourages large boats more than small ones, the toll on both being alike, and these unwieldy vessels require many hands, which adds to the expense.

4. After February, the voyage, from the sea to Hyderabad, which would previously have occupied nearly a month, may be performed in five days, the expense of trackers is avoided, the river has less dangers, and the merchant thus saves his time, labour, and interest. The swell of the Indus does not prevent vessels ascending to the Punjab; for, at that time, the southerly winds prevail.

5. It is these southerly winds which give to the Indus, in its navigation, advantages over the Ganges. The course of the one river is about east and west, that of the other, north and south. Use must, therefore, be made of this natural advantage to make merchandize profitable by the route of the Indus.

6. The obstacles to navigating the Indus at its mouth are, no doubt, great, but they have been magnified. Above Calcutta, for a considerable part of the year, there is no greater depth in the rivers Bhagruttee and Jellingee, which lead from the Hooghly to the Ganges, than two and three feet. In the Indus, a greater depth than this will always be found somewhere, to lead from the sea-ports to the great river. This, then, is a decided advantage in the inland navigation, though the Indus

has not a mouth accessible to large ships, like the Ganges. It proves too, that a portage, or even a canal, (were it possible to cut one,) is unnecessary, as it must never be forgotten, that the largest boats of the river draw but four feet when heavily laden.*

7. Much stress has been laid upon a place being fixed for unshipping the cargoes of the sea-going, into the river-going, boats. Anxiety on this point is useless, for it will vary every two or three years, and the utmost reliance may be placed on the people now in the trade. In 1831, the mouth leading to Vikkur, had four fathoms of water; in 1835, it had but one and a half, in most places,—and, in one, but six feet, terminating in a flat.—The estuary was also quite changed.—Sea-boats *can always ascend one mouth* of the Indus, and the navigators find it out without difficulty.

8. From four to five hundred sea-going boats sailed out of the port of Vikkur alone, last year. They are the common boats of western India, drawing from nine to twelve feet of water, and which convey all the coasting trade of the country, valuable as it is.—If traders will not place reliance upon these boats, experimental vessels for the Indus must, of course, be made at their own risk,

9. In the navigation upwards, after leaving the sea, a trader will experience little or no inconvenience in a boat of the country. Let him make his agreement with *the proprietor* of the boat and avoid, if possible, engaging one of the vessels belonging to Ameers (of which they are about 40) and which, it seems, may be had for hire. If he does so, the agreement will be better fulfilled, since the trade in Sindé, as in Egypt will receive, but little benefit by the rulers sharing in it. If this practice is ever carried to any great extent by the Ameers, it will be necessary to try and stop it. For the present, there are so few boats that it is best to put up with it.

10. The depth of the river is doubtless variable—in some places great, in others less; but this is of very small consequence to flat-bottomed vessels. Sand banks are numerous,

* I shall say nothing of the kind of steamer for the Indus, farther than to express my belief that the present description of vessel is well suited. Lieut. J. Wood of the Indian Navy, is the first Officer who has ever navigated the Indus by steam, and his success merits notice, since he reached Hyderabad, without even the assistance of a local pilot. He has turned his attention to the nature of the build of the "dondee" of Sindé with its advantages and disadvantages. If Lieut. Wood's observations on this subject are published, they will, I think, be found useful, and prove creditable to the author.

and would perplex an European navigator, but the native pilots have a good eye and manage to avoid them. In the Delta there are also sand banks, but the streams there are much narrower and deeper and more free from them, though I only speak comparatively. These sand banks are a marked and general feature of Indus, and seem to be formed by back water or eddies. A dry bed of the Indus shews that they rise up without regularity, but that there is always a deep channel, though sometimes intricate, through them.

In December, I descended the Indus from Hyderabad, and though then near its lowest, the soundings in the great river were never under 2 fathoms or 11 feet, and the boatman did not always keep in the strength of the stream. While in the river we never grounded, and many heaves of the lead gave 5 and 8 fathoms, but 2 and 2½ predominated. In the cold season, the Indus, in the Delta, shrinks into a narrow and deep channel, which disappoints a stranger who has heard of the magnitude of this river : many of the inferior branches even dry up.

The natives attribute this to cold. The evaporation is great. The channel of the Sata, which supplies most of the branches in the Delta, had this year, at the last sounding which I took, 8 fathoms, but less than half that gives about its usual depth. It was about 400 yards broad. This is a feature more favorable to navigation than otherwise, yet this branch must be entered by a circuitous channel, and is not accessible to boats from the sea, though in the end of September last, the water out from it was fresh in a depth of 7 fathoms, and a Cutch boat filled up its tanks from it.

12. It appears that there is much error abroad regarding the trade on the Indus. Enterprise will, doubtless, do much to *create and improve* commerce, but, for the present, 'it is a trade *by the Indus* and not *on the Indus*. It is, in fact, a transit trade to western and central Asia; a line," however, which ought to supersede that by Sonmeeanee to Candahar, and by Bownuggur to Pallée and Upper India. If the mercantile community hope for any increased consumption of British ~~goods~~ *in Sindh* itself, they will be disappointed; the time may come, but, at present, the bulk of the people are miserably poor, and there are really no purchasers.

13. The Courts of Hyderabad and Khyrpoor, however, will, no doubt, take a good part of some of the investments, and both these chiefs and their families have already sued for a first

sight of the goods that have reached Sindé. This might appear objectionable in another country and under other circumstances, but the treaty will protect all traders, and they need not fear imposition or oppression. A few of the Beloochee chiefs have also expressed their readiness to purchase, and the good work is in a state of progression.

14. To the exports, by the way of the Indus, it is unnecessary to allude, as they have been fully spoken of, and we have now no additional particulars of a practical nature to communicate. As the price of wages is, in most, if not in all, countries, regulated by the price of grain, the effect of opening the river Indus on Bombay and Western India, ought to be most important. The immense advantages which the great body of the population will derive, I leave others to estimate, but, I may affirm that the European community ought by it, to be able to bring down their expenses, nearly to the standard of the Bengal Presidency.

ALEX. BURNES.

Sinde, Dec. 12, 1835.

THE CONVERSION OF THE UNITED COMPANY.

The rapid march of intellect has so greatly improved the spirit of our age that it is a matter of every-day occurrence to see even the tiller of the soil break up a clumsy old plough and adopt an improved machine ; however, in spite of the revolution effected by the use of steam, the old corporations still cling to their ancient parchments and call them sacred ; each corporation resists every degree of improvement ; but the incorporated Company of the dry-nurses of India pre-eminently oppose themselves to the schoolmaster. They plead, that, as they have not any capital, any credit, any skill, or any strength, they are quite unable to trade, to govern, or to labour ; but, that, as the royal house of Stuart adopted, chartered, and pensioned, they must still be supported as a royal bantling, and have India for a plaything, for a fosterling, or for a prey ;—that, as they have a palace, wise-men, and a name, they must also have an Empire.

Every year the people of Britain break up and abandon establishments of infinite more value than that of the twenty-four old ladies in Leadenhall Street ; and every year the British Government annihilates charters which are pure and profitable, if compared with that of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies ; but, in the midst of these

private and public reforms, the old ladies of Leadenhall sit, untouched! their commercial character is placed in abeyance for forty years; but, what do they care; they compensate people who they had discharged twenty years ago! They continue to draw on India, *ad libitum*; and, as if to insult the people they plunder, they pay their hireling chroniclers to advertise, that, for several years to come, they intend to draw from India no less a sum than three millions and a half sterling per annum!!!

The idea of continuing to employ an old, exploded, joint stock commercial Company in England, for the purpose of governing India, is so extremely absurd that, even though it is a sad reality, it is not believed by the people of India; indeed, none but those who actually see it can believe it; the people of India ridicule the idea of putting a spade into the paw of a bear; but their sages never imagined any thing so preposterous as the sign of "The Merchant-Kings in Leadenhall Street;" where, Rammohun was feasted off roast-beef, and the Mysore Prince treated with black puddings! which entertainments were about as grateful to their minds as lime-juice is to the mouth of the leech.

The Whig Ministers of the Crown hoped to conciliate the most corrupt section of their Tory rivals by leaving the patronage and plunder of India in their hands untouched; but, the Tories are too well schooled in all sorts of tricks and schemes ever to trust an enemy; they valued Lord Shilly-shally's sop about as much as Juggernaut esteems the pilgrimage of a pressed coolie; and, certainly, ever since the Whigs refused to charge themselves with the direct Government of India the Company has made them feel the truth of the Oriental adage,--

The work you shy and to another leave,
With ten-fold smart, shall make you sorely grieve!

We are extremely anxious to be able to inform our readers of the exact extent of the home establishment of the Company; but, it is made a matter of so much secrecy that we are obliged to confess that we cannot discover it; we can only glean a few imperfect notices of it, from the papers presented to Parliament at various distant periods, and place them together, so as to obtain from them a slight idea of the extent of the establishment in Leadenhall Street.

The oldest and worst part of the antiquated machine which

the first reformed Parliament of the United Kingdom divested of its original commercial functions, and re-invested with the Government of India, is the General Court of the Proprietors of the India bubble ; it is composed of all castes, even of foreign Jews, their widows, and their spinsters, all of whom can vote, not only in person, but also by proxy. They divide amongst themselves, £630,000 per annum ; hold palavers, and print papers at the expense of the public, whenever they wish to thwart the Government ; and, one and all systematically sell their votes for pieces of patronage. The number of qualified Proprietors is generally about two thousand ; for, in the years 1772, 1773, 1800, 1831, and 1832, it was as follows,—2153, 487, 2163, 2603. and 1976. Mordecai or Haman, Raphael or Salomons, no matter which, Jew or Papist, buys a share in the spoil of India, and the he or she becomes an Indian lawgiver ; and more preposterous still, because the laws of England are made by the representatives of the people of England, this Indian despot arrogates to itself the title of a representative of the people of India ! The Court of Proprietors pretends to be the parliament of India !—because it taxes the people of India !!! What a perversion of terms !

The Court of Directors is so well known that it no longer needs to be described. It is, in its nature, rather less infamous than the General Court of Proprietors ; for it is not quite so irresponsible. However, it is a self-elected, close, corrupt corporation ; and, being such, any Minister of the Crown who tolerates its existence as a Court of Justice deserves to lose his head ; for, at the present moment, nothing but a corrupt participation in their enormous patronage, can induce any British statesman to commit so palpable a crime against the majesty of justice.

The committee of by-laws is another body of the Proprietors who are nominated by the Court of Directors, and like their patrons hold office during life ; even after hearing, sight, and sense are gone.

Since Parliament took the Company in hand, in the year 1772, the Court of Directors has appointed about twelve thousand persons to situations in their home establishment ; which, in the years 1794, 1801, 1813, 1817, 1827, and 1835, consisted of the following number of persons,—2,038, 3,747, 3,115, 4,427, 4,725, and, exclusive of labourers, &c., of 518 officers. Besides these persons employed there is always an increasing dead weight, which consists of superannuated and discharged servants, with

their pensioned families, relatives, and connections, to the most remote degree. Indeed, the India House is like an immense whirlpool, or "evil stream," which sucks up all that comes within its destructive influence; with equal care, it draws in the lightest straw, and swamps the heaviest galleon; the rubbish alone floating on the surface.

The great change effected in the Home establishment by placing the parchments in abeyance, for forty years, is the sale of the warehouses, and consequent cessation of new appointments to them; however, the Home establishment still consists of more than five thousand persons, who draw their salaries, wages, and pensions from the Company as regularly as the five thousand priests, dancing-girls, and cooks of Juggernaut do; the one establishment being just as useful, pure, and holy as the other; for, the scheme of employing the old decrepid beldam of Leadenhall-street to govern India, is just as preposterous as that of "using goats to tread out barley." It is true, they bribe men who can write, to pen dispatches to India, and to use great swelling words of vanity, mouthing out "Our Empire;" but, the people of India have oftentimes seen other impostors proudly curling their whiskers in order to swindle a ryot out of a meal of rice; indeed, whenever we look out of our window on to that clumsy pile of cellars, porticoes, domes, and rooms, which the Company delights to call "Our House in Leadenhall-street," we always compare the Company to a mendicant setting down at the corner of a bazar, with a huge basket, but no rice in it. Millions of pounds sterling have been taken from the people of England for the support of the Company, and crores of rupees have been wrung from the people of India for the same unwise scheme; but still the Company is glad to enter into a compromise with its creditors; for, as the bark peeled from off one tree will not adhere to another, so the wealth taken from the industrious will not enrich the idle.

The Court of Directors affects to keep up the dignity of the United Company by calling the Governor General of India together with all the other statesmen, warriors, gentlemen whom they nominally appoint to office in India, "Our Servants:" surely no other crowned head ever acted so foolishly as to attempt to degrade its own servants; but the "snarl of a Pariah cur is over sharp;" the Company always has before its eyes the baseness of its own origin, and, therefore, it affects more than imperial pomp; just as a Pariah cur tries to bark like a Mahratta dog.

ABORIGINES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In an excursion made by me during the year 1828, into the interior of New South Wales, in the districts called the "New Country" I fell in with a party of three or four female Aborigines. I do not call them a "Mob" of Aborigines, although the term is commonly applied to any number of these people exceeding three; because these were, as I have said, solely of the *fair sex*; and I wish to be particularly polite when speaking of them. Each had her "piccaninny—or baby—folded up in the usual mantle of opossum skin fastened at her back, with the little black head of the young infidel peeping out; as if in imitation of the animal, of whose skin it had become the tenant.

Indeed, I have often thought, and I dare say the same idea has occurred to others, that this strange race of human beings first took it into their heads the notion of thus carrying their children from observing the customs of their friends and neighbours, the Kangaroo and Opossum, who, as every body knows, carry their young in a similar manner,—in a skin, about as snug, and I dare say not more warm. The youthful creatures protrude their heads from the pouch of the mother, in front, much in the same way as the New South Wales "piccaninny" does, from the nest provided for him by his mother, at her back.

The ladies of whom I have spoken, were in the act of *sacking* a large city—an ant-hill—of which there are great numbers in some districts of New South Wales, occasionally four or five feet high; and they were busily occupied in making prisoners—that is, collecting the young white ants and devouring them! They dug these insects out with short pointed sticks, and seized upon them with as much rapidity as a Chinese does on rice with his chop-sticks. My curiosity was soon satisfied as to the fact of this cannibalism, so grotesque in its character, by seeing the women every now and then swallow a large handful at once; at the same time displaying satisfaction at the savoury repast by broad grins, and a chuckle like unto that of a large hen, over her feast in a stable.

By the aid of signs, and of such few words in their language as I could muster, I learned that the men belonging to their "Tribe" were engaged in hunting opossums. My new acquaintances having proffered their escort, I wandered on with them, and soon reached the scene of action. Here I saw these singular lords of the creation hunting; that is—start not,

oh, hunters of Europe!--performing feats of climbing tall slippery gum trees, where the opossum is usually to be found.

For many yards of the height which these primitive Nimrods ascended, there was not a single branch of projection to assist them. They mounted with no other aid than that of a stone tomahawk.

The method is this. The man cuts a notch in the tree about as high as the waist, and another at the height of his head; he then strikes his tomahawk into the tree, as high as he can reach; and the handle of this he uses as a branch, in raising himself; inserting the great toe of each foot into the two notches. While his left arm clings, as it were, to the tree, at the point thus reached he cuts, with his right hand, two more notches; and so continues to ascend until he reaches the branches, or the hole of the unsuspecting opossum. Into this hole he probes to ascertain its depth, and then he cuts with his tomahawk, until he either reaches the animal, or disturbs it so much as to make it run. In the latter case, he throws his tomahawk after the flying wretch with such unerring aim, that he never fails to bring his prey to the ground.

One of the men, to whose amusements I was thus introduced, soon captured in this manner a young opossum; and he then rapidly descended from his tree, and commenced tearing off the little creature's fur. This was effected by large handfuls at a time. Next, he stripped off a piece of bark, about a foot long, from a gum sapling; out of which he made rather an ingenious *portfolio* for the fur.

Upon accompanying the tribe, or mob, to the camp, I discovered the object of the black's extraordinary care, as it seemed, of the opossum's fur. But, first, I must explain to my readers,—military and unmilitary,—what this “camp” means. It was a collection of what the European inhabitants, *alias* “settlers,” call break-winds—that is, sheets of bark, or large and wide boughs, placed to *windward* of their sleeping places; such as can scarcely secure the occupant from rain, and never from the cold. Well; the black gathered a twig about a foot long, having a branch to it, which he cut off short, so as to leave a sort of hook at one end. He then carefully drew from the fur a small portion, without detaching it, (as a spinner does wool) and fastened it to this hook; and continued twirling the twig in his right hand, and drawing the fur out gradually with his left, till he had produced a thread or rather small rope,

somewhat resembling thick worsted, as far as he could extend his arm. Then he wound this thread or rope round the twig; and so continued to spin and wind, until his stock of fur was exhausted. The use of all this was soon explained, by his cutting the rope into lengths, and fastening it,—no offence to the army,—like an officer's sash, round his waist.

Without such a belt or sash, I have never seen any of these aborigines: at least in the sister colony. I had, hitherto, always imagined it to have been made of the threads of some of the blankets, which have been from time to time distributed amongst them. They use it to carry their tomahawks, "womeras," and "boomarrings," or throwing-sticks; and, when travelling or hunting, they also, occasionally, tuck beneath it a captured opossum, or a bandicoot.

Of these womeras and boomarrings, I may say something in a future paper. At present, I will only add a few words as to the circumstance of my having, in the way described, met any natives at all. Here, in Van Dieman's Land, it would always have been an extraordinary, or very unusual circumstance, to meet with such a party, even in the most unfrequented wilds; and to have entered into a parley with them would have been madness. But, in New South Wales, the traveller even to this day, scarcely ascends a hill in the interior, without seeing the smoke of a native's fire: and he often meets the dark savage himself, armed with his spear and tomahawk, peaceably engaged in the pleasures of the chase.—*V. D.'s Land Mag.*

THE STATISTICAL RECORDS OF BRITISH INDIA.

Towards the conclusion of the Custom Report, Mr. Trevelyan says.—The inquiries, into which I have been led, have, naturally, induced me to give my attention to other modes of facilitating commerce, which are not immediately connected with the Customs.

It cannot be unknown to Government, that, the weights and measures throughout our provinces, are in a state which is characteristic of a country in the rudest period of its political existence. Those of the same denomination are of very different magnitudes in different districts; and, sometimes, several different kinds of maunds and seers are in use, even in the same district.

It is needless to expatiate on the intricacy and obscurity which is thus introduced into calculations, and the extra

trouble of computation which is imposed on every man of business in the country. It would be difficult to form a correct conception of all the time which is annually lost to the productive classes in this manner; and, of what might have been added to the wealth of the country, by that time, if it had not been so wasted.

The people are quite willing to receive any standard which the Government may think proper to recommend to them: this is proved by the circumstance, that, in some parts of the country, weights have become generally adopted, which were introduced on the individual authority of executive officers. Thus, the Mainwaring-shakee seer is current in Bundelcund; the Harlan, or Halled-shakee, in the Upper Doab; and, Mr. Barlow made another change at Allahabad. But, as the weights, thus introduced, were of different standards, according to the particular views of their respective patrons, these partial measures, have only been productive of worse confusion than ever.

We have, now, a good standard, founded on the sonat rupee, copies of which may be multiplied and sent to every district in the country; and, a proclamation may, at the same time, be issued, that, no transaction, which occurs after the lapse of one year, from that date, will be taken cognizance of, in the courts of justice, in which the seer and maund used, shall be other than that legally appointed.

There is a passage, in one of Mr. Bolderson's Land Revenue Reports, illustrative of the waste of human labour caused by the existing confusion of weights and measures: after giving the result of some intricate calculations, of produce and prices, which probably occupied him several days in preparing, he adds,—“ In a part of the country where fixed and ascertained rates, in money, have long prevailed, the necessity of the investigations I have made, is, of course, almost infinitely smaller; but, if it were only to throw some light upon the darkness we are in, on the subject of weights and measures, which are so greatly various, it would be worth while devoting some time to the employment. Nothing is more vague than when a man tells you that so many maunds are produced in a beegah, or that so much rent is paid per beegah. There is not a shadow of an idea given to the mind, by such information: I have been told, for instance, that, in pergunnah Hattras, in the district of Saidabad, there is some land which has produced, regularly, year by year, thirty-four maunds of wheat per beegah: if the

beegah be 3,025 square-yards, and the weight of the seed ninety-six rupees, this produce would be 5,324 lbs or 82½ bushels of wheat per acre ! am I to believe this ? What then is the maund, and what the beegah ?”

The records of the Custom department have hitherto been kept in the Persian, English, Bengalee, and Hindostanee languages. The letters and accounts prepared in the head custom houses are in English ; the reports and returns of the chokey officers are in Persian ; and the rowanahs must, by law, be written both in Persian and in the vernacular language ; the obligation to the use of Persian is particularly objectionable ; it is quite superfluous ; because, as far as the convenience of the public and of the Government are concerned, the rowanah might just as well be written in English and in the vernacular language ; and, the district reports and returns in either one or the other, without having any recourse to Persian : it is also, positively injurious ; since, it limits the field of selection to vacant appointments, and diverts the time and talent of the country from more useful studies to the cultivation of a system of literature and science greatly inferior to the European system, which is daily coming more into vogue with the Natives of India : it is of particular importance just now that this restriction should be removed ; in order to make room for the employment of the youths who are brought up at the Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad colleges ; these are beginning to form a numerous class ; and, from their superior regard for character and moral principle, they are particularly well adapted for the appointments in the custom department, on their improved footing.

So much are the office records mutilated by constant references required in the adjustment of drawbacks, that it would be quite impracticable to frame retrospective details now.

After all the pains I have taken to make my report as complete as possible, I much apprehend that it will be found, upon examination, to abound in deficiencies and errors. The difficulties with which I have had to contend, have been of no ordinary character. In England, when any measure connected with the mercantile interests of the community, is brought under discussion, people are prepared with the information which is requisite to enable them to form a correct judgment of its merits : books, pamphlets, returns, newspaper statements, &c. are to be had in abundance ; ample information floats, as it were, on the surface of society ; and, no time is lost in ascer-

taining the necessary data, previously to the adoption of any national measure ; but, here, on the contrary, when any change is in contemplation, it becomes necessary to commence the subject *ab initio*; the mercantile interests of the interior of the country, in particular, are involved in great obscurity; the merchants of the upper provinces know nothing of the trade of the lower provinces; the merchants of the lower provinces know nothing of what is passing above Mirzapoor; and, the maritime trade is a branch separate from both. The trade with England, which is in the hands of our countrymen, is an object of daily attention ; but, as we have not had any concern with the internal commerce of the country for many years past, nobody has thought of making it his study : the newspapers are almost void of information regarding it ; no books or pamphlets have ever been published on the subject ; and, in fact, there is no recorded information, of any kind, procurable, except what is to be obtained from the records of Government ; even this is scanty enough ; and such as it is, it must be sought for among the musty records of Government for years past, while few are aware of the existence of the papers required ; and the knowledge of many of them may have been entirely lost ; in England, on the contrary, where every thing is published, returns and reports are well known, and can be immediately had recourse to, however long they may have been in the possession of the public.

It appears to be extremely desirable, that some settled plan should be devised for obtaining and recording correct information on the productions and trade of the different provinces of our Indian empire. The first thing will be to publish the annual returns of the Custom department, together with any official reports which may appear to be of sufficient merit ; these will be the grand index to the history of the national economy ; they will form a standard to which a variety of points may be referred for decision, and, the phenomena which they present will excite inquiries of various kinds. Besides this, rewards should be offered, for the best essays on the statistics of the different provinces ; which, when published, together, would form a body of very valuable information, and would constitute a point from which subsequent inquirers would set out. Under the present system of secrecy, such scanty information as the records of Government afford, is no sooner obtained than it falls again into oblivion ; like the filling of the tub, by the

daughters of Danaus, it is a work perpetually commencing and never making any progress; but, according to the plan now proposed, the means of accumulation will be provided, and every new exertion will add something to our stock of information. The candidates should have access to all the records of Government in the revenue department. It is impossible to say how much such a work might contribute to correct legislation, and to encourage a proper regard for the interests of the country. Instead of the heartless task of collecting information *ab initio*, men in authority would there have it prepared to hand; instead of having to search for it in a hundred different quarters, they would find it concentrated, at a single point; which, at each period of the history of the country, would represent the actually existing standard of its statistical knowledge.

For the accomplishment of this great work, the presidency should be divided into several districts; distinguished, as much as possible, from each other, in their general features; and the attention of the candidates should be called to the points on which the most accurate information may be expected from them; such as the soil and climate of each province; its peculiar productions and manufactures; the modes of cultivating and preparing them; the principal articles of export and import; the routes and entrepôts of the trade; and the modes of conveyance, shewing the expense of each—the supposed value of the trade in each article—the rates of profit and interest—the weights and measures, &c. &c.; and, they should likewise be required to state, what, in their opinion, are the principal wants of the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests; and what are the best available means of promoting their prosperity. The conduct of the design might be placed in the hands of an honorary committee at the presidency.

It would be their business to procure all the works, which have yet been published, on the statistics of every country; and, from a comparison of the whole, to form a synopsis, which would serve to direct the attention of the candidates to the most useful objects; they would also devise the means of digesting all the detached essays, and forming out of them, a grand national work on the statistics of Bengal.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

An Account of the Net Expense or Charge incurred for the Maintenance of the College of Haileybury, in 1833 and 1834, after deducting the Sums paid by the Students, and stating the Number of Students educated at the College in each Half-year :—

	1832-33.			1833-34.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations - - -	1,631	1	1	422	17	6
Taxes, parochial rates, tithes, &c. - -	450	18	4	486	13	4
Establishment, salaries of the professors, wages of servants - - -	8,025	9	0	7,899	0	6
Pensions - - -	1,330	9	7	1,045	8	11
Table and housekeeping expenses - -	2,467	17	0	2,504	19	8
Rents and leases - - -	36	15	0	36	15	0
Furniture and utensils - - -	154	0	1	227	12	11
Coals, candles, &c. - - -	909	17	1	733	14	8
Mathematical and philosophical instruments, books, stationery, and prize medals -	537	9	5	461	3	6
Incidentals - - -	155	9	4	156	13	10
	£15,699	5	11	13,974	19	10
RECEIPTS :						
Half-yearly payments from students -	3,307	10	0	3,465	0	0
Ditto subscription to the library and philosophical apparatus, &c. - - -	784	7	9	659	17	0
Rents and sale of produce - - -	36	8	0	25	10	0
	£4,128	5	9	4,150	7	0
Net expenditure - - -	£11,571	0	2	9,824	12	10
Number of students educated at the college in each half-year :						
2d term of 1832 - - -	-	-	34	-	-	-
1st " of 1833 - - -	-	-	28	-	-	-
2d " of 1833 - - -	-	-	-	32	-	-
1st " of 1834 - - -	-	-	-	35	-	-

T. S. CABELL,

East India House, March 18, 1835.

Accy Genl.

EQUALIZATION OF THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Minute of Conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the Equalization of the Sugar and other Duties.

The several Deputations from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and Leeds, met at the house of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on 19th May, attended by Lord Sandon, M. P., Mr. Ewart, M. P., Mr. Morrison, M. P., Mr. Fielden, M. P., and Mr. Oswald, M. P.

Mr. Larpent, Chairman of the London Deputation, having been requested to open the discussion, stated the case and the object of the Meeting; namely, the immediate and entire equalization of the duties levied upon East and West India produce—tobacco, pepper, rum, and sugar, the duties being as follow :—

		West India		East India		Difference	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Tobacco	- -	2	9	- -	3	0	- - 0 3 per lb.
Pimento	- -	0	5	- Pepper	1	0	- - 0 7 per lb.
Rum	- -	9	0	- -	15	0	- - 6 0 per gallon.
Sugar	- -	24	0	- -	32	0	- - 8 0 per cwt.

It was contended by the Deputation, first,—that the peculiar situation of the East India Trade—which had to provide remittances of three millions annually for the Company's home charges, as well as for the accumulations of the civil and military services in India, and for the returns of manufactures exported,—required the widest range of India produce for the accomplishments of these objects; that the above differences in the duties operated most injuriously by narrowing the means of remittance; and that the import of the great staple of India—*Sugar*—was thereby, in fact, prohibited; that, to the ship owners, as preventing their having sugar for dead weight to their ships, it was peculiarly injurious; and, in respect to the manufacturers, whatever affected the exchange in which they received their returns prevented the extension of the trade, which cheapness alone had created.

2d.—That, India had a just claim to the proposed equalization, her manufactures having been seriously affected by the introduction of British goods,—British woollens being admitted free of duty, and cottons at a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only, whereas 10 per cent. was charged in Great Britain on Indian cotton fabrics, and 20 per cent. on her silk piece goods. That, the natives felt this injustice, and had petitioned Parliament on the subject; and that the Company were prepared to give every assistance towards an equalization. Indeed, so strongly had been felt the injury done to India, that it had been observed, it might become a question with the administrators of British India, whether countervailing duties should not be levied on British produce, as the only means left to that country to vindicate the wrong which was done to her.

3d.—That the consumers were also deeply interested in the proposed measure, for, as the case now stood, the importations from the West Indies would be reduced by the diminished

supply under the working of the Abolition Bill, while there would be a larger demand from the annual increase of the population and wealth of the United Kingdom, and the public must either submit to very high prices or have recourse to the slave sugars of Havannah and Brazils.—Since August, 1833, sugar had advanced from 22s. 6d. to 40s. 9d. per cwt., by the Gazette averages.

4th.—That the objections hitherto raised by the West Indian interests were now altogether removed by the payment of the twenty millions compensation—that it would require time to bring capital and skill into the sugar production of India, and that the immediate equalization would not be accompanied by any sudden or overwhelming increase of supply—but was necessary to induce parties in India to lay the foundation for future production.

5th.—That no objections connected with the revenue existed, that if a partial reduction took place the revenue would lose the whole, say 4s., on 6000 tons or £24,000; whereas, on 1,000 tons *increase*, the duty would be £24,000. That the difficulties as to origin were to be met by certificates and custom-house regulations,—and the existing mode of granting drawbacks on refined sugars, if erroneous, and thereby (upon the introduction of India sugars,) likely to affect injuriously the revenue, should be corrected. The East Indians desired no undue favor to them in the scale of drawbacks, but they desired to be placed upon an equality with the West Indians.

And, lastly, That as to many interests—viz., the India trade, ship-owners, manufacturers, consumers, and the people of India, were all united in requiring the equalization as an act of justice, they must in the end succeed, and that they would persevere in their endeavours until the object was attained, the deputation, therefore, respectfully submitted that his Majesty's Government would act wisely to yield the point at once, and to the full extent, and entitle themselves to the gratitude of all parties, by following up the principle so unequivocally admitted last year in Parliament, and the course adopted in the instance of the Mauritius sugar and East India coffee, namely, by agreeing to the immediate admission of sugar, and other articles of Indian produce, at the rates levied on similar articles the produce of the West Indies.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply stated, that he was willing to admit the principle of equalization, as recognized and adopted by himself last year; that with respect to the

articles enumerated, sugar excepted, he was not prepared to go into the consideration of them immediately, but would be happy to attend to the suggestions of the trade, and to meet the deputation at a conference with the President of the Board of Trade on the subject. But with regard to sugar, to which he would exclusively confine himself, he was prepared to say, that it was his intention this session to lay before Parliament a plan, which would put the question at rest, and would proceed upon the principle that the duties should be equal. He then observed, that he had communicated with the gentlemen representing the West Indian interest to the same effect, and from them had received some objections as to the mode of carrying the measure into execution, which, as *their* objections, *not his own*, he would state to the deputation, requesting from them such information as their local knowledge might afford, to enable him to judge of the validity or importance of the objections.

The *first* was, as to the quantity to be expected, supposing the equalization to be immediate. The West Indians contended that an immense surplus of Gour Sugar existed in India, ready to be worked up for the English market, as soon as the duties were equalized; that this quantity would be poured into the market at once, thereby seriously reducing the prices of West India sugars, and, therefore, as a security against this injury to their interests, they prayed that the equalization might not come into operation for a period of three years—about the period yet remaining of the Apprentices System in the West Indies.

The *second* objection started was, that in all cases where British plantation or Colonial sugars were admitted to the home-market on the lower duties, the importation into those plantations and colonies of foreign sugars was prohibited; thus in the West Indies and Mauritius no foreign sugars were admitted; and that it was necessary, either by prohibition or the imposition of a duty, to guard, not only against fraudulent importation into the home-market of foreign sugars, but against a substitution of foreign sugars in India for consumption, which would release an equal quantity of Indian grown and manufactured sugars for the home-market.

The *third* objection was connected with the existing mode of granting the drawbacks on refined sugars, which, if extended to India sugars, might seriously injure the revenue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer subsequently reduced these several objections into the following heads of enquiry, and re-

quested information thereon previously to the introduction of his plan into Parliament this session.

1st. With respect to the probable extent of supply of sugar from British India, for importation into Great Britain within the next three years, assuming an immediate equalization of the duties, that is, what might be calculated to be the available surplus upon the present growth in India, totally excluding increase from extended agriculture, which, in the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could not in any way affect the question.

2d. Supposing the duties equalized—how can the substitution of foreign grown sugar in the Indian market for Indian grown sugar exported to Great Britain be guarded against? The Chancellor of the Exchequer observing, that in the analogous cases of the British West Indies and the Mauritius, the importation of foreign sugars into those Colonies was prohibited. And,

3d. What scale of drawbacks upon refining India sugars would the India trade propose?

The deputation, consisting of Messrs. K. Finlay, Larpent, Weeding, Gregson, J. Deans Campbell, Boothby, and several other gentlemen, after a long discussion upon the details of these several objections, and an appeal to the Chancellor in favor of the justice of an immediate and entire equalization—not of sugar only, but of all Indian articles, withdrew upon the understanding that the trade would collect information upon the several heads of inquiry submitted to them, and lay the result before the Chancellor of the Exchequer previously to the introduction of his proposed measure into Parliament; the Chancellor again stating that it was his intention to settle the question now, and in the bill he should bring forward he would establish the equalization, whether it be immediate or at the end of three years as desired by the West Indians.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.

We have lately persued the Circular of Messrs. Ashley, the Army Agents in Regent Street, addressed to the officers of the Honorable Company's service, and inserted in our Number for Février, and though we do not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements, yet, in this instance, we consider that we shall be conferring an essential service on the Indian Army, by departing from our usual course for the purpose of bearing our testimony to so valuable and legitimate an object.

The impression formed on our minds of the great utility and convenience of such an establishment, has led us to enquire more particularly into the proposition.

The object, we find, is, to open a direct communication for the benefit of the officers of the Company's service, *with a house of Army Agency of the King's Service, in London* ;—

In the first place ;—for receiving remittances from those in the East Indies, to invest in the public funds, or as otherwise directed; and, secondly, attending to the military affairs of those in England, who are at Home on furlough.

The officers of the East India Company's service will, thus, possess a house of Army Agency which they may call their own; and, from the very high name Messrs. Ashley bear in the British Army, there can be no doubt that they will act with the same energy and liberality towards the Indian Army, as characterizes their transactions with those regiments, in their Agency, of his Majesty's service; and we, therefore, recommend their Circular, in the strongest manner, to the notice and attention of the Company's officers and civilians.

SIR CHARLES WILKINS.

Sir Charles Wilkins was born in 1750, and went to Bengal in the civil service in 1770. It was his glory, and of which England is justly proud, that in addition to the possession of most of the dialects known in India, he was the first European who acquired a knowledge of the Sanscrit language, though this primeval tongue was supposed to be too difficult to be learned by any but those who devoted their whole lives to its study, like the Brahmins—a class who had hitherto kept its mysteries studiously veiled from all but themselves, and the two other privileged orders. But notwithstanding its acknowledged difficulties, and the time engaged in his duties as a Company's civil servant, Mr. Wilkins made himself perfect master of its antique forms and structure, and thus cleared the way for the labours of Sir W. Jones, Colebrooke, and others. In 1825, the Royal Society of Literature awarded him their large gold medal as "*Princeps Literaturæ Sanceritæ*." The Institute of France enrolled him amongst its members—an honor always charily and discriminately conferred. He was also an LL.D. of Oxford, and a member of other literary bodies at home and abroad. Three years ago, the King conferred the honor of knighthood on Mr. Wilkins, accompanying that act of favor with the Guelphic order. He was 86 years of age.

DESCRIPTION OF TEAS.

Although the Chinese in general devote their soil exclusively to purposes of utility, yet, like all other nations, they seek to procure some vegetables yielding an infusion agreeable to the taste and exhilarating to the spirits. For this purpose, instead of wine and distilled liquors, they employ tea (a term corrupted from the Chinese *tscha*); and their taste in this respect has been sanctioned by its having become so favourite a beverage in countries at the opposite extremity of the globe. The principal species, or rather varieties, are three; one called *song-lo*, which is raised in the mountainous districts of Kiang-nan; and another, *vou-y*, grown on the hilly tracts of Fo-kien. These are well known to us under the appellations of green and bohea. The former has the highest flavor, and produces in the greatest degree all the effects of the leaf: but, as these are considered violent, and sometimes injurious, the milder quality of the bohea causes it to be preferred generally in China, as well as in our own country. The third variety is called *po-erh*; and grows in the more elevated parts of Yunnan; but though Sir G. Staunton found it highly esteemed at Peking, it has never made its way into Europe. Every province, besides, produces this commodity in greater or smaller quantities; but these three kinds alone are in high repute. The tea plant is an evergreen shrub, which grows in the open air in every climate between the equator and the latitude of 45°; but the most favorable situation is between 25° and 33°. In appearance it somewhat resembles a myrtle, and bears yellow flowers, extremely fragrant. About three years after it is planted, the leaves may be plucked for use. A few taken off in early spring, when they are first unfolded, are of exquisitely fine flavour. At subsequent periods, three other crops are gathered, always diminishing in delicacy of flavour, but increasing in bulk. Thus are formed of black teas the four qualities of pekoe, souchong, congou, and simple bohea; of green, gunpowder, imperial, hyson, and twankay. The hyson is subdivided into hyson, young hyson, and hyson-skin. In preparing the teas for market, some laborious processes are employed. The leaves are subjected separately to a manipulation, by which they are rolled into the curled shape in which they appear; afterwards they are garbled, or separated into lots of different qualities. They also undergo two successive dryings, which, in the case of the green involve a very nice operation. The leaves are placed in iron pots or vases above a large fire, while a person continually stirs them with his hand, to guard against any injury from excessive heat. These labours are performed partly by the growers of the tea, partly by merchants, who come at the proper season to make purchases.

—*Edinburgh Cab. Lib.*

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

Civil Service Annuity Fund.—The Civil Service Annuity Fund Meeting attracted an attendance of 31 members at the Town Hall on 1st Jan. The chair was taken by Mr. H. T. Prinsep. The business was opened by passing the accounts of the year and re-electing the managers. The circular of their secretary communicating the court's modifications of the fund to the service, was then read from the chair: and it appearing that of 263 answers 258 were assents, including nine of a more or less conditional nature, and only five dissents, namely, those of Messrs. Hughes, Deane, Lushington, W. Young, and Houston, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Melville, seconded by Mr. Dick, and (with the single dissent of Mr. Houston,)—Resolved: That the propositions submitted to the service in the despatch of the Hon. Court, dated May, 1835, having been accepted by the service,—their acceptance be recorded accordingly. Mr. Melville, seconded by Mr. Torrens then moved the following,—Resolved: That it be an instruction to the committee, in preparing the rules, to give effect to the propositions of the Hon. Court, to look to the permanence of the institution, and to guard the funds from any appropriations likely to interfere therewith. Mr. Prinsep explained, that the directions of the court could not be literally carried into effect, because, if the words of their despatch were taken literally, the third of the unappropriated pensions, instead of being reserved, as clearly intended by the court, would have to be thrown back into the fund and counted in the division for appropriation over again from year to year till reduced to a single one; and further, it was the court's object, in their scheme of modification, to apply the surplus funds only; but how was the surplus to be ascertained? not by the original calculations, for these contemplated a yearly receipt of a lakh of rupees from fines after the fund should have run on for 25 years, and a capital of 26 lakhs; but now this resource of fines was entirely taken away by the new limitation of the contributions, and it would happen consequently that, when Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. Ross should retire, and also in some other cases, the fund would have to pay back large sums to those members for the excess of their contributions. Besides, it was impossible to foresee how many applicants for pen-

sion would step forward during the three years of experiment allowed by the court. There were now 51 unappropriated annuities, and 14 applications were already before the managers. The calculation for the stability of the fund were also effected by the donations and modified pensions to persons retiring on sick certificate. For these reasons he considered it necessary that a committee should examine the whole subject. They ought to proceed upon the principle of establishing at once the permanent stability of the fund. This they had now abundant means of doing, and he would therefore suggest that, of the 60 lakhs now at credit of the fund, they should set apart 35 lakhs to provide for the loss of the one lakh per annum of fines, as well as to make up a sufficient capital in reserve as originally contemplated. They would still have 25 lakhs available for the annuities in excess of the regular annual number. Mr. Parker asked, "Are we not already secured by the court?" That being the case, he did not see the necessity of mooted the question of stability at all. Mr. Pattle was of the same opinion, and thinking it better to let the new plan take its course for three years, moved the following amendment, which Mr. Plowden seconded—Resolved: That whether the funds can at present or hereafter afford the permanent continuance of the boons the court have experimentally tendered for three years to us, and the investigation of the accounts of the fund this question may require, be left to the Court of Directors. Mr. Dick looked forward with much apprehension for the stability of the fund. We could not tell how far reductions might go—already 20 or 30 lakhs had been lopped off from the civil allowances (Mr. Tulloh said this was a mistake, for the 4 per cent. had produced 345,000 rupees during the past year, which was within 16,000 of the year preceding.) Mr. Dorin reminded the meeting, that the court were under no obligation to continue their subscription. Mr. Colvin considered it unnecessary for them to take means to secure the permanency of the fund, having the court's guarantee to their original bargain for the nine pensions of £1000; he was under no apprehension as to them. He accordingly proposed, and Mr. Dorin seconded, the following amendment in lieu of that moved by Mr. Pattle—Resolved: That the proposition already carried on the motion of the Hon. W.

Melville, is a sufficient instruction to the committee of managers. Mr. Prinsep remarked, that it was a possible case that the fund should fail to give that certain provision to the juniors which they now reckoned upon—if for instance, the court should continue to make but five or six appointments in the year as they had done of late—they had once sent out 50. In that case at the end of the 25 years they might even require a subscription of 10 per cent. from the service instead of 4 per cent. It was absolutely necessary to draw the line and ascertain what the surplus was. By permission of Mr. Pattle, who said he would move his amendment if Mr. Colvin's were negatived, the latter was put first and carried by a majority of 19 to 12 and the former withdrawn. The Hon. Mr. Elliot then drew attention to the last paragraph of the letter of the managers to the court, which had led to these modifications in the fund, and pointed out that the court had omitted to notice the suggestion it contained, that members of the service retiring immediately after the date of the letter, should have all the benefit of any modifications that should be allowed by the court. He thought it only just that the managers, in answering the court's letter, should re-urge this point, for two or three gentlemen had retired on the faith of being so admitted, who would probably otherwise have awaited the issue. He, therefore, moved, and Mr. R. Saunders seconded, the following proposition, which was carried unanimously. — Resolved: That the case of the servants who have retired subsequent to the transmission of the memorial of the service dated —, in which their claim to benefit by any prospective modification was submitted to the Hon. the Court of Directors, not having been noticed in the despatch now before the meeting it be again recommended to the consideration of the Hon. Court, those servants having retired in the confident belief that the service had pledged themselves to support their claim to participate in the benefits now about to be enjoyed by those immediately about to retire. Mr. Mangles observed upon the hardship of the second clause in the court's letter, requiring that persons retiring on medical certificate should be re-examined by the court's physician in England: which rule might cause men to be sent back to India, whose constitutions might not be able to stand the climate, in spite of apparent restoration to health while in Europe. Upon his motion, seconded by Mr. Parker, it was unanimously, — Resolved: That it be an

instruction to the managers to solicit the Hon. Court to re-consider the clause in the rules relating to confirmation of certificate of the court's examining physician, after a residence in England on the part of the absentee of at least twelve months, with reference to the hardship which such rule may probably be the means of inflicting. A letter just received from Mr. Richardson was read, offering to pay up arrears and desiring to be considered a subscriber to the fund. On reference to former proceedings on this case, it was moved by Mr. W. Young seconded by Mr. Parker and unanimously, — Resolved: That the former decision of the managers be approved. The following letter, signed by two of the gentlemen on the dissentient list, was read at the meeting, and excited a good deal of amusement:—"To the Chairman of the Special Meeting to be held on the 1st of Jan. 1836: Sir,—Having taken into the fullest consideration the proposals contained in the Hon. Court of Directors' letter of the 27th May, 1835, communicated to me by the Secy. to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, I am compelled most reluctantly to withhold my assent from the proposals referred to, under the impression that a more advantageous mode is offered to us of applying the large unappropriated balance. In a case recently brought before the Supreme Court, a considerable fine was imposed on Mr. Halkett, the Acting Magistrate of Nuddeah, in order, it may be presumed, to mark the dissatisfaction of the Judges at that gentleman's conscientious discharge of his duty. With reference then to this case particularly, I suggest that the unappropriated balance may be set aside as a fund for the payment of such fines as the Judges of the Supreme Court in the exercise of an authority not wisely delegated, may impose, from time to time on the imprudence of official integrity. A great benefit will thus be conferred on those members of the service who may fall into the natural, but mistaken notion, that obedience to the orders of the Govt. which alone they derive their authority, is not likely to be the means of subjecting them to pecuniary loss. I have the honor, &c. H. W. DEANE. 'I concur. H. LUSHINGTON.' — Bijnour, 19th Nov. 1835." With reference to the subject of this letter, we have much pleasure in stating, that we are informed, it is the intention of Government to reimburse Mr. Halkett for all the charges he has incurred in defending the action brought against him by Mr. Calder. It has been observed, that several assents

were given conditionally. That of Mr. H. Nisbet was so construed. This gentleman declared his willingness to abide by the decision of the majority, but professed not to understand the modifications proposed in the court's letter, observing—'In paragraph 5, I am at a loss to make out who the 'other applicants' are. The meaning also, of the expression 'lapsing to the fund' is not apparent to me. Does 'lapsing to the fund' mean *lost to the benefit of the Subscribers*? or does it imply the remainder of the surplus annuities being still appropriable to their advantage? And with reference to the 7th paragraph,—'We do not need to be told that a man may have that which he is ready to give an equivalent for, and the intimation to this effect might, therefore, have been spared in the court's dispatch.' **I apprehend aright the intention of the memorial by the 'subscribers' in the matter referred to in the above paragraphs, it was, to obtain a modification which they thought themselves entitled to without any additional consideration on their part. If the contingent gain of a year's pension from deceased annuitants was calculated on for the advantage of the imbrers, a simple statement of the fact was sufficient."** After the regular business of the meeting had been disposed of, Mr. John Trotter requested the attention of the gentlemen present to a scheme he wished to bring forward with a view to increase promotion in the service. It contemplated the establishment of a supplementary fund independent of the other and of the Company, to be supported by subscriptions of the service, say three per cent. on salaries, but a less proportion from the juniors and a larger from the seniors; which fund to be devoted to increasing the amount of the pensions from the present Annuity Fund. In this manner greater inducement would be held out for taking the pensions to those who should have served their time, the present rate of pension having been proved by experience to be insufficient as a temptation; and the ~~light~~ **light** they had often in vain played the court to grant would be attained at a sacrifice really less than the service had hitherto been making,—for which opinion he had the authority of Mr. Curnin.

Testimony to Mr. Alexander John Colvin.—A building is to be erected near the Fort by the Brethren of Lodge "Independence with Philanthropy," as a testimonial of their esteem for their lost master Mr. Colvin. Of the claims of this gentleman to the affection of those with whom he has so long been associated as a

brother we cannot be supposed to have any knowledge, but we do know that no individual in India is more deserving of public esteem. Were it not that we might give Mr. Colvin offence, we would relate hundreds of instances of his munificent charity, and we would expatiate with delight on the other virtues which shine so conspicuously in his character, were they not fully felt by all who know him. We would have recommended a general subscription in aid of the proposed building, but as Masons are an exclusive set, on their own heads be the sin of perpetrating any thing unworthy of the object they have in view.—*Central Free Press.*

Opium.—The *Comajee Family* proceeded down the river on 12th Jan., for China, with 1,321 chests of Opium on board—the largest freight yet taken by any of these vessels. Thus, within one week after the sale, all the four clippers of the port have started carrying about 4,000 chests of opium between them.

Expeditions Loading.—The *Duke of Bedford* entered inward on the 11th Dec., and after discharging a full and troublesome-to-deliver cargo of iron, spelter, &c., completed her export loading and closed her hatches on the 26th of the same month. The *Lord Hungerford* entered inward on the 18th Dec., and after discharging a cargo similar to that of the *Duke of Bedford*, closed her hatches upon her export cargo on the 4th Jan., each vessel within 17 days from inward entry, and each carrying a full cargo, the *Duke of Bedford* of 681 tons, the *Lord Hungerford* about 725.

We hear that the venerable Governor of Chandernagore, Monsieur Cordier, is about to retire from the government he has held for many years, and to return to Europe.

Sir C. Metcalfe.—The Portrait of Sir Charles Metcalfe, painted by Mr. Swaine the East Indian artist, is now placed in the Town Hall. The picture is suspended over the first landing place of the stair-case on the left on entering the north side of the building. Mr. Swaine has been very happy in the likeness of Sir Charles.

Our latest accounts from Lahore state that Runjeet Sing was again dangerously ill. Kunwur Shere Singh had arrived at Lahore from Cashmere in expectation of his father's death, and it is generally believed he will dispute—or rather contest—his brother Kunwur Kurruck Singh's title to the Gudder.—*Delai Gaz.*

Sir C. Metcalfe's Munificence.—We

learn that the collection at the Cathedral on Christmas day amounted to 4,179 rupees and at the old Church to 1,135 rupees. Of the former sum 2,500 rupees was the donation of the Governor Genl. Nor is Sir Charles Metcalfe's support of the district charity confined to this very liberal donation, for we understand he has presented 5,000 rupees to the charity in a separate sum, and has also devoted to it 500 rupees per month, to compensate for the loss of Lord and Lady William Bentinck's monthly subscription, which amounted to that sum. The munificence of Sir Charles Metcalfe really seems to be without bounds, and those well merited emoluments of personal services which are commonly regarded as fitly appropriated to increase the wealth of the functionaries on whom they are bestowed, seem to pass into his hands only to be scattered again among the public.

The Rajah Rajnarain Roy has been presented with a large gold medal of honor bearing the following inscription:—on the obverse, the Company's arms richly chased, with the motto upon a dark ground in a circle—"Auspicio regis et Senatus Angliæ"—and on the reverse, the words "Presented by the Hon. Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart., Governor General of all India, to Rajah Rajnarain Roy Behadur, A. D., 1835."—The medal is fitted with a clasp to be worn upon the breast like a star, and we have no doubt the young Rajah will value this appendage to his dress, as a more honorable distinction than the jewels with which a wealthy inheritance has hitherto adorned his person.

We hear that the Commander-in-Chief intends to set out for the upper provinces in July or August next, so as to enable him to arrive at Allahabad early in September, from whence he will prosecute his tour of inspection. It is as yet uncertain whether his Excellency's camp will precede him on the river, or accompany him on his departure from this presidency.

Opium.—Recent accounts from Malwa estimate the exportable quantity of opium of the present crop at 22,000 chests, of which it was expected that 16,000 would go to Bombay.

Bank Notice.—The notice issued by the Bank of Bengal, that from the 1st Jan all drafts of constituents must be expressed in Company's rupees, is much complained of by the merchants and others. They say—why adopt this change in the Bank before it is adopted in the public offices generally? The

general year of account in India, both in the Government and private offices, terminates on the 30th of April, and accordingly it is intended in both to adopt the new currency in their books on the 1st of May next.

Metcalfe Cup.—It is a superb piece of workmanship, and so much ornamented that no description would convey an idea of the form and general effect without a drawing. The Cup is of massive silver without gilding, and weighs upwards of 700 siccas. The following is the inscription it bears:—

"Presented by
SIR CHARLES METCALFE, BART.,
TO THE CALCUTTA TURF.
Open to Arab Horses that never started
Before the first meeting of 1835-36.
10st Heats R. C.

Further Discovery of Coal Beds.—*Assam.*—By Capt. F. Jenkins.—(Extract of a letter, dated Goalparah, 5th Dec. 1835.)—"I wrote you sometime back that we had fallen upon a shell limestone in the Nowgong district, similar in all respects to that of Sylhet: there was every reason, therefore, to suppose, that we should find coal associated with the limestone, as to the south of the Khasia hills, and I have just now the satisfaction to report that this has been realized, and to send you small samples of coal that has been sent down to me by Ensign Brodie. If I am not mistaken from the appearance, it will turn out to be a valuable and highly bituminous coal, and I shall be much obliged by your reporting upon it. A large supply of it has been brought down for me to Gowahatti, from which, on my return, I will dispatch a good quantity to you. Of course what we have now to show are merely chance pieces, brought in by persons we put in search, and many of them are slaty and earthy; but what I send you is sufficient, I hope, to show that there are good coal beds connected with these. I do not exactly know the site of this deposit; but I believe it has the advantage of being within reach of navigable nullahs; it is on a nullah falling into the Jumuna, a river which divides Cachar from Assam, and joins the Kopili, the Kalung, (a branch of the Brahmaputra,) and other streams entering the Brahmaputra, a little above Gowahatti. This will be a most convenient site whence to draw supplies of coals, if the quality turns out suitable for steamers, whenever there be occasion for sending any in this direction. It now becomes almost certain that we shall find very large supplies of this invaluable mineral on the south bank of

the Brahmaputra; we know already of four places where coal has been found, viz, 1st, under the Caribari hills; 2d, that of the Dharmpur Pergunnah; 3d, on the Suffiy, a nullah near the Borhat salt formation, and 4th, on the Noa Dihing, in the Singpho district, south of Sadiya. We may besides of course confidently expect to find coal on many intermediate spots, when we come to be better acquainted with the province."—*Note.* The three specimens of Assamese coal received with the above note, turn out to be of very respectable quality; they are rather slaty in fracture, and do not coke; but burn with a rich flame, being very bituminous. on this account they would be very suitable for steam engine fires, though unfit for the forge, or for the smelting furnaces. Analysed in the usual way, they yielded the following ingredients:—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Volatile matter expelled by coking process	63.1	56.9	62.8
Carbon, ascertained by incineration of coke	29.6	31.1	29.0
Earthy residue	7.3	12.0	8.2

100.0 100.0 100.0

The weight of the three coals gives a somewhat different result, No. 2 being the lightest, and consequently the least earthy of the three, viz.—

No. 1 has a specific gravity	1.226
2	1.196
3	1.223

Major Sutherland has subscribed the handsome sum of 1,000 rupees to the Metcalfe Testimonial.

Futtehpoor Sekurec.—Intermittent fever is ravaging fearfully among the inhabitants of this place: within the last three months 1,100 victims have fallen to it, out of a population of about 15,000.

Memorial to the Court of Directors.—To the Hon. the Court of Directors for the East India Company. The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Civil Servants attached to the Presidency of Fort William and Bengal: Sheweth,—That the present rules which prohibit the payment to the Hon. Company's Civil Servants of any part of their allowances during absence on sick leave, are productive of very grievous hardship to them, without any corresponding benefit accruing to the Government for the full amount of the reduced allowances of the absentee is paid to his estate up to the date of his decease, should he die during absence. To take a case, which may not be of unfrequent occurrence (and which is believed by your Memorialists to have actually happened)—the invalid is in

debt, he is unable to borrow money at a fair rate of interest, except on good security—but his salary as it accumulates in the Company's Treasury cannot be offered as such security—because in the event of his death during absence, his property, of which this will form a part, is claimable by the whole body of his creditors, and the last lender receives only his rateable share. This being the law the invalid is obliged to borrow on the chance of returning alive to claim his arrears; and even if he can find a creditor willing to lend on such a contingency, he has to pay a proportionately and nearly ruinously high rate of interest, and this rate will of course increase in proportion to the necessity which exists for making the voyage, that is in proportion to the injury which the health of the Invalid has sustained; and will, therefore, press the hardest on those the most entitled to consideration from ill health, and the least able from want of means to bear the burthen—and in desperate cases must amount to a positive prohibition against the Invalid's availing himself of the last and only chance which remains for the re-establishment of his health. Your Memorialists admit the claims of the older creditors upon the salary as it accumulates, of the Invalid, but these creditors have no right to the whole amount; for the law regarding Insolvents gives the debtor a fair proportion of his allowance for his maintenance; but under the operations of the present rules regarding the salaries of your Civil Servants on sick leave, this, their undoubted and legal right is denied and lost to them. If the Invalid be in debt, but able, notwithstanding, to offer security, 12 per cent. is the least at which money can be borrowed, leaving out of the calculation the per centage which he will have to pay, in most, if not in all cases, to his sureties—a heavy addition to the reduction of salary, and the severe expences, to say nothing of other sufferings attendant on the voyage of the sick man in search of health. If not in debt his money is lying idle in the Company's treasury, to the serious loss of the acknowledged owner. The heavy pressure of the present rules has never been unfelt; but in former times a Civil Servant could always, even when in debt, procure money sufficient for his maintenance during absence; for his agents were his *bond* creditors, and to them his accumulated salary reverted if he died or was paid over if he survived,—but these agents have failed, the times are altered, his accumulating salary for the

reasons stated above, is not available as a security, and no insurance of life can possibly be effected by a man with a sick certificate. It is under these circumstances of peculiar and pressing necessity, that your Memorialists approach your Hon. Court with their present prayer. The leave of absence granted to your Civil Servants who may be obliged to proceed to sea in consequence of ill health has now been extended to two years. The boon is one for which the service and your Memorialists are most grateful, but it has increased proportionately the importance of the measure which is the object of this memorial; which is the abrogation of rules, which press most heavily on your Civil Servants, and of which the rescission would involve your Hon. Court in no risk, the most remote, of incurring loss; for the trifling interest accruing on the salaries of your invalid Servants, your Memorialists feel convinced is not looked upon by your Honorable Court, as a source of profit. The subject of the present Memorial was brought before the Governor-General in Council, in 1833, and the request was considered to be so fair and reasonable, that it would have been admitted at once, but that to grant it would have been contrary to the provisions of the charter. The boon for which your Memorialists pray, would offer but one opportunity for abuse. The Invalid might, after receipt of his salary, proceed to Europe instead of returning to India; but this may be easily prevented by requiring from him his security that he will not exceed the local limits of his leave; and your memorialists hope that so improbable a contingency, and one so easily prevented, will not be made a ground, should no other exist, for refusing to your Civil Servants, that, to which their right, eventually, is not denied, the justice of their claim to which the local Government has admitted, and which the late losses in mercantile houses, and the altered temper of the money market, in respect of loans, have rendered a matter of the utmost importance and necessity to them. Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully petition your Honorable Court, that, on security being furnished for refund in the event of payment past the date of decease, (should the Invalid die during absence;) and to the effect that the local limits of leave shall not be exceeded: the salaries of Invalids, on leave of absence, shall be paid to their authorized agents in Calcutta, under the additional precaution of life certificates in any form, and at any

interval, which your Honorable Court may see fit to direct.—And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

The *De'hi Gazette* states that Colonel Casement, C. B., will, ere long, obtain a seat in Council, where he is expected to do much to promote the interests of the Indian army.

Nawab Abdoolah Khan has been released from his prison in Cabul, by Dost Mahommed Khan, on paying the sum of two lacs of rupees.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society held their annual meeting on Jan. 13. The President, Sir Edward Ryan, was in the chair, and a considerable number of members attended, among whom we were glad to see Sir Henry Fane, although apparently still suffering from the complaint in his ear.—Mr. Bell, the Secretary, read his report of the proceedings of the past year, in which attention was again drawn to those clogs upon the agricultural and commercial industry of the country—the transit duties, the unequal system of duties in England, and the hereditary ignorance and apathy of the Natives. The first two evils, it stated, there was hope to see speedily removed, the one by the labours of the customs committee, the other through the memorials of the Society in concurrence with those of the mercantile community. The last it was their particular province to eradicate. The finances of the Society were represented to be now in a very thriving condition. The receipts of the year had amounted to Sa. Rs. 8,613, and the disbursements to no more than Rs. 2,711, the total assets being at present about 11,000 rupees, nearly all invested in Company's paper. This prosperous state of things was partly the effect of increased diligence in collecting arrears, partly owing to a large increase in the number of subscribing members, 41 new names having been added, which is 28 more than the average of new subscriptions during the four years immediately preceding. At the suggestion of the President, the 20th Jaff. was fixed for the annual exhibition of prize vegetables. The acting Secretary, Mr. Bell, stated that he had received many applications for Georgia cotton seed, and it was in consequence determined to appropriate a further sum, in addition to 500 rupees paid to Mr. Palmer for that object, to procure a supply of this description of American cotton seed for distribution, and to solicit the aid of the British Consul at Charleston to secure its transmission with due care and in proper season. Mr. Patrick being

about to proceed to Europe in the *Windsor*, tendered his services for the provision of cotton seed, which being readily accepted, it was resolved to place a credit of 1,000 rupees at his disposal, leaving him at discretion to use his best endeavours to obtain seed of every sort of cotton likely to be valuable as an addition to the agricultural products of India, more especially the cotton of Brazil, of which he was also requested to procure information as to the modes and seasons of cultivation for the guidance of planters here. An opinion was expressed in the room, which seemed to meet with general assent, that the duties of Secretary to this institution were become of sufficient importance to warrant an application to Government to consider that officer as a public functionary, and allow him a salary accordingly. Lord William Bentinck was referred to as having given encouragement to such an application.

Dividend.—The *Oriental Observer* states that some time next March, the estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co., will be enabled to pay a dividend of three per cent. This dividend is paid out of the profits of the indigo which has been manufactured at the expense of the estate. And it also states that, in March next, a further dividend of three per cent on the estate of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., will be made to the creditors.

Salt Sale.—At the last salt sale held on the 15th and 16th of December, four lakhs of maunds were disposed of at an average price of 391-2 per hundred maunds.

The Late Mr. Fraser.—A list has been published of the subscriptions for rewarding the discoverers of the murderers of the late Mr. William Fraser. The amount is 11,618 rupees. Of this sum Colonel Skinner has subscribed nearly one-half, or 5,000 rupees, Government subscribed 2,000, and two Native princes subscribed 1,000 rupees each.

Splendid Wedding.—There has been a very splendid wedding at Bellamghur, in the Western Provinces. The son of Raja Jeswant Sing proceeded to that place with an escort of 15,000 troops and married the sister of the Nawaub. They say that upwards of 200,000 persons were assembled, among whom 10,000 4 annas and 8 annas pieces were thrown; in the scramble to obtain which, twelve persons were killed. This wedding was upon the grandest scale of Eastern magnificence, and is said to have exceeded 50 lakhs of rupees.

Gnatior.—The Raja is so debilitated either from illness or the customs of

Eastern Princes, that his recovery is looked on as distant and doubtful. The administration is, however, vigorous, under the Manajee, and nothing impaired by his Highness's illness.

Peshawur.—A second attempt is about to be made to regain this district, by the Afghans, arising out of exasperation at the murder of one of the chief Mogul leaders of Peshawur, by No Nihal Singh, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The chief had waited on the Sikh to tender his respects, but treachery having been suggested as the real object of the visit, the remorseless Sikh had him butchered with several of his suit. The news of this caused a considerable sensation in Cabul, where a council was immediately assembled to deliberate and do nothing.

The ex-Raja of Coorg, is now on his way to Benares, where he will, at the desire of the British Government, take up his future residence. We have not heard what pension has been allowed for his support.

Siam.—The barge *Pyramus*, arrived on the 13th Dec., from Siam, bringing advices from Bangkok, the capital, down to the 25th Nov. The disputes with Cochin-China were still pending, and Siamese were busy preparing for war. A small brig of war, of the burthen of about 200 tons, built under the direction of a young Siamese nobleman, at a small port near the mouth of the Meinam, had just arrived at Bangkok, and we understand that, in point of model and workmanship, she reflects great credit on the builder. This vessel, it seems, is to be employed against the Cochin-Chinese, with whom, however, his Siamese Majesty considers himself unequal to cope by sea, and is very anxious that the English should send an expedition to his assistance! By land he thinks himself sufficiently powerful, and in the event of receiving the required aid from the British, his Majesty is certain of soon being able to subject the whole of Cochin-China to his sway; and, as a reward for their services, he promises to give to the English the sea-ports along the east-coast of Cochin-China!—*Hark.*

The Nepal Embassy.—All Calcutta swarmed upon the maidaun on 15th Jan. to witness the landing of the Nepal Embassy. While the Hooghly steamer was towing the *Soonamookce* with the Nepalese General and suite, on board, along the strand, the troops of his escort were firing away with their little muskets in boats ranged on either side. After the landing we were entertained for nearly

an hour with the discordant blasts of a dozen trumpets with enormous mouths, followed at a short distance by a regular band of Nepalese, playing English tunes in very good time. The old General, Martubbar Sing, who was conveyed to Government House in Mr. Trevelyan's carriage, was dressed in an elegant uniform with English epaulettes, and is a fine looking man. The troops of the escort (there seemed to be full 800 of them) were also very smart looking fellows, small of stature, but very active, and, no doubt, good soldiers for mountain service. Their muskets were the smallest we have ever seen, and the bayonets upon them were in all manner of shapes. Altogether, the sight was extremely interesting. The escort were marched off to Balligunge. The General and some of his officers made their appearance at the theatre in the evening.—A large sized rhinoceros which formed part of the cortege of the Nepal Embassy, on being landed yesterday morning at Chaunpaul Ghaut broke from the ropes with which he was secured, and tearing all before him, took the Strand Road in the direction of Garden Reach. From thence he diverged across the plain, upsetting two rickshas and pursuing a buggy in his course. At dusk he was reported to be in Buddamtulloh.

We hear that the Lancer Cup at the the Cawnpore Races, has been won by the gallant veteran General Stevenson.

The Magazine Cup.—We took an opportunity of inspecting at Messrs. Pittar and Co.'s, the cup, value 500 rupees, presented by the proprietors of the "Bengal Sporting Magazine," to the Calcutta turf, which is to be run for this morning. The design is very tasteful and the workmanship worthy of the design—the ornaments in high relief in frosted silver are particularly chaste and elegant.

The Bengal Club.—The eventful meeting took place on the 30th Dec. at the Bengal Club House. The Honorable Mr. Melville was in the chair. Between forty and fifty members were present. Mr. Longueville Clarke brought forward the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. W. Bracken; and Mr. Clarke, in the course of a long speech, stated, as we understood him, that he should follow up that motion with another, having more direct reference to Mr. Stocqueler. Resolution proposed by Mr. Clarke, and seconded by Mr. W. Bracken,—Resolved, that the statement contained in an article of the 'Englishman' newspaper of the 11th instant, wherein it is alleged, that the manner in which the

invitation to the Commander-in-chief was preferred, was obviously to subserve selfish and slavish purposes, is untrue, and conveys a scandalous imputation on some of the members of the Club." Mr. Pattle met this motion with the following amendment:—Amendment moved by Mr. Pattle, and seconded by Mr. Osborne—"That the very reprehensible editorial article of the 'Englishman' newspaper of the 11th instant, has not disturbed the harmony and order of the Club."—A very animated debate took place, in which Mr. Longueville Clarke, Mr. Dickens, Colonel Beatson, and others, spoke in favor of the original motion—and Mr. Pattle, Mr. O'Hanlon, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Mackinnon, and others, against it. On a division, Mr. Pattle's amendment was carried. Mr. Clarke did not, therefore, venture on his promised second motion. There were several proxies from Mofussil, and Presidency members, in the room, but at Mr. Stocqueler's request the motion for their reception was not pressed to a division. When the matter had been decided, Mr. Stocqueler stepped forward, and declared that though he had determined not to apologize, further than he had done in his letters, while any question was before the meeting—lest it should be said that he made concessions in order to shirk the discussion—he could have no hesitation, now that the matter was decided in his favor, in apologising to the committee at large, and to Colonel Beatson in particular, for imputing to them improper motives of action, which did not appear, by the statements now put forth, to have guided them. The meeting then broke up.—*Englishman, Dec. 31.*

Stocqueler's Donation.—It appears we were mistaken in stating that Raja Benwar Lal had recently presented to the committee of Public Instruction the sum of 10,000 rupees. We find that it is Rajah Bijoy Govind Sing of Purnia, who has contributed this munificent donation. We are glad also to be able to publish the following names of Natives which stand conspicuous in the list of donors to the Education Fund, with the amount of their respective contributions. We learn that by a standing rule of the committee, every contributor to the extent of 10,000 rupees, is entitled to the privilege of admitting one pupil to the Hindu College. Now, it appears to us, that there is a great disproportion between the value of the privilege and the amount of donation conferred, for the interest of 10,000 rupees, even at the rate of four per cent.,

is 400 rupees yearly; whereas, the charge for schooling, per head, at the College, is only 60 rupees per annum. We would, therefore, humbly suggest that some alteration be made in the rule referred to, in order to induce further contributions to the funds of the general committee. What are the Debs, the Mullicks, the Seals, and other wealthy Natives doing? Surely they cannot exercise their charity in a nobler object than that of being the means of bestowing upon their countrymen that most inestimable gift—the gift of moral and intellectual education:—

Raja Buddyanath Roy.....	Rs. 50,000
„ Nursing Chunder Roy	20,000
„ Cally Sunker Roy	20,000
„ Benwari Lal Roy	30,000
„ Gooroo Prosau Roy	10,000
„ Hurry Nath Roy	20,000
„ Shib Chunder Roy	20,000

Gyananueshun, Dec. 30.]

The Opium Trade.—We do not at all doubt the advantages which the Government, while their opium monopoly continues, may derive from making advances on the drug; but we think it must be obvious to the speculators that the tendency of the system of making such advances is to encourage wild speculation, and to raise prices to an artificial maximum, which has no reference to the China markets. We do not know whether the report that the Government intend to make advances on opium, is well founded or not, but we think it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the report influenced prices at the recent sale, 1,165 to 1,290 per chest! What is there in the last accounts of the China market to warrant such prices as these? The actual quotations were not equal to cover the prime cost here, and yet these prices are given in the face of a falling market.

We understand that Mr. James Young will act for Mr. Smoult as Clerk of the Peace, during the absence of the latter gentleman, who proceeds to the Cape for the benefit of his health, and with respect to his other offices, Mr. Henry Holroyd is to be the acting Prothonotary, and Mr. O'Dowda, Ecclesiastical Register.

Indigo Passes.—The merchants have remonstrated against a recent order of the late Collector of Customs, obliging them to produce the original free passes with every parcel of indigo exported; the motive for this order being to check smuggling, which had been discovered to have taken place to a large extent in the export of indigo in American vessels last

year. Subjoined is a copy of the answer given by the Board to an appeal from the Chamber of Commerce against the order.

—3. It appears to the Board, that the circular letter from the Collector dated 12th ultimo, imposes no peculiar difficulty, merely requiring that the outer numbers and marks (on merchant's own coverings to the chests) should correspond with the free passes produced to cover exportations, so as to spare the Custom House the trouble of opening the gunnies to search for those identifying signs on the chests themselves.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend at the rate of 11½ per cent., for the last half-year.

The Rancee-Gunge colliery was brought to the hammer on 2d Jan., by order of the assignees of Alexander and Co., and knocked down to Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, for 70,000 sicca rupees. The upset price was 50,000. The sale includes all the coal-shove ground at the colliery, and the purchaser has also the benefit of the unexpired term of the Government contract.

Chemical Lectures.—Dr. O'Shaughnessy gave his first lecture on chemistry at the new medical institution, on Jan. 21, much is expected from this gentleman's ability and science.

We are happy to announce that Mr. Turton, who has been seriously ill for some days past, is now considered out of danger, and improving rapidly.

Baboo Joykissen Doss, a rich banker of Benares, died in Calcutta on the 30th Dec., leaving all his property, about nine or ten lakhs, by will, to his wife and a daughter now seven years old, with reversion to this Government, if the latter die without issue. The Baboo has appointed Government his sole executor and trustee for the child, till she attains the age of sixteen; and, by a recent codicil, has named Mr. Smoult his executor, in case the Government agents decline to act. The Baboo's object in this is supposed to have been to put his property beyond the reach of certain enemies, with whom he had been in litigation for many years.

Union Bank Meeting.—Jan. 14, 1836.—H. M. Parker, Esq., in the Chair. —(Secretary's Report.)—The expiration of another half year calls for the usual periodical report on the operations of the bank, during the last six months of 1835. It will be brief; because there is little to tell, besides the gratifying announcement that your affairs remain in the same undisturbed and prosperous

train which marked the first half of the year now elapsed.—The same favorable condition of the money market for banking operations has continued to prevail, and your profits have consequently remained at a very high rate; nor have any losses whatever occurred to disturb this favorable state of your concerns.—The nett gain during the last six months has been sicca rupees 99,527-8-2, which is at the rate of 13-5 per cent per annum on the bank capital. This shews a small increase on the profits of the first half-year, which you will remember to have been Sa. Rs. 91,781-2-3 or 12-10-2 per cent.—On this, as on the last occasion, it is to be remarked that the high rate of gain has had little connexion with profit on bank-note circulation. The increase in that respect has been small. The highest point of issue reached, (in Dec.,)

being 571,845, and the lowest, (in Nov.,) 335,445. The corresponding points of last half-year's issues, you will recollect, were 562,000, the highest; and 320,000 the lowest. As the present general meeting has been made special for the purposes of determining what shall be the future amount of each bank share under the new currency system, and how many such shares shall form the subscribed capital of the bank henceforward, it may be well to assist your deliberations on these two very important questions, by partially recapitulating those explanations regarding the item in our accounts called "Dependencies," which were offered to you in the last half-yearly report. This will at once place the actual condition of your affairs, succinctly but fully before you:—

It was stated to you, on that occasion, that the above item which represents the total of bad and doubtful debts from the commencement of the bank, amounted to,.....	272,201	4	10
Of which were recovered up to 30th June, 1835,.....	93,574	10	0
Leaving a balance against the bank of,.....	178,626	10	10
Deduct the accumulating reserved fund on the 30th June, 1835....	131,835	10	8
A balance remained against the bank for the 1st July, 1835,.....	46,791	0	2
And since that time the bank has sold the five remaining default shares, referred to in last report, at par prices of 2,500, ...	12,500		
With dividends due on the above for the first half of 1835, at Sa. Rs. 125,.....	6	5	
Add also, at credit of reserved fund, the undivided surplus profits of the first half of 1835,.....	20,024		
Total to credit of reserved fund since 1st July, 1835,.....	33,149	0	0
This leaves the remaining balance,.....	13,542	0	2
Against which if we set the coming dividend from Palmer and Co.'s estate, at five per cent, say.....	6,500	0	0

There will remain doubtful, only 70,12 0 2

But against this we shall have to place all recoveries from our unrealized dependencies (standing in our books at 165,501-10 10.) Among these, one item at least promises to yield very much more than this small uncovered sum. I allude to the estate of Gopey Mohun Doss, whose brothers are now of age and must divide the joint property.—Such is the present state of the bank accounts—you have a divisible surplus as now reported, of nearly a lakh of sicca rupees with a balance in doubt (but considered perfectly good) of about 7,000 rupees, not one-fourteenth part of your half year's profits. It will now remain with you to decide what portion of the above reported nett gain, sicca rupees 99,527-8-2 shall be divided, and

what kept in hand, either as a reserved fund, or to be applied to augmentation of shares. J. YOUNG, Secretary.—Union Bank, December 31, 1835.

Resolutions.—1st Resolution,—That the report just read be approved and published. 2d Resolution,—That the accounts now submitted are approved and passed by this meeting, and that the books be closed accordingly. 3d Resolution,—That a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 10 sicca rupees per cent. per annum, or 125 sicca rupees per share, be now declared, and that the sum of Sa. Rs. 31-4 as., or Co's. Rs. 33 5-4, be added to the present shares of Sa. Rs. 2,500, or Co.s' Rs. 2,666-10-8, making the new shares Company's rupees 2,700 each. 4th Resolution,—That, in order to pro-

vide against an accumulation of capital stock disproportioned to the probability of immediate business, the bank be open to subscriptions, until the ———, to the extent of two hundred shares only, and that the option of subscribing be reserved for present proprietors alone, until that period, each proprietor being allowed one-third share on each share he now holds,—and that the remaining two hundred shares be now cancelled. 5th Resolution,—That the blank in the foregoing Resolution, No. 4, be filled up as follows, "30th April, 1836," reserving

sufficient shares for the proprietors now in Europe, until the 1st January, 1837, when, if not taken, they will be sold to the other proprietors at a price not below par. 6th Resolution.—That the shares (received for sale in this country) which may not be taken by the 30th April, 1836, shall be offered to the proprietors on the spot, and sold to the highest bidder at a price not under par, at the Union Bank. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

CALCUTTA RACES,—January 15, 1836.—Third Day.

First Race.—A Plate of 40 G. M. for Maiden Arabs. Entrance 5 G. M. 8st. 7lbs. R. C. heats.

Mr. Alexander's G. A. H., <i>Sirocco</i> — <i>Sky Blue</i>	1	1
" Villier's G. A. H., <i>Revival</i> — <i>Lilac</i>	2	0
" Grey's C. A. H., <i>Dilemma</i> — <i>Blue and Scarlet</i>	3	0

Won easy in 4 minutes 5½ seconds.

2d Heat.—*Sirocco* galloped round, as *Dilemma* could make no *revival* of the contest, and *Revival* seemed to be in a *dilemma*.

2d Race.—Cup given by the Editor of the "Bengal Sporting Magazine," with 25 G. M. from the Fund for all Horses. Craven weight and distance. Entrance 10 G. M. English to carry 1 st. 7 lbs.; and Cape, New South Wales, and Country bred, 10 lbs. extra, 2 years, 5 st. 10 lbs.; 3 years, 8 st.; 4 years, 8 st. 9 lbs.; 5 years, 9 st. 1 lb., 6 years, 9 st. 5 lbs.; aged, 9 st. 7 lbs. Distance 1½ mile.

Mr. Dale's G. E. M. <i>Horrah</i> — <i>Pink stripe</i>	1
" Villier's B. A. H. <i>Pioneer</i> , 4 years' old— <i>Lilac</i> , ...	—
" Grey's G. A. C. <i>Ariel</i> , 4 years' old— <i>Blue and Scarlet</i> , ...	3
" Sailor's B. E. M. <i>Bustle</i> , 5 years' old— <i>Blue and Crimson</i>	4

Time—2 minutes 32½ seconds.

3d Race.—Hack Stakes of 15 G. M. for all Horses. Entrance 3 G. M. 10 st. Gentlemen Riders, R. C. and distance. Winner to be sold for 400 rupees, if claimed within ½ hour after the Race is won.

Mr. W. Brown's C. M. <i>Soldier's Lass</i> , ...	1
" Dale's G. A. M. <i>Snob</i>	2
" Grey's C. H. <i>Red Rover</i>	3
" Rose's G. A. H. <i>Suliman</i>	4

4th Race.—A Sweepstakes for Hacks. Gentlemen Riders from the turn of the Lands. Entrance 3 G. M. Winner to be sold for 400 rupees.

Not run, as there were only two Subscribers.

Races, altogether, very poor, although there were a greater number of Spectators than usual.

The first opium sale of the season, consisting of 6,500 chests, took place on Jan. 4. It was a larger sale by 1,500 chests than the first sale of last season, which was the largest up to that period. The biddings were very brisk, and 20 to 50 lots were in many cases run off together. Indeed, one hundred and forty lots were run off consecutively to one buyer, Mr. De Mello, at the price of 1,255 rupees per chest. This single purchase amounted to above 8½ lacs of rupees. We hear that more than one of

the principal houses connected with China, bought upwards of a thousand chests. It seemed that, in proportion to the magnitude of the sale, in the same ratio was the eagerness of buyers. The biddings were in Company's rupees. The first lot was knocked down at 1,170, and a few lots followed at 1,165; but the biddings soon passed 1,200, and the second moiety of the Patna sold after the Benares, mostly ranged at 1,280 and 1,285. The general result is as follows:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
<i>Patna</i>	4,500	1,290	1,165	1255-9-1	5,650,075.
<i>Benares</i> , ...	2,000	1,240	1,205	1222-12-2	2,415,525.

Civil Service Annuity Fund.—The accounts of the year ending with the 30th April, 1835, were laid on the table by Mr. Oxborough at the meeting of the 1st Jan.—the Secretary Mr. J. W. Alexander, being prevented from attending by severe illness. The abstract result was then read,—as follows:—

<i>Unappropriated Funds.</i>		Interest.
Balance on the 30th April, 1834	4,634,303 8 11	278,058 3 5
Hon. Co.'s donation of 1833-34	361,457 8 10	
Deduct 6 per cent. interest on		
Sa. Rs. 92,355 agreeably to		
Art. LXII. of Regulation	5,541 4 9	
	355,916 4 1	21,354 15 7
Interest on the monthly subscriptions of 1833-34	11,870 14 3	712 4 1
Subscriptions received in 1834-35	345,829 14 7	
Fines from two annuitants received in 1834-35	74,993 14 4	
	5,422,914 8 2	300,125 7 1
		5,422,914 8 2
		5,723,039 15 3
Deduct:—		
Establishment of the fund	11,181 2 6	
Amount value of two annuitants transferred to appropriated funds	202,200 0 0	
Interest on Mr. Ramsay's one year's unpaid annuity, from 1st May, 1833, to 30th April, 1834	600 0 0	213,981 2 6
Balance on the 30th April, 1835	Sa. Rs. 5,509,058 12 9	

<i>Appropriated Funds.</i>		Interest.
Balance on the 30th April 1834	3,397,805 0 0	203,868 4 10
Amount value of two annuities transferred from unappropriated funds	202,200 0 0	
	3,600,005 0 0	203,868 4 10
		3,600,005 0 0
		3,803,873 4 10
Deduct:—		
Amount paid by the Hon. Court to 39 annuitants for the year 1834-35		415,000 0 0
Balance on the 30th April, 1835	Sa. Rs. 3,388,873 4 10	
Total Balance of the Funds	Sa. Rs. 8,897,932 1 7	

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Dec. 7, Lt. C. Davidson, 66th regt., Bengal N. I., now on the personal staff of the Governor of Bombay, is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad—15, Mr. J. Lewis to be Special Commissioner under Regulation 3 of 1828, for the district of Sylhet—Mr. E. A. Samuells to officiate, until further orders as Magistrate of zillah Hooghly in the room of Mr. Gilmore—Mr. F. Skipwith to officiate, until further orders, as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of zillah Burdwan—Mr. J. S. Torrens to be an Asst. under the Commr. of Revenue and Circuit in the 15th or Dacca division, with authority to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate and deputy

Collector in zillah Furreedpore—Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, Adj. to the Aracan local batt. to officiate as a junior Asst. in Arracan, during the absence of Lieut. Rainey or until further orders—Mr. J. M. Devergne to be dep. Collector in Moorsheadabad—16, Mr. R. T. Tucker has been permitted to proceed to Azeemghur, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station—Hon. R. Forbes to officiate, until further orders, as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Maldah—16, Captain J. D. Stokes, 4th Madras N. I. to be Resident at Mysore on the reduced consolidated allowance of 30,000 Company's rupees per annum in succession to Lieut.-col. Fraser—This

appointment to take effect from the date of Lieut.-col. Fraser's appointment by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council of the presidency of Fort St. George to the Residency of Travancore and Cochin—Lt.-col. M. Cubbon, the Commr. for the government of the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, to be also Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg in succession to Lieut.-col. Fraser—19, Mr. C. Trower, Collector of Calcutta is appointed to take charge of the office of Civil Auditor, and to succeed eventually on the departure of Mr. Tulloh to Europe—The office of Collector of Calcutta, held by Mr. Trower, will be abolished from the same date, and its duties will be annexed to the office of Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs—22, Mr. J. Donnithorne to be Collector of Calcutta as well as of the 24 Pergunnahs—Mr. J. Hawkins to officiate as Collector of Calcutta and the 24 Pergunnahs during the absence of Mr. Donnithorne, or until further orders—23, Mr. G. J. Siddons, Collector of Customs at Calcutta, is appointed to take charge of the office of Postm. Genl. from the Hon. Mr. Elliot—Mr. C. C. Hyde is appointed to take charge of the office of Collector of Customs, but as that gentleman will not arrive in Calcutta until after some days, Mr. R. Walker is authorized to receive charge from Mr. Siddons immediately—Mr. C. Mackenzie to take charge of the commercial Residency at Bhaulea—Mr. A. G. Macdonald having passed an examination on the 16th inst. and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in the Native languages, the order issued on the 25th ultimo, for that gentleman's return to Europe is cancelled—29, Mr. W. A. Pringle to be Civil and Session Judge of Purneah—Mr. H. Nisbet to be Civil and Session Judge of Sarun—Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of zillah Sarun during Mr. H. Nisbet's employment as officiating Commissioner of the 12th or Bhaugulpore division—Mr. H. B. Beresford to officiate until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah upon being relieved by the Hon. Mr. Forbes at Maldah—Mr. R. B. Garrett to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate and deputy Collector in the district of Balasore—Mr. A. G. Macdonald to be an Asst. under the Commr. of Revenue and Circuit of the 13th c. Bauleah division—31, Lieut. F. W. Birch 41st N. I. to officiate as Supert. of Police in the town of Calcutta, vice Captain J. Steel resigned—the nomination by the Government of Bombay of Lieut. J. Hale, 22d Bombay N. I. to officiate as an

Asst to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee in Western Malwa and Guzerat during the absence of Captain Outram has been confirmed—31, Mr. J. Dewar is appointed to the temporary charge of the commercial Residency of Bauleah during Mr. Mackenzie's absence, or until further orders—Mr. L. Magniac is appointed to officiate as Salt Agent of Bullooh and Chittagong during Mr. Blagrave's absence—Jan 4, Captain P. A. Reynolds, 38th Madras N. I. to officiate for Captain Sleeman as General Supert. of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee during his absence, or until further orders—Lieut. C. E. Mills, Bengal Art. and Lieut. J. Sleeman, 73d Bengal N. I. are appointed Assts. to the Genl. Supert. of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee—Lieut. J. H. Smyth, Bengal Art. is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Gwalior for employment in Scindia's reformed contingent—Captain C. G. Dixon, Art. to be Supert. in Mhairwarrah, and to command the Mhairwarrah batt. in succession to Lieut.-col. Hale to Europe—Captain A. Macarthur, 41st Madras N. I. to be Supert. of a division under the commr. for the government of the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, vice Hunter appointed to the Sindhar Horse—5, Mr. R. Williams to officiate until further orders as Civil and Session Judge of zillah Behar in the room of Mr. Cuthbert—Mr. J. Hawkins to officiate until further orders as Civil and Session Judge of zillah Shahabad—Mr. R. Houston to officiate until further orders as Collector of Calcutta and the 24 Pergunnahs in the room of Mr. Hawkins—6, Mr. D. Cunliffe has been permitted to proceed to Chuprah, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station—Mr. C. F. Young, the officiating 2d Asst. to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, is appointed to take charge of the office of Supert. of Stamps from Mr. R. Saunders to Europe—Asst. Surgeon J. Corbett is appointed to the office of 1st Asst. to the Opium Agent at Behar in the room of Dr. Clark resigned—11, Captain N. Lewis 63d Bengal N. I. to be an Asst. to the General Supert. of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee—Cornet H. G. C. Plowden, 5th L. C. is placed under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad—12, Mr. H. S. Oldfield to officiate until further orders as Collector of Calcutta and the 24 Pergunnahs in the room of Mr. Houston—Captain J. G. Burns, 3d N. I. to be Supert. of Upper and Lower Cachar and Jyntee in the room of Capt. T. Fisher—Mr. J. Young to be Clerk of

the Peace in the room of Mr. W. H. Smoult resigned—Mr. J. Lewis to be Commr. of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca division, vice Mr. J. A. Pringle—Mr. A. J. M. Mills to be Magistrate and Collector of the central division of Cuttack—Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to be joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Pubna—The appointments of Messrs. Lewis, Mills and Ogilvy, will take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. J. A. Pringle for Europe—Mr. R. J. Loughnan is authorized to exercise the full powers of a Collector in the district of Behar—Mr. R. B. Garrett to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca division, with authority to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and dep. Collector in Zillah Furreedpore—Mr. J. S. Torrens to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack division, with authority to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and dep. Collector in Zillah Balasore—Mr. C. Steer has been invested with the full powers of a Joint Magistrate and dep. Collector in Zillah Bhaugulpore—Mr. A. Grote to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the ~~15th or Dacca~~ ^{15th or Dacca} division—Mr. E. D. zario to be dep. Collector in the district of Monghyr—Mr. J. Dunsmure to be Sudder Ameen in Zillah Rungpore—13, Mr. J. M. Hay having exceeded the period within which under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in the Native languages has been ordered to return to England—Asst. Surgeon J. Baker is appointed to take charge of the Salt Agency of Bulloah and Chittagong for the few days which will elapse between the period of Mr. Blagrave's leaving his Station, and the Officer appointed to act for him taking charge of the Agency—Lieut. F. W. Birch, 41st N. I. is appointed to receive charge of the Calcutta Salt Chokies, with the same powers as those possessed by Captain Steel resigned.

FURLOUGH.—The Hon. J. E. Elliot—Mr. E. Deedes—Mr. J. A. Pringle (retired upon Annuity)—Mr. G. R. B. Berney—Mr. R. Saunders—Mr. R. H. Tulloh (retired upon Annuity.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT. OF AGRA.—Dec. 3, Mr. R. J. Tayler to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Furruckpore—8, Mr. W. H. Benson to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 4th or Allahabad division during Mr. Turner's absence on leave,

until further orders—19, Mr. M. P. Edgeworth to be 1st Asst. to the Political Agent at Umballa for the management of the Jheend Territory—Mr. R. Money to be 2d Asst. to ditto—21, the services of Mr. J. H. Young, Mr. J. T. Mellis, Mr. W. T. Trotter, Mr. R. Hampton, Mr. W. P. Goad, Mr. R. H. Snell, Mr. E. H. C. Monckton, Mr. E. Bentall, Mr. C. Todd, Mr. R. R. Stunt, Mr. A. Forbes, and Mr. R. J. Loughnan have been placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Financial Department, Jan. 6th, 1836.—Notice is hereby given, that the Accountant-General, deputy Accountant-General, and sub-Treasurer of Fort. William, in Bengal, have been constituted a committee to receive tenders for the sale to Government of Bills of Exchange, drawn upon the Honorable Court of Directors, in payment of the principal of the six per cent. remittable loan, advertised for discharge, on the 9th May and 13th October 1834, respectively, or the promissory notes of the same in course of discharge at the rate, until further orders, at 2s 2d for the sicca rupee, that is 2s 2d for every 2s 6d of the amount of the Bills.

Judicial and Revenue Department, 8th Dec. 1835.—The Hon. the Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under the provisions of Act VII. of 1835. to transfer from the Commissioner of Circuit for the division of Patna to the Session Judges of Patna and Behar, and the officiating Session Judge of Shahabad, the whole of the duties connected with Criminal Justice, appertaining to their respective jurisdictions.

Fort William, General Department, Dec. 9, 1835.—Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioner in the Tenasserim provinces for the time being, has been authorized to register and grant certificates for the registry of ships in the port of Moulmeyne, and in the other ports subject to his authority, and to charge a fee of five gold mohurs for each certificate of registry and the documents connected therewith, that may be granted by him under the act of the 3d and 4th William IV., entitled "An Act for the Registering of British vessels." Mr. Drumgoole has been appointed surveyor to survey the ships, and authorized to receive a fee of one gold mohur on vessels of 10 tons burthen and upwards.

Fort William, Legislative Department, Dec. 14, 1835.—The following draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 14th Dec 1835.—1. Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any

of the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, with the consent of the Governor General of India in Council, to sentence any person convicted of murder to transportation or imprisonment.—II. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of the said Courts to sentence a person convicted of a capital offence, to imprisonment, if the offence be such that it would now be lawful for the same Court, to sentence the person so convicted, to transportation: provided always, that no person shall, under the authority given by this clause, be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of less than two years, without the consent of the Governor General of India in Council.—III. And be it enacted, that in every case in which any of the said Courts shall be of opinion that a sentence ought to be passed, which sentence, under the provisions of this Act, cannot be passed without the consent of the Governor General of India in Council, it shall be lawful for the said Court to postpone the passing of sentence for a term not exceeding three months.—IV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of the Courts established by his Majesty's charters, in any case in which such court shall have recommended to his Majesty the granting of a free pardon to any convict, to permit such convict to be at liberty on his own recognizance: provided always, that no such permission shall be given without the consent of the Governor General of India in Council. Ordered, that the draft now read, be published for general information. Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 26th Jan. next.

Political Department, Fort William, 14th Dec. 1835.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct the publication of the following extract, in continuation of the notice of the trade of Cabul:—Extract of a letter from Mr. Masson to Captain Wade, dated the 31st May, 1835.—“On arrival at Kabul I made enquiries as to the mode of disposing of indigo, and exhibited the samples sent. The quality was admitted by all, but it was asserted that the indigo was of a kind not in use here or at Bokhara. There were many consumers who would have taken a small quantity, say one or two maunds, and have experimented upon it; but, that it could be advantageously sold in Kabul, is not evident. The indigo of the vale of the Indus is now selling at 80 rupees per maund, and the brokers say, is likely to fall to 60

rupees, and these Kahum, it being known that the Lohanis have purchased their indigo, this season, at the low rate of 28 rupees per maund. The kisht or brick like form of the musters is objected to; the dump form being preferred. The indigo received from the vale of the Indus, is packed first in a cotton bag, then cased with untanned skin and covered with jual or nummad. Three maunds are put into each package, and two of them are a load for a camel. Occasionally, the packages are of four maunds each. The hire of a camel from Multan to Kabul is 16 rupees, and duty is collected at the two Derahs, at Ghazni and Kabul. Two Kafilas from Turkistan remain at Khalam, fearful to advance to Kabul, and a third is at Koshan in the same predicament. From the latter a quantity of gold thread and tillahs of Bokhara have been sent to Kabul. Gold is very cheap. The tillah current for eight rupees, and the duat for five and a half rupees; the former rupees Kahum. Chintzes, black pepper, and drugs, from Bombay, have been received at Kabul via Kandahar. The chintzes sold at low prices, and are retailed at $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee the yard. Black pepper was at first sold for 41 rupees pukhtah per maund, ready money; afterwards fell to 40 rupees; then advanced to 41, 48, and 50 rupees, successively, and is in demand. Shir Khirst or Manna, sold for 50 pukhtah per maund Tabrezi—ready money. Some camphor also arrived, but has not yet been sold.

Judicial, 21st Dec., 1835.—(Resolution.)—The Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, in continuation of the Resolution of the 12th October last, modifying the rules for leave of absence prescribed by General Orders in the General Department, dated the 18th December, 1832, that all civil functionaries stationed in the following districts—Mymensing, Sylhet, Chittagong, Bulloah, (Noacolly,) Cuttack, and Khoordah,—be allowed the indulgence accorded to the civil servants employed in the Behar Province, by the orders in this Department of the date above quoted.

Fort William, Legislative Department, 4th January, 1836.—The following act, passed by the Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 4th January 1836, is hereby promulgated for general information:—“Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, to employ any portion of the fees levied under authority of Regulation VI. of 1831, of the Bombay code, for purposes other than those

specified in the said regulation, any thing in the said regulation to the contrary notwithstanding."

Fort William, Legislative Department, 28th Dec. 1835.—The undermentioned gentlemen having, at the request of Government, formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of enquiring into the state of the Indian Jails, and of preparing an improved plan of prison discipline, the Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that all public officers pay prompt attention to any requisitions which may be made to them by order of the committee, in connection with the above subject.—The Hon. H. Shakespear, Esq. President, the Hon. Sir. E. Ryan, the Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Esq., the Hon. Sir. J. P. Grant, the Hon. Sir B. H. Malkin, C. H. Cameron, Esq., J. W. Macleod, Esq., G. W. Anderson, Esq., C. R. Barwell, Esq., D. McFarlan Esq.,—J. P. Grant, Esq. Junior Member and Secretary.

Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department, 29th Dec. 1835.—The Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under the provisions of Act. VII. of 1835, to transfer from the Commr. of Circuit for the division of Jessore, to the officiating Session Judges of Buckergunge and Nariel, the whole of the duties connected with criminal justice, appertaining to their respective jurisdictions.

Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department.—Notification.—29th Dec. 1835.—The principal Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, and the Mahomedan and Hindoo law officers of the zillah and city courts, and of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut under this presidency, are hereby prohibited, under pain of dismissal from office, from being engaged in any trading speculations. If any principal Sudder Ameen, or other of the officers above-mentioned, shall be now engaged in trading speculations, or any such speculations shall devolve on him by inheritance, it shall be incumbent on him, within one month, to make known the circumstance to the zillah or city Judge, or to the Register of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and to terminate his connexion with such transactions at the earliest practicable period. Should he be unable to do so within one year, he shall either resign his situation, or submit a report of the circumstances of the case to the Judge or Register who will forward it to the Govt. or Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, as the confirmation of the officer may be vested in one or other of these authorities; with his own opinion as to the propriety of allowing the officer a further period for

the purpose of bringing his transactions to a close. If any of the officers above-mentioned shall fail to conform to the above rule, the same penalty shall attach to him, as if he had engaged in trade subsequent to the publication of this order. Candidates for any of the offices above-mentioned shall certify in their applications that they are not engaged in any trading speculations; and in the event of their being appointed, and of its being subsequently discovered that they were so engaged at the time of making their application, they shall be liable to be dismissed from office.

Financial Department, 16th December 1835.—Notice is hereby given, that the following devices have been approved and ordered by the Governor-General in Council, for the pice, double pice, and pie, or twelfth of anna pice, to be coined and issued from the Calcutta mint, after the 20th instant, under the provisions of the Act XXI. 1835.—*For the pice*—On the obverse, the armorial bearings of the East India Company—On the reverse, the value of the coin in English—ONE QUARTER ANNA—and, in Persian, —, encircled by a wreath, with the words East India Company round the margin. *For the double pice*—On the obverse, the same armorial bearings, with the words "East India Company" round the margin.—On the reverse, the value of the coin in English, —HALF ANNA—and, in Persian —. *For the pie, or twelfth of anna pice*—On the obverse, the armorial bearings, as in the pice.—On the reverse, the value in English—ONE TWELFTH ANNA—and, in Persian, —, with a wreath, and the words, "East India Company" round the margin. The above pice being a legal tender for any fraction of a Company's rupee, will be received and issued at the rate of 64 to the said rupee; and the Governor-General in Council, further directs that the said pice shall be received by public officers or account of the Government in payment of any fraction of a Calcutta sicca rupee, at the rate of 64 to the said pice to the said sicca rupee, indiscriminately with the pice before current by regulation at the same rate. Copper pice, double pice, and pies of the devices previously established by regulation, will remain current as heretofore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 16th Dec. to 17th Jan. 1836.—Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th Regt. N. I. to be an Asst. to the Genl. Supert. of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee; vice Russell dec.—

The order directing Cornet J. A. D. Fergusson doing duty with 6th L. C. to act as Adj. to the corps during the indisposition of Lieut. J. R. Burt is confirmed—2d Lieut. R. G. Macgregor, 2d Asst. to be 1st Asst. Military Auditor General, vice Captain Pyne to Europe—Captain J. Roxburgh, 39th regt N. I. to be 2d Asst. Military Auditor General, vice Macgregor—Asst. Surgeon C. B. Halfordside, M. D. is directed to proceed to Meerut and do duty under the super. Surgeon of that circle—The order appointing Captain J. Leeson, 12d N. I. and Lieut. G. Cautley, 8th L. C. to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landour during the winter months is confirmed as a temp. arrangement—The order directing Asst. Surgeon J. H. Serrell of left wing 53d, to afford medical aid to left wing 15th regt N. I. is confirmed—Lieut. R. S. Tickell, 72d regt to be a Sub-Asst Comm. Genl. to fill an existing vacancy—Lieut. J. Gilmore, of Engineers, to be executive Engineer, Raughur div. department of Public Works—Cornet C. G. Beecher, L. C. to officiate as Adj. of the Body Guard during the absence of Lieut. Baker on med. certificate—Brevet Captain C. Troup is appointed Adj. to 48th regt N. I., vice F. C. Smith permitted to resign the appointment—Brevet Captain H. Garbett is appointed Adj. and Quarterm. to 3d brig. H. Art. vice Shakespeare *dec.*—Ens. W. Caddell, 36th regt N. I. has been placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad—The following orders are confirmed—Asst. Surg. J. S. Sutherland to assume medical charge of the left wing 3d regt N. I.—Asst. Surgeon T. Smith, M. D. 8th L. C. to proceed to Azimghur, and perform the med. duties, civil and military, at that post in the room of Asst. Surgeon J. Esdaile, M. D.—Ens. J. S. D. Tulloch of 17th, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarterm. to 62d regt N. I.—The following appointments are confirmed: Capt. G. D. Stoddart, 8th L. C. as paym. at the Presidency and to the King's troops—Lieut. C. Campbell, 42d regt N. I. as deputy Paym. of the Cawnpore circle of payment—Major D. Crichton to be Lt.-col. from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Kennedy *dec.*—60th regt N. I. Captain H. Norton to be Major—Lt. D. Wime to be Captain—Ensign G. Hutchings to be Lieut.—Lieut. W. MacGeorge, 71st regt, to be a dep. Judge Advocate General on the Estab. vice McGregor, who has been appointed to the Audit department—Asst. Surgeon R. J. Brassey is placed at the disposal of the Government of Agra for the purpose of being confirmed in the

appointment of garrison Asst. Surgeon at Allahabad—Infantry—Major J. Stuart to be Lieut.-col. from the 7th Jan. 1836, in succession to Lieut.-col. W. Stirling, retired on the pension of his rank—34th regt N. I.—Captain Robert Low to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Captain R. Angelo to be Captain of a Company, Ens. P. J. Chiene to be Lieut., from the 7th Jan. 1836, in succession to Major J. Stuart promoted—Lieut. E. Buckle of Artillery, dep. Commissary, to be Commissary of Ordnance, vice Captain C. G. Dixon appointed Supert. in Whairwarrah and Commandant of the Mhairwarrah battalion—Lieut. W. O. Young of Art. to be dep. Commissary of Ordnance, vice Lieut. E. Buckle—Asst. Surg. G. Craigie, M. D., to be Asst. Marine Surgeon, vice Spens *dec.*—Asst. Surgeon J. S. Login M. D. to be 2d Asst. Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, vice Craigie—Asst. Surg. J. Jackson, to the medical duties of the civil station of Howrah, vice Login—Asst. Surgeon A. V. Dunlop, M. D. to the med. duties of the civil station of Furreedpore—Lieutts. R. S. H. Birch, F. W. Birch, and J. Woodburn, are promoted to the rank of Captains by brevet—Lieut. G. B. Reddie to be Interp. and Quarterm. to 29th regt N. I. vice Marsden to Europe—The order appointing Captain J. V. Forbes, 15th regt. to act as Major of Brigade at Cawnpore during the absence of Captain R. Wyllie, or until further orders is confirmed—The order appointing Lieut. A. Mackintosh, 52d regt, to act as detachment staff is confirmed—The order appointing 2d Lieut. W. Paley to act as Adj. to the Artillery at Neemuch during the absence on detached employment of Lieut. W. O. Young is confirmed—The following orders are confirmed:—Asst. Surgeon A. Crichton M. D. 5th regt L. C. to deliver over medical charge of the left wing 3d N. I. on 13th Dec. to civil Asst Surgeon J. Goss; appointing Lieut. J. W. Y. Stephen to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 41st regt N. I. during the employment on detached duty of Lieut. F. W. Birch and directing all interpreters of regiments within the Presidency division who have not passed their examination at the college of Fort William to appear before the Examiner of the college on 15th Nov: Brevet Captain H. Clerk is permitted to resign the situation of acting Adj. and Quarterm. to the Neemuch division of Artillery.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS—Lieut. Watson, 38th foot, has been directed to remain in India on the embarkation of

the regt, and continue as A. D. C. to Major General Watson—The Commander-in-chief has made the following promotions until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known:—31st, Lieut. S. O. Goodwin to be Captain, and Ensign W. Maule to be Lieut. without purchase, from 22d Dec. 1835, vice Green *d.c.*—63d, Lieut. P. M. Owen to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Carew promoted 5th Jan. 1836—1st A. Stuart, 19th foot, has been promoted to Captain by brevet from 30th March, 1830—Brevet Captain Turner, 14th foot, is to proceed on the "Adelaide," to Bombay, with the volunteers from the 38th, for regiments on that presidency—Brevet Captain Munro, 16th foot, to act as Adjt. until the return of Lieut. Thompson—The following officers have obtained leave to England: Lieut. A. Harper, 9th foot, and Lieut. C. R. Roche, 45th foot, on private affairs—Captain F. Blundell, 11th L. D. and Lieut. P. D. Steeg, 13th L. I. on med. certificate—H. M.'s 9th regt has been ordered into the garrison of Fort William from their encampment: it will proceed to Chinsurah about the 8th January—H. M.'s 38th regt leave Chinsurah on the 6th January for Saugor where they will embark for England on the "Hampshire"—The "Lord Hungerford" has been engaged for the time expired men of H. M.'s service, proceeding home in charge of Lieut. Hughes, of H. M.'s 13th regiment—H. M.'s 38th embark on Jan. 3, on steamers, which will be sent to Chinsurah to receive the troops. It will be transhipped at Calcutta into other vessels, and proceed to Saugor. Private Holloway, regarding whom our readers will remember there is a question pending in the Supreme Court, will be made over to the charge of the Brigade Major, King's troops, Fort William—Captain L. M. Cooper, H. M.'s 11th L. D. has obtained a furlough to England for two years, for the benefit of his health—Lieut. Clerk, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, is also permitted to proceed to England—Lieut. R. Bambrick, H. M.'s 11th L. D. is promoted to Captain by brevet, in the East Indies only, from 14th Dec. 1835.

RESORALS AND POSTINGS.—Col. J. Simpson, new promotion, on furlough, to the 58th regt N. I.—Lieut.-col. J. Craigie on leave to the Cape, from the 45th to the 64th regt N. I.—Lieut.-col. H. M. Wheeler, new promotion, to 48th N. I. Art.—Capt. G. R. Crawford, on furlough, from 1st comp. 7th batt to 3d comp. 4th batt—Captain H. Rutherford, on staff employ, from 2d comp. to 1st comp. 7th batt—Captain D. Ewart, on temp. staff employ, from 3d comp. 3d

batt. to 2d comp. 7th batt—Captain P. T. Cautley, on staff employ, new promotion, to 6th comp. 6th batt—1st Lieut. G. F. C. Fitzgerald, on staff employ, from 4th comp. 4th batt. to 7th comp. 7th batt—1st Lieut. L. Smith, new promotion, to 4th comp. 4th batt—2d Lieut. F. B. F. Wilmot, on furlough, from 2d comp. 4th batt. to 4th troop d brigade, H. A.—2d Lieut. R. Warburton, brought on the strength to 4th comp. 4th batt—2d Lieut. J. S. Phillips, brought on the strength, to 2d comp. 4th batt—2d Lieut. Warburton will continue to act as Quarterm. to 6th batt, during the absence, on sick leave, of Lieut. and Quarterm. J. L. Mowatt—Col. J. S. Harriott, on furlough, from 70th to 42d regt N. I.—Col. F. V. Raper from 42d to 70th regt N. I.—Ensign A. C. Boswell from 59th to 19th regt N. I. as junior of his rank—Lieut.-col. C. P. King from 4th to 10th regt L. C.—Lieut.-col. D. Harriott from 16th to 6th regt L. C.—Lieut.-col. A. Waide from 6th to 3d regt L. C.—Lieut.-col. W. Pattle from 3d to 4th regt L. C.—Ensign H. C. Hastings from 11st to 55th regt N. I. as junior of his rank—Ensigns A. Campbell, R. M. Franklin, and H. Stacey to do duty with 57th regt N. I. at Benares—Ensigns A. W. Graham and J. Blaxter with 4th

Lieut.-col. D. Crichton, new promotion, to 69th regt N. I.—Lieut.-col. J. Stuart, new promotion, to 34th regt N. I.—Ens. A. D. Cautfield to do duty with 4th regt N. I. at Berhampore, instead of with the 56th.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. C. Graham.

FURLONGHS.—Asst. Surgeon W. P. Andrew—Major E. A. Campbell—Super. 3d, Lieut. J. Trail—Surgeon E. Macdonald—Major D. D. Anderson to Cape—Captain J. Steel—Ensign J. W. C. Chalmers—Capt. J. Martin—Major H. Z. Worrail—Capt. H. Monke—Major R. Fernie to Cape—Capt. A. C. Scott—Capt. A. L. Campbell—Capt. F. J. Simpson—Lieut.-colonel H. Hall—Ens. J. Gatskell—Capt. J. Pyne—Lieut. W. L. L. Scott—Lieut. R. H. De Montmorency—Lieut. J. H. Blanshard—Asst. Surgeon A. Chalmers, M. D.—Asst. Surgeon D. W. Nash—Asst. Surgeon J. Estaire, M. D.—Lieut.-col. C. P. King (prep.) to the Cape—Lieut. J. B.

Tock—Lieut. W. Baker to Cape—Major W. J. Gairdner (prep.)—Lieut. G. D. Dawes.

FURLONGS CANCELLED.—Lieut. T. B. Studdy.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Major W. Buckley, 5th regt L. C.—Lieut.-col. W. L. Lud—Captain P. Jackson—Inv.: Capt. J. Johnson, Art.—Major C. P. Kennedy.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 262 of 1835.—The Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to authorize the abolition of the Establishment sanctioned in General Orders No. 72, dated the 27th March, 1829, for the Barrack-master of Fort William, to enable him to carry on the business of the Building Store department, consequent on the transfer of the Stores now in depot to the Arsenal of Fort William.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th Dec., 1835.—At an European general court-martial, held at Kurnaul, on Saturday, the 21st November, 1835, Captain R. A. McNaghten, 61st regt. Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—Charge.—“I charge Captain Robert Adair McNaghten of the 61st regt. N. I., with scandalous conduct, in having, in a note to the address of Captain E. C. Windus, H. M.’s 11th Light Dragoons, dated 20th April, 1835, made the following assertion; viz.—‘As we (meaning Captain McNaghten and Captain Monke) know that he (meaning Lieutenant Low, when a witness on the trial of Lieutenant Wallace, 39th regt. N. I.) has sworn to what is not the truth;’ such assertion being false and unwarrantable, and tending to destroy my character as an officer and a gentleman. (Signed) JOHN HANDCOCK LOW, Lieut. 39th regt. N. I., Junior Asst. Agent Govr. Genl.—Landb., 5th September, 1835.—Finding.—“The court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that Captain Robert Adair McNaghten, 61st regt N. I., is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, except of writing the note set forth in the charge, and to which they attach no criminality; the court do, therefore, fully and honorably acquit Captain R. A. McNaghten, 61st regt. N. I., of the same accordingly. Approved (Signed) H. FANE, General, Commander-in-chief, East Indies.—C. leutta, 16th Dec., 1835.—Remarks by the court;—“The court feel it no more than justice to Lieutenant Low to record that, in the opinion of every individual member of it, he stands acquitted of any wilful or intentional

departure from the truth, in giving his evidence on the late trial of Lieut. Wallace, 39th regt. N. I.”—Captain McNaghten is released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 29, 1835. No. 959.—At a general Court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on 14th Dec. 1835, Ens. Montague Vernon Abbott, of H. M.’s 16th regt of foot, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.—Charge. “For conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in familiarly associating and drinking with Sergeant William Peirce and Private Benard Levy, of the same regt. and one James Hack, in the bungalow of the said Ensign Montague Vernon Abbott, on the night of the 5th, and morning of 6th Oct. 1835, notwithstanding that he, the said Ensign Montague Vernon Abbott, had been twice warned of the consequences of his persisting in such improper conduct.” Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—Finding. “The court, on the evidence before it, are of opinion, that the prisoner Ensign Montague Vernon Abbott, of H. M.’s 16th foot, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the latter circumstance, of which they do acquit him.—Sentence. “The court having found the prisoner guilty as exhibited above, do sentence him, Ensign Montague Vernon Abbott, of H. M.’s 16th regt of foot, to be dismissed from H. M.’s service”—Recommendation. “The court having awarded a sentence that they deem commensurate to the offence that the prisoner has been found guilty of, respectfully beg leave to recommend him to the clemency of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in consequence of the deep contrition that he has expressed, and with reference to his having alleged that he purchased his commission.”—Approved, (Signed) H. FANE, General, Commander-in-chief, East Indies.—Calcutta, Dec. 28, 1835.—Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief:—The Commander-in-chief regrets that he cannot see any grounds which could justify his attending to the recommendation of the court. Ensign Abbott is to be struck off the list of the 16th regt of foot, from the date of this communication being made known to him, which the commanding officer will specially report to the Adjutant General of H. M.’s forces in India, and to the Military Secy. to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. By order of the Commander-in-

chief, (Signed) R. TORRENS, Colonel, Adj. Genl. H. M.'s forces in India.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 31st Dec., 1835.—At a General Court-martial, re-assembled in Fort William on Tuesday, the 27th October, 1835, of which Brigadier Penny was President, Capt. Pringle O'Hanlon of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge; viz—(Charge.—"That the said Captain Pringle O'Hanlon (being then under suspension) was made officially aware, in July, 1835, of the publication of a letter, dated 18th April, in the newspaper, denominated the *Meerut Observer*, of the 23d April, 1835, which letter was signed with his name 'Pringle O'Hanlon,' and purported to have been written by him to the Editor of the said paper, for the purpose of being laid before the public, and which contained false and scandalous charges against Colonel Stephen Reid, of the 10th Light Cavalry, his former commanding officer, and also against Captain John Augustus Scott, of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry; and after being so made officially aware of the said letter, Capt. Pringle O'Hanlon never offered any contradiction to, or disavowal of the same, but allowed the said letter to continue to appear before the army and the public as written by him, Captain Pringle O'Hanlon, to the great detriment of the said Colonel Stephen Reid, and the said Capt. John Augustus Scott: such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of military discipline." By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, (Signed) J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adjutant General of the Army.—Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Capt. Pringle O'Hanlon, of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry, (being then under suspension) was made officially aware, in July, 1835, of the publication of a letter, dated the 18th April, in the newspaper, denominated the *Meerut Observer*, of the 23d of April 1835, which letter was signed with his name 'Pringle O'Hanlon,' and purported to have been written by him to the Editor of the said paper, for the purpose of being laid before the public, and which contained scandalous charges against Colonel Stephen Reid of the 10th L. C., his former commanding officer, and also against Captain John Augustus Scott of the 1st regt. L. C.; and that, after being so made officially aware of the said letter, Captain Pringle O'Hanlon never offered any contradiction to, or disavowal of the same, but allowed the

said letter to continue to appear before the army and the public as written by him, Captain Pringle O'Hanlon, to the great detriment of the said Colonel S. Reid, and the said Captain J. A. Scott: such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer, and subversive of military discipline; but the court acquit the prisoner, Captain Pringle O'Hanlon, of the remainder of the charge."—Sentence:—"The court sentence the prisoner, Captain Pringle O'Hanlon, of the 1st regt. L. C., to lose a portion of his rank in the regiment to which he belongs, by being placed on the list of Captains in the said regiment next below Captain J. F. Bradford, and to be severely reprimanded in such manner as the Commander-in-chief may deem proper."—Remark by the court:—"The court cannot close their proceedings without recording a just tribute to the dep. Judge Advocate General who has conducted them, for the assiduity and dispassionate conduct displayed by him throughout this long, perplexing, and painful trial; nor can the court sufficiently estimate the able advice he has afforded them in all points upon which he has been called upon so to do, as their law adviser."—The court re-assembled at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon of Monday, the 28th of Dec. 1835, in obedience to G. O. by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, dated Dec 26, to re-consider their former verdict. Revised Finding and Sentence:—"The court adhere to their former finding, and in doing so, beg respectfully to explain to the Commander-in-chief, that they consider it unbecoming an officer to resort to the public newspapers in which to state his grievances; but, they do not think it ungentlemanly in this instance, inasmuch, as the court acquit Captain O'Hanlon of having stated any falsehood in the letter he published; and, under this explanation, the court adhere to their former sentence."—Remark by the court:—"The court also desire to cancel their remark on the contents of the *Meerut* paper of the 18th Dec., 1834, and with much deference to the Commander-in-chief, they would observe that, in their opinion, Captain O'Hanlon's letter of the 18th April, 1835, does not appear to adopt the charges in the editorial remarks of December, 1834. In finding upon the case, the court abstain from pronouncing any opinion on the charges preferred by Captain O'Hanlon against Colonel Reid and Captain Scott, in Jan. 1st, which, in the court's opinion, are not brought before them by the letter signed 'Pringle O'Hanlon.' The court,

in deference to the Commander-in-chief, withdraw their remark on the conduct of Colonel Reid."—Confirmed, (signed) H. FANE, General, Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief:—1st.—"Although I have 'confirmed' I do not approve either the 'finding' or 'sentence,' of this Court-martial. 2d.—My view of what is due from one officer and gentleman to another, is dissimilar to that adopted in this instance by the court. 3d.—I deem that Capt. Pringle O'Hanlon had placed himself between the horns of this dilemma; viz., he wrote the letter of the 18th April, or he did not. If he wrote it, he was bound as an officer and a gentleman to meet the charge of having done so, and to justify the act to the injured party as he best could; if he did not write it, then was he bound, when it appeared before the army and the public, under the sanction of his name, to disavow it. Such is my conception of the conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman; and as the court have given a verdict that, in the course pursued, Captain Pringle O'Hanlon has lapsed from the former character, so, in my opinion, ought they to have decided with reference to the latter. 4th.—I think their conclusion unsatisfactory also, as respects Colonel Reid and Capt. Scott. The court permitted Col. Reid to go into a great mass of evidence, to shew the falsehood of the allegations, which were circulated against him and Captain Scott, in the *Meerut Observer* of the 18th Dec. 1834, and which formed so much of the basis of the letter, signed P. O'Hanlon, of the 18th April 1835; and yet they conclude their revised proceedings by saying 'they abstain from pronouncing any opinion, upon the charges preferred by Captain O'Hanlon against Colonel Reid and Captain Scott, in January last, which, in the court's opinion, are not brought before them by the letter signed 'Pringle O'Hanlon,' although, in the letter itself, it is said, 'the data referred to in the *Meerut Observer* of the 18th of Dec. 1834, I framed and forwarded against Colonel Reid four charges, and two against Captain J. A. Scott,' &c. &c. I am at a loss to understand for what purpose the great quantity of evidence, which has reference to the truth or falsehood of those charges, was permitted to take up so many days of the court's time, if, in the end, the court was to abstain from pronouncing an opinion. 5th.—But, since the court profess not to pronounce any opinion

on the truth or falsehood of those charges I feel it due to Colonel Reid and Captain Scott to say, that from what appears on the face of the proceedings, the charges were based upon foundations, which were formed upon very exaggerated views of the circumstances, and such, as were little worthy of being brought forward as grounds, upon which to wreck the reputation of two officers of the rank of Col. Reid and Captain Scott: and, in justice to those officers, I must state my opinion that the gravamen of those charges is disproved. 6th.—With reference to the 'sentence,' I think the measure of punishment quite inadequate to the amount of the military offence found to have been committed. 7th.—I think the example which it affords to the army is calculated to lead to much mischief, by shewing to junior officers at how small an amount of punishment they may vituperate their superiors, and to what an extent they may attach obloquy to the names and characters of those, who, in the enforcement of discipline, may happen to offend them. 8th.—I am of opinion that harmony and goodwill towards each other are more desirable and essential amongst the officers of the army of India, than in any other of which British officers form a part; and I am greatly apprehensive that neither one or the other will be in any degree forwarded by the award of this Court-martial, which punishes such an act as that of which they have declared the prisoner 'guilty,' with the loss of one step of regimental rank only, and reprimand from the Commander-in-chief. 9th.—Capt. P. O'Hanlon will receive what is said in the preceding remarks, as a portion of the reprimand, ordered by the court to be addressed to him. I further desire, that he will look at the results of his conduct, as respects his brother-officers and the service. 10th.—On his three Courts-martial, thirty officers, exclusive of witnesses, have been withdrawn from their ordinary duties: eighty days have been spent (either in sittings or adjournments) in investigating his misconduct and disputes, and the expenses to the Government, and the inconveniences to individuals have been very great. 11th.—I am not aware that there has been in Captain O'Hanlon's military services, or that enough may be expected from them to compensate either to the army or the Government for the evil which his conduct is thus shewn to have produced. 12.—His name is to be transposed in the army-list, according to the sentence of the court. He is to be released from his

arrest, and to join and do duty with the 9th regiment Light Cavalry, until further orders, since it is impossible that his services can be useful in the 1st Light Cavalry.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 6, 1836.
—At a general Court-martial, assembled in Fort William on 2nd Dec. 1835, Lieut. Samuel Boileau Goad and Cornet James Irving, of the 1st regt L. C., were arraigned on the following charge:—
Charge. "For conduct unbecoming the character of officers and gentlemen, in having, at Meerut, on the 9th July, 1835, upon frivolous and unjust pretences, refused to make adequate reparation to Lieutenant William Martin, of the 52d regt N. I., after he had acknowledged himself to be the writer of a letter signed 'Vindex,' in the *Meerut Observer* of the 2d July, 1835, whom Cornet Irving had designated, in his reply to that letter published in the *Meerut Observer* of the 9th July, 1835, as a 'coward, who sheltering himself under the imagined bulwark of a false signature, hesitates not to launch forth his venomous falsehoods.'"—**Finding.** The court upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Cornet Jas. Irving, of the 1st regt. L.C., is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, of which the court do therefore acquit him. The court also find the prisoner Lieut. Samuel Boileau Goad, of the 1st regt L. C., not guilty of the charge, and they do accordingly acquit him." Approved, (Signed) H. FANE, Genl., Commander-in-chief.—Calcutta, Jan. 4, 1836.

Before the same Court-martial, on the 24th Dec. 1835, Lieut. William Martin, of the 52d regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge.—**Charge.** "For conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having, at Meerut, on the 9th July, 1835, written, and sent to Cornet Irving, of the 1st L. C., a paper containing the following expressions: 'I hereby denounce him (Cornet Irving) as a cowardly poltroon, and desire that he will consider himself as posted and horse-whipped.'"—**Finding.** "The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieut. William Martin, of the 52d reg. N. I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him."—**Sentence.** "The court sentence the prisoner Lieut. William Martin, of the 52d regt N. I., to be reprimanded in such manner as the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct." Approved, (Signed) H. FANE, Genl., Commander-in chief.—Calcutta, Jan. 4, 1836.—**Recommendation by the court:** "The court taking

into consideration the evidence before them, cannot abstain from attracting the attention of the Commander-in-chief to the great provocation given by Cornet Irving to Lieut. Martin, as a ground on which the court recommend Lieutenant Martin to the leniency of the Commander-in-chief."—Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief:—
1st. I willingly listen to the recommendation of the court in this case, because the prisoner, in his defence, has fairly and honorably acknowledged that "on subsequent reflection he has convinced himself, that the terms which he made use of towards Cornet Irving were unbecoming him to use, and derogatory to the person himself who uses them," and he "acknowledges his error" and "submits himself to the reproof of the court."—
2d. I will therefore say no more in reprobation of Lt. Martin.—3d. I much disapprove of the conduct of Asst. Surg. T. Adell, who appears, from the proceedings of the Court martial, to have acted as Lieut. Martin's friend. Had he proceeded with moderately good judgment, he must have felt, that as "Vindex" was the aggressor, "Vindex" ought to have been the first to have unsaid what he had stated wrongfully, in which case (as it would seem) all matters might have been settled satisfactorily, and all the subsequent proceedings have been avoided.—
4th. This is the third Court-martial which has recently been concluded, growing out of the very unsoldier-like, and, as I think, improper proceeding of officers endeavouring to write down the characters of others in the public newspapers. I appeal to the army whether any particle of *good* has arisen from what has passed in these cases; and I beg of them to reflect whether it is not better that such feuds and disagreements as arise amongst ourselves, should be adjudicated and settled by ourselves only, rather than that they should be cast before the public on *ex parte* statements, there to be commented upon for months before the real merits can be decided; and to be made topics for conversation in every reading room in India, or perhaps in the British empire, under the imperfect view which an *ex parte* statement is sure to afford. Lieut. Goad and Cornet Irving, of the 1st L. C., and Lieut. Martin, of the 52d N. I. are to be released from arrest, and to return to their duty. By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th January, 1836—1. Lt. Interpreter and Quarterm.

T. Bell, of the 2d N. I. fancying that the Adjutant of that regiment had improperly interfered with some of the details of the Quartermaster's business, made an appeal against what he supposed to be the misconduct of the Adjutant, to Lieut. col. D. Dowie, commanding the regiment—2. The consequent line of conduct adopted by Lieut.-col. Dowie led to a correspondence between him and Lieut. Bell, and as the Lieutenant deemed that Lieut.-col. Dowie in this correspondence had not done him or his office of Quartermaster, due justice, he desired to appeal from his commanding officer's decision, and to submit the affair to the superior judgment of Brigadier General Smith, commanding the Saugor division.—3. Brigadier General Smith having considered the case, ordered a severe and well merited censure to be addressed to Lieut. Bell for his conduct, and for the insubordinate and highly disrespectful style of a letter which the Lieut. had addressed to his commanding officer.—4. Lieut. Bell has thought proper to appeal from this decision of Brigadier General Smith's to the Commander-in-chief.—5. The Commander-in-chief having looked carefully at the case, and deeming that Lieut. Bell was in error from the very commencement of his proceeding, and concurring entirely in the view taken of the case by Brigadier General Smith, and quite approving the censure which he had expressed, His Excellency called on Lieut. Bell to assign his reasons for his appeal.—6. In his reply, the Lieut. has so entirely overlooked the relative position of himself and Brigadier General Smith in the army, as to presume to set up his (the Lieutenant's) opinion, that the General's decision "is at variance with existing regulations," and that the General's censure of him was as "unjust" as "unmerited;" and he winds up this highly disrespectful and insubordinate series of conduct, by putting it as a questionable point, whether the decision of the General was given from an "error of judgment," or from "partiality!"—7. In order to mark the Commander-in-chief's strong disapprobation of such a total absence of subordination and respect to superiors, he directs that Lieut. Bell shall be dismissed from the staff situation of Quartermaster and Interpreter of the 2d regt.—8. If Lieut.-col. Dowie has officers in the corps fit to fill up the vacancy, he will send in their names. If not, an officer will be appointed from another corps.—9. This, and another case which has recently been brought under the consideration of the Commander-in-chief, occasion

him to feel it necessary to call the attention of the Quartermasters of regiments, to section 1 of the standing orders of this army, pages 17 and 18, in which their duties are clearly defined—10. It would seem from the instances to which he alludes in the last paragraph, as if some fancied, that the Quartermaster's department in a regiment formed something distinct, and differently circumstanced from other parts of the corps, and as if they considered themselves in some degree independent of the control of their senior officers. They must learn, therefore, that their duties are merely *circulator* under the orders and control of the commanding officer of the regiment, and that it is that officer who is the responsible person to the Commander-in-chief, for every article issued by the Quarterm. to a regiment, and consequently, that every thing issued must meet his entire satisfaction and approval.—11. Lieut. Bell appears also to have quite mistaken the duties of the Adjutant of a regiment, when he talks of his (the Adjutant's) "presuming," in having sent to Lieut.-col. Dowie a turban, which was placed on the head of a recruit of the 2d regiment—It is the duty of an Adjutant, to observe all that is wrong in any department of his regiment, and to bring the same to the notice of his commanding officer; and in reporting upon the turbans, which were in possession of the recruits on this occasion, the Adjutant did no more than was strictly his duty.

Head-Quarters, 12th January, 1836.

1.—A hostile irruption having been made by a powerful neighbouring chief of the Singfoes into our territories on the Assam frontier, hostilities have been for some time in progress against him. 2.—Major A. White, commanding the Assam Light Infantry, has succeeded, after much praiseworthy exertion, in bringing the chief to action, and in capturing some very strong stockades, in which the said chief had intrenched himself and followers, and in driving him over the frontier of our states. 3.—In the last attack, Subadar Joynundeen Sing and two sepoys of the Assam Light Infantry, much distinguished themselves by their courage and devotion. 4.—The Commander-in-chief therefore recommended their conduct to the notice of his Honor the Governor-General in Council, who has been pleased to sanction the immediate promotion of Subadar Joynundeen Sing to the distinguished situation of Subadar Major of his corps, and the two sepoys to be made Naicks. 5.—The good conduct of these brave soldiers is thus

made known to the army, and the Commander-in-chief has much pleasure in announcing their reward by the Government. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to signify to those officers of the General Staff, who are required by the regulations of the service to conform in dress with the same ranks in his Majesty's army, that certain alterations in their uniform have been directed by a General Order, dated Horse Guards, the 1st of August, 1831. A memorandum of these alterations has been forwarded to officers commanding divisions and districts, and to heads of departments, for their guidance, and for the information of those under their orders. The Commander-in-chief does not desire to involve officers in unnecessary expense by a hasty conformity to the new regulations, but the sooner perfect uniformity is established the better for the appearance of the army. He will name the 30th of June as the last day for any of the old pattern uniforms being worn in Bengal, and 30th of August, in Madras and Bombay.

MARRIAGE.—Dec. 5, at Delhi, Ensign H. Howorth, 39th N. I., to Louisa Catherine, 2d daughter of Brigadier East—6, at Ahmednuggur, Lieut. D. C. Graham, B. M. S., to Mrs. H. Tracy—7, at Delhi, Mr. R. Housden to Miss S. Cowley—at Dinapore, Serjt. J. Bellion to Miss M. Myers—12, Mr. J. D'Souza to Miss A. D'Cruz—16, Mr. W. Witchlow to Mrs. M. Rebeiro—19, at Dum Dum, Pay Serjt. R. Bailey to Miss A. A. Thompson—21, Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, 63d N. I. to Miss S. S. Hough—H. Thuillier, Esq. Art. to Susanna, relict of the late W. H. Steer, Esq.—29, at Bankipoor, R. N. Farquharson, Esq. to Miss M. Tucker—at Dacca, Lieut. J. Macdonald, 50th N. I. to Anne, daughter of the late Capt. G. Boyd—30, Mr. N. Davies, to Mrs. L. Rooney—at Chunar, Serjt. S. G. Fenn to Mrs. S. Hoadway—Jan. 1, at Delhi, Lt. R. H. Seale, 20th N. I. to Miss Taylor—at Chandernagore, Mr. M. A. Dassiez to Miss E. M. Blouet—2, J. M. Manuk, Esq. to Miss H. M. Avietick—Mr. J. J. Hammerdinger to Miss C. F. DeRozario—J. Oman, Esq. to Miss M. J. H. Ewel—5, Mr. H. Williams to Mrs. M. Jones—7, J. Gale, Esq., of Tirhoot, to Miss A. Stalkart—9, Captain W. H. Halford, 41st regt. to Mrs. Anna Gibbs—14, W. P. Palmer, Esq. C. S. to Miss E. O. Thomas.

BIRTHS.—Nov. 3, at Kyoek Phoo, the lady of Lt. J. Erskine, 40th N. I. of a son—21, at Powie, in the Azimgurh district, Mrs. Gould of a daughter—at Meerut,

the lady of the Rev. J. C. Proby of a son—23, the wife of Mr. B. MacMahon of a son—30, at Mhow, the lady of Captain C. G. Macan, 16th N. I. of a son—Dec. 3, at Monghyr, the wife of Counr. T. Martin of a daughter—at Delhi, the wife of Mr. J. Champion of a son—7, Mrs. R. Crofton of a daughter—at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. E. G. Fraser of a daughter—8, at Dinapore, the lady of Ensign P. G. Cornish, 10th N. I. of a daughter—9, Mrs. Ducas of a son—10, at Cawnpore, the lady of J. Reid, Esq. of a still-born son—at Meerut, the lady of Lieut. H. A. Stewart of a son—at Benares, Mrs. J. A. B. Campbell of a daughter—at Cawnpore the lady of C. M. Caldecott, Esq. C. S., of a son—11, at Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. C. S. Reid, Art. of a son—Mrs. F. La Valette of a daughter—at Cawnpore, the lady of Captain W. Burlton, deputy Commissary General, of a son—13, at Noacully, the lady of F. J. Halliday, Esq. of a son—14, the lady of the late Captain J. E. Debrett, Art. of a daughter—Mrs. G. Higginson of a son—Mrs. M. A. Pereira of a daughter—15, at Chittagong, the lady of Captain A. H. Jellicoe, 55th N. I. of a daughter—the lady of Dr. Graham of a daughter—16, at Kishnaghur, the lady of C. W. Fuller, Esq. C. Surgeon, of a daughter—Mrs. J. Muller of a son—17, at Serampore, the lady of J. Davidson, Esq. of a son which expired soon after its birth—18, the lady of Major A. Irvin, C. B. Eng. of a son—19, at Dinapore, Mrs. J. H. Love of a son—at Lucknow, the lady of Lieut.-col. Monteath, 35th regt. of a daughter—20, the lady of E. MacNaghton, Esq. of a daughter—the wife of Mr. W. Sinclair of a son—22, Mrs. T. Fraser of a son—at Jounpoor, Mrs. A. Pushong of a daughter—the lady of Captain W. Boothby of a daughter—at Garden Reach, the lady of J. Cowie, Esq. of a son—23, Mrs. F. H. Peterson of a daughter—at Jessore, the lady of Captain T. P. Ellis 54th N. I. of a son—25, at Garden Reach, the lady of J. Dougal, Esq. of a daughter—at Chandernagore, the lady of W. G. Woodhouse, Esq. of a son—the lady of Captain R. Wiseman of a son—26, at Allahabad, the lady of F. Stainforth, Esq. C. S. of a son—Mrs. F. S. Bruce of a son—28, at Mynpoorie, the lady of Captain G. N. Prole of a daughter—Mrs. J. B. Levesay of a son—29, the lady of Captain Clapperton, Master Attdt's dept. of a son still born—the lady of J. A. Terraneau, Esq. of a son still born—30, at Lucknow, the lady of Captain H. T. B. —Jan, 47th N. I. of a son—31, at Patna, the lady of J. C. Dick, Esq. C. S. of a son—

Jan. 1, at Mozufferpore, the lady of G. Gough, Esq. C.S. of a son—at Bandel, Mrs. M. Godinho of a son—at Mussoorie, Mrs. Mackinnon of a daughter—2, at Sultampur, Oude, the lady of Ensign J. J. M. Morgan, 63d N. I. of a daughter—4, Mrs. C. Lefevre of a daughter—7, at Dum Dum, the lady of Captain W. R. Maidman, Art. of a son still born—8, Mrs. W. Byrn of a son—at Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. J. C. Robertson of a son—at Arrah, the lady of T. Sandys, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—9, the lady of R. D. Mangles, Esq. C. S. of a son—10, at Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. col. S. Swinhoe of a daughter—11, the lady of R. B. McCrea, Esq. H. M.'s 44th regt of a son—Mrs. R. Parmer of a daughter—12, at Allipore, the lady of G. Dougal, Esq. of a son—13, the wife of Mr. J. Wood of a daughter—the lady of G. Evans, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. J. Flatman of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Nov. 3, at Kyoek Phoo, the infant son of Lieut. J. Erskine—16, Thomas, son of Asst. Surg. F. H. Brett—23, at Powie, in the Azimgurh district the infant son of Mr. Gould—at Joudhpore, W. H. Rogers, Esq. Asst. Surg. 4th L. C.—26, at Lucknow, Janet, infant daughter of Lieut. W. Blackwood, 59th N. I.—Dec. 1, at Dinapore, Mr. H. Taylor, Bazar Serjt.—8, at Nusseerabad, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Palmer—11, Anne, infant daughter of Lieut. col. H. Hall—12, Master G. Aris—Harriot, wife of Mr. B. MacMahon—13, Mr. W. Johnson, ship "Mountstuart Elphinstone"—14, at Midnapore, Miss J. Hottinger—at Futteghur, Lieut. J. D. B. Ellis, Art.—Susana, wife of the late Mr. M. Cardoza—19, Mrs. Anne Creighton—20, at Chandernagore, F. Albert, Esq. Indigo Planter—at Chandernagore, Harriot, relict of the late J. J. Goodlad, Esq.—M. A. Lackersteen, Jun. Esq.—Mr. W. V. Bennett—21, at Kurnaul, Captain Greene, H. M.'s 31st regt.—22, at Monghyr, the infant son of A. Lang, Esq.—J. F. Chopin, Esq. Indigo Planter—23, at Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. col. G. Moore, 59th N. I.—24, Mrs. E. Fenn, wife of Schoolmaster Serjt. S. G. Fenn—24, T. Colvin, Esq. Indigo Planter—25, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. Cornelius—at Radakissenpore, near Jungypore, Pauline, only daughter of E. Coignard, Esq.—29, Harriot, the wife of Serjt. H. Robison, Pension Establishment—31, George, son of the late Mr. J. Chew, Branch Pilot—31, Angues, son of Mr. Maccaskill—Jan. 4, at Delhi, David, infant son of Mr. J. Champion, Ord.

Department—Mr. T. Haycock—5, Mr. T. Spens, M. D., Asst. marine Surgeon—7, Master W. H. Swerus—Mrs. M. Turnbull—Mrs. M. Evans—Mrs. A. M. Brookes—8, Lieut. colonel W. Kennedy dep. military Aud.-General—9, Mr. T. J. Conran, Asst. Adjt. General's Office—10, Master A. E. Motet—Mr. A. Robinson—13, Miss M. A. Capstack—14, Mr. J. Voss—15, George infant son of Mr. Mercado—Miss A. E. Deverinne—16, Mr. W. Kent (ship "Drexfordbury")—Claudina, infant daughter of the late M. Berry Esq.

Madras.

Correspondence between the Merchants of Madras and Government, relative to the Establishment of an Assay Office, and for the purchase of Bullion.

Madras, 30th October, 1835—To H. CHAMIER, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George. Sir,—The notification which appeared in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 21st inst., of the determination of Government to receive no more bullion by purchase from the public, renders it necessary that we should, without further delay, bring to the notice of the Rt. Honorable the Governor in Council, the great injury which we apprehend will ensue to the commercial interests of this port, by the withdrawal of a ready and convenient means of converting remittances in specie, into the current coin of the country, and express our hope that, the Government of India will, on the representation which we trust this Government will see grounds for urging on our behalf consent to the establishment of an office at this Presidency, for the purchase of bullion according to its ascertained value by assay, on payment of the coinage charge of two per cent.—The adoption of such an arrangement will, we are aware, impose upon Government the charge of conveying the bullion to the mint, where it is to be coined, but we respectfully submit, that it is the part of Government to bear such a charge, for the sake of the general advantages connected with the revenue and commerce of the country, and it is unnecessary to point out the comparative smallness of the expense to Government, possessing as it does, ships and existing establishments not at the command of individuals.—If the facility we solicit is denied to us, the commerce of the Presidency will be placed in a less favorable situation than that of either Bengal or Bombay, which, from the limited value of imports at this port, as compared with either of the

others, it is of importance that every possible encouragement should be afforded in facilitating returns for produce exported with a view to surmount the above and other natural difficulties which the merchants have to contend against in obtaining their due share of the export trade of the country, until lately the state of the exchange between Madras and England (the country to which most of our exports have till lately been directed) has been such as to render a remittance of bullion to England preferable to any other mode, and they will account for the small quantity of the precious metals that has been tendered to the mint during that period; an impulse has, however, been given to the cultivation of cotton in the subordinate districts of this Presidency, within the last two years, which has caused an extended trade with China, the export, this year, being 30,000 bales in excess of that of last, and we are of opinion that returns in bullion will shortly be made from that country, as they always have been both to Calcutta and Bombay. We may mention as facts connected with the opinion which we now offer, that, within the last two months the importations of specie to Calcutta from China, have been very extensive, and that the Americans have in several recent instances reverted, in consequence of the altered state of the exchange with Europe, to their old mode of importing dollars for the purchase of their cargoes, in place of providing funds by means of letters of credit from London. We may also observe that a considerable export of Madras piece goods is made to the Straits and Eastern Islands, the returns for which are almost invariably received in specie—to the natives, who are chiefly engaged in this trade, the mint has, hitherto afforded a ready and available mode of converting their returns into cash, and they will consequently now suffer great loss and inconvenience from the discontinuance by Government of the receipt of bullion at that establishment.—The charge incidental to the realization of such remittances, if our application is not complied with, would operate injuriously on the revenue, as well as on the trade, by its tending to check the gradual increase in the cultivation of cotton and other exportable produce, if, indeed, its injurious effects would not prove of a still more aggravated character, by directing the trade and other into other channels, more suited to the convenience of the shipowner and capitalist.—For these reasons,

we earnestly request that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council will be pleased to bring the subject to the notice of the Government of India, and urge upon them the adoption of the plan we have recommended.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servants, ARBUTHNOT & Co., &c. &c. &c.

Fort St George, 11th January, 1836.—No. 25., Financial Department.—Gentlemen.—Your communication of the 30th October last, having been submitted for the consideration of the Governor General of India in Council, I am directed to inform you that this Government is precluded from resuming the purchase of bullion as therein requested.—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) H. CHAMIER, Chief Secretary.

To Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Binny and Co., Line and Co., Hall and Bainbridge, and Barrow and Co.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 6, Lt.-col. J. S. Fraser, 36th regt N. I., to be Resident at Travancore and Cochin, from the date of Mr. Casamajor's embarkation for England—Mr. A. F. Bruce to act as Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor instead of Mr. Neave, whose appointment to act has not taken place; to join his station as soon as his services can be dispensed with at the Mint—Mr. H. Frere to be an Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, and to act as Head Asst. while Mr. White officiates as sub Collector in Mr. Smith's absence on leave—20, Mr. W. H. Babington to be sub Collector and joint Magistrate of Cuddapah—Mr. W. A. Morchard to be Asst. Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Chingleput, vice Mr. Neave proceeded to Europe—Mr. C. H. Hallett to be sub Collector and joint Magistrate of the Northern division of Arcot—Mr. C. Whittingham to act as Register to the Zillah Court of Combaconum, during the absence of Mr. Tracy, or until further orders—Mr. P. Irvine to be an Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatnam.

ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 9, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry Harper Master of Arts, to be Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Madras, vice Robinson resigned.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 2nd to 25th Jan. 1836.—49th regt N. I., Lieut E. Roberts to be Captain, and Ensign P. E. L. Rickards to be Lieut., vice Swaine deceased; date of commissions 19th Dec. 1835—34th regt N. I., Major H. W.

Hodges to be Lieut.-colonel vice Ritchie *dec.*, Captain J. R. Haig to be Major, Lieut. T. R. Crozier to be Captain, and Ensign G. Singleton to be Lieut., in succession to Hodges promoted; date of commissions 1st Jan., 1836—5th L. C., Lieut. L. Moore to be Quarterm. and Interp.—7th regt. N. I., Lieut. H. C. Goshing to be Quarterm. and Interp.—12th regt. N. I., Lieut. H. A. Hornsby to be Quarterm. and Interp.—43d regt. N. I., Lieut. C. M. Macleane to be Quarterm. and Interp.—46th regt. N. I., Lieut. C. Yates to be Adjt.—3d regt. L. C., Cornet H. F. Siddons to be Lieut., vice Jones resigned; date of commission 5th Jan. 1836—43th regt. Lieutenant G. Forster to act as Quarterm. and Interp. until further orders, vice Roberts prom.—Medical Department, Asst. Surg. J. Ricks to be Surgeon, vice Richards retired; date of commission 8th Jan. 1836—Asst. Surg. J. Supple is permitted to enter on the general duties of the Army—52d regt., Ensign F. S. Gabb to act as Quarterm. and Interp. until further orders, vice Bayles proceeded to Europe—That part of G. O. C. C. of 21st Dec. 1835, directing Asst. Surg. R. H. Buchanan to proceed forthwith and take med. charge of the 43d regt. N. I., during the absence of Asst. Surg. Davidson, is cancelled—Asst. Surg. C. Rogers, 41th regt, doing duty with the 33d regt, will proceed forthwith and take medical charge of the 43d regt. N. I., during the absence of Asst. Surg. Davidson—Lieut.-colonel J. Morgan 28th regt, is relieved from the committee assembled at Fort St. George, for the investigation of claims to pensions—Lieut. J. Fitzgerald 42d regt., is appointed a member of the above committee—The services of Captain G. P. Vallancey are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government for employment in the department of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee—Lieut. W. H. Budd 31st regt. N. I., to act as sub Asst. Commissary General, during the absence of Lieut. Taylor, deputy Asst. Commissary General, or until further orders—Asst. Surg. J. Richmond to be medical officer to the Zillah of Guntur—vice Edgcome, permitted to proceed to Europe.—The Governor in Council is pleased, under permission from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to confer on dep. Asst. Commissary W. Brookes the rank of Lieut. on the Non-effective Establishment, date of commission 19th Jan.—2d regt. N. I., Lieut. R. Sherriff to be Captain, and Ensign A. Wyndham to be Lieut., vice Jeffries *dec.*; date of commission 9th Jan. 1836—Lieut. W. Cor-

don of the 6th regt. N. I., to be a member of the committee assembled at Fort St. George for the investigation of claims to pensions, of which Captain Fenning of the 5th L. C., is President in the room of Lieut. J. Fitzgerald of the 42d regt. N. I., relieved from that duty—42 regt. N. I., Lieut. J. Fitzgerald to be Adjt.—Lieut. Hall of the H. Art., to be Adjt. to the C. Troop vice, McNair—Lieut. G. Briggs of the H. A., to be Adjt. of the B Troop, from the 1st Jan. 1836—Capt. M. Davies of the 14th N. I., is relieved as a member of the clothing committee assembled at Fort St. George—Captain R. Watts of the 48th N. I., is appointed President, and Captain H. Roberts of 9th regt. N. I., a member of the above committee—The order, by the officer commanding the Madras European regt., dated 5th Jan. 1836, appointing Lt. T. F. Nicolay to act as Adjt. during the absence of Lieut. and Adjt. Mill on other duty, or until further orders, is confirmed—The order, by the officer commanding 46th regt. N. I., dated 22d Sept. 1835, appointing Lieut. C. Yates to act as Adjt., and Lieut. C. R. MacKenzie to act as Quarterm. and Interp., until further orders, is confirmed.

REMOVALS, POSTINGS, AND EXCHANGES.—Surg. R. Davidson, H. A., will afford medical aid to the detach. of H. M.'s 13th L. D., 39th, and 55th foot, and all public followers attached on their march from Poonamalle to join their respective corps with the Headquarters of the H. Art.—Ensign R. Wallace, of 51st regt. N. I., to continue doing duty with the 46th regt until 15th April next—Ensign C. H. G. Roberts, 47th regt. N. I., and H. D. Innes, 40th N. I., are permitted, at their own request, to exchange regts, the former ranking next below Ensign C. A. Blagrove, and the latter next below Ensign J. S. Allan—Cornet W. N. Mills to do duty with 2d regt. L. C.—Ensign T. G. Oakes and S. G. G. Orr with 12th regt. N. I.—Ensign G. Fitzmaurice to do duty with 9th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. H. S. Brice, of 30th, doing duty with 45th regt, is directed to rejoin his corps—Asst. Surg. J. E. Porteous, 39th regt to do duty with 41th regt, until further orders—Asst. Surg. J. Cardew, M. D., to do duty with 45th regt until further orders—Asst. Surg. D. Traill to the medical charge of the detach. of Sappers, Miners, and Convicts employed at Guindy under the orders of Lieut. Cotton of Engineers—Ensign T. G. Oakes from 12th to 25th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. C. Fenner to do duty with

H. M.'s 63d regt until an opportunity offers for him to join H. M.'s 62d regt at Moulmein—Lieut.-col. H. W. Hodges (late prom.) to 2d regt N. I.—Asst. Surg. W. G. Davidson from 43d to 49th regt—Asst. Surg. C. Rogers, M. D., from 44th to 43d regt Art.—1st Lieut. T. K. Whistler from 3d batt. to the Horse Brig.—Lieut. J. C. M'Nair from Horse Art. to 3d batt.—Lieut. W. Brookes, of the ~~Native~~ ^{Effective} Establishment to 1st Native Vet. batt.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. W. M. Guthorpe—Ensign H. F. Gustard.

FURLONGHS.—Captain G. W. Moore from the Cape—Lieut. H. Beaver—Ens. H. Metcalfe to sea—Major C. Maxtone—Capt. E. T. Hibgame—Captain H. Hall to N. S. Wales—Ensign E. H. Impey—Asst. Surgeon G. Edgcome—Lieut. E. J. Simpson—Captain A. G. Hyslop to Cape—Lieut. J. F. Leslie—Lieut.-col. M. Riddell—Lieut. J. S. Du Vernet—Major W. Stewart (retired)—Lieut. W. E. Lockhart—Captain C. H. Græbe—Capt. A. Grant—Captain C. W. Nepean to sea—Lieut. W. Russell.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Captain W. Scott of Inv. Etab. from 5th April, 1835—Lieut. A. B. Jones, 3d L. C.—Surgeon W. H. Richards—Major W. Stewart, Eur. regt—Lieut.-col. H. G. Jourdan.

PENSIONED.—Ens. R. Fletcher, 7th regt N. I. being unfit for active duties.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 15, 1836.—A case has recently occurred, so peculiarly illustrative of that inclination to petty disputes, combined with a spirit of insubordination and contempt for authority, which has, of late, lowered the discipline of this army, and produced an endless succession of trials by court-martial, equally inconvenient to the public service, and discreditable to the parties implicated;—that the Commander-in-chief has decided upon holding up the offender, in general orders, as an example to his brother officers. (Lieut. West, of the 32d regt N. I., having purchased certain articles, the property of Mr. Nicholls of the Civil Service, acting 2d Judge of the western division, allowed several months to elapse without any offer of payment; Mr. Nicholls, being about to embark for Europe, addressed a perfectly unobjectionable note to Lieut. West on the subject, to which the latter made no reply;—Mr. Nicholls then appealed to the officer commanding the 32d regt N. I., a measure forced upon him by a disregard of the common cour-

tesy of society, and of which Lieut. West therefore had no reasonable cause to complain; but he, nevertheless, saw fit to address a letter* to Mr. Nicholls, who thereupon brought the whole transaction to the notice of the Commander-in-chief. His Excellency, after an attentive consideration of the whole correspondence, expressed his decided disapprobation of Lieut. West's conduct, and, trusting that calm reflection would have led him to perceive his error, requiring him to make a fitting apology, and to withdraw the insulting expressions so improperly addressed to Mr. Nicholls. Lieut. West, however, has obstinately persevered in error, and disregarded the Commander-in-chief's instructions, upon the mistaken assumption, that, having once expressed his opinion of Mr. Nicholls, he could not conscientiously retract it with honor to himself!! Lieut. West will do well to avoid *hereafter* the discredit which attaches to the offer of gratuitous insult, to remember that stubbornness is not firmness, and to consider that the head of the army is the appropriate judge of that which regards the honor of officers serving therewith.—It will require a long course of good and obedient behaviour to relieve Lieut. West from the imputation of insubordinate misconduct under which he at present labours; and the Commander-in-chief trusts that he will profit by the lesson, and reflect upon the risk to which he would have been subjected had not the departure of the complainant precluded his conduct being investigated by a general court martial. This order to be read to Lieut. West by the officer commanding the Provinces of Malabar and Canara in the presence of the officers stationed at Cannanore, who are to be assembled for the purpose, and also to every corps and detachment of this army on the public parade.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 21, at Waltair, the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop to Louisa, 3d daughter of the Rev. W. Chester—Jan. 1, at Trichinopoly, Captain J. Mc D. Minto, 5th Madras N. I. to Miss C. M. Hichens—Jan. 6, at Calingapatam, J.

* [Extract] "Having now concluded my pecuniary affairs with you, I cannot refrain from remarking that I consider the means you have resorted to, as very indelicate and ungentlemanly; at present I dare not take further notice of it without you will waive your commission. However, as I trust to meet you in England when out of the service, we shall then have an opportunity of speaking more fully on the subject."

Campbell, Esq. 21st regt, to Miss M. H. Davies—Mr. P. Laurent to Miss M. A. Butfoy—8, Lieut. H. C. Armstrong, Eng. to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Rundall—13, Quartermaster Serjt. J. Dormant, 3d P. L. I. to Miss A. Chalmers—20, Mr. B. Quintal, C. Aud. Office, to Miss C. Gordon.

BIRTHS.—Nov. 20, at Vellore, the lady of Captain J. D. Awdry of a daughter—25, the wife Mr. H. Ross of a son—29, at Arcot, the lady of Lieut. L. Moore, 5th L. C. of a daughter—Dec. 3, the wife of Mr. H. Meredith of a son—10, at Hingolee, the wife of Mr. D. Alexander, Hd. Clerk H. D. pay off. of a daughter—28, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Captain E. J. Butcher of a son—the lady of Lt. Rowlandson, Persian Interp. at Head Qrs. of a daughter—29, at Hingolee, the lady of Captain G. W. Onslow, Art. of a son—31, at Guindy, the wife of Mr. J. E. Cashart of a son—Jan. 1, at Secunderabad, the lady of Captain F. Eades, 39th N. I. of a son—at New Town, the wife of Mr. W. Axelby of a son—3, at Bangalore, the lady of the Rev. J. Smith of a daughter—at Nungum paukum, the lady of Capt. F. H. Ely, dep. Quarterm. Genl. of a son—5, at Bangalore, the lady of Captain H. Bevan, 27th N. I. of a daughter—at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. E. Simpson M. E. regt, of a son—at Berhampore, near Gangum, the lady of Lieut.-col. S. J. Hodgson, 49th regt, of a daughter—8, at Waltair, the lady of Capt. W. Reece, 10th regt. of a son—11, at St. Thome, the lady of J. F. MacKennie, Esq. of a son—18, the wife of Mr. J. D'Sena of a son.

DEATHS.—Nov. 14, at Secunderabad, Ensign F. S. S. Stuart, 37th N. I.—28, at Trichinopoly, Charles Auccidens, infant son of Captain C. Hill 54th foot—31, at Hyderabad, the wife of Captain G. Lee, 8th M. N. I.—Jan. 1, at Cannanore, E. Chamier, Esq. Bombay C. S.—C. A. Kerr Esq.—Lieut.-col. W. K. Ritchie, 2d N. I.—2, at Royapooram, Henry, only son of Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, 1st N. V. B.—9, at Mangalore, Capt A. H. Jeffries, 2d N. I.—19, Matthew, infant son of the late Serjt. Major M. S. Hobart, Art.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Dec. 25, Mr. G. Grant to be acting Judge and session Judge of Surat, during the absence of Mr. W. J. Lumsden on leave—29, W. H. Wathen, Esq., to be Chief Secretary to Government, in succession to C. Norris, Esq., to England.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Dec. 24, the Governor in Council has

been pleased to appoint the Rev. A. Goode, chaplain of Bhooj, to be chaplain of Ahmednuggur and Malligaum, in succession to the Rev. C. Jackson, L. L. B., proceeding to England, and the Rev. J. Jackson, A. M., chaplain of Surat, to act as chaplain of Ahmednuggur and Malligaum, until the Rev. A. Goode can join his station.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 21st Nov. to 3d Jan. 1836.—Lieut. T. H. Browne, For Adjut. at Asseerghur, to act as 2d in command of the Candish Bheel corps during Captain Outram's absence in Guzerat—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Capt. J. Clunes, 12th regt N. I. to assume the command of the station of Baroda, from 24th Sept. last—Ens. R. M. Meade and Lieut. J. Jessup, 12th regt N. I. to resume their duties as acting Adjut. to the left wing of that regt, the former from 23d, and the latter 25th Oct.—A regimental order, dated 12th March last, appointing Ens. H. E. D. Jones to act as Quarterm. to 12th regt N. I. from the date of Ens. W. Brown's departure to Bombay is confirmed.—26th regt N. I., Ens. L. Scott to be Interp. in the Mahratta language 15th Oct. 1835—Captain J. W. Stokoe of Invalids, is appointed Paym. of Pensioners in the northern Concan in succession to Lieut. Jackson *dec.*—Ens. C. Burnes 21st regt, is transferred at his own request to 17th regt N. I. taking rank next below Ensign C. F. Sorrell as 4th Ensign—Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th N. I. to act as Adjut. to that regt during the absence of Lieut. F. Cristall on duty at Poona—Lieut. C. Rooke, 22d regt N. I. to act as Quarterm. and Paym. to that regiment during the period Lieut. Hart may be in charge of the commissariat department at Ahmedabad—Ensign J. R. Keily, 20th regt N. I. to act as Interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, to the left wing of 12th regt N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Ash of 20th regt N. I. on medical certificate or until further orders—Capt. W. J. Browne, Brigade Major at Baroda, to assume command at that station on the departure of Capt. J. Clunes from the 16th Nov. or until further orders—Captain C. Denton, 24th regt N. I. to act as Major of Brigade at Baroda during the period Captain Browne may remain in command of the station—Dec. 10, the Governor in Council sanctions an arrangement by which Asst Surg. H. Johnston civil Surg. at Ahmedabad receiving charge of the duties of Vaccinator in the north western division of Guzerat on the

1st Lt. owing to Asst Surgeon A. Gibbons having been obliged to leave the division on sick certificate and continued to discharge them until the arrival of Asst. Surgeon White on the 16th Nov. —The following temporary arrangements are confirmed: Lieut. J. Pope 17th regt N. I. to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, to the left wing 1st regt L. C. from 24th Nov.—Lieut. and acting Adj. J. Holmes, 14th regt N. I. to act as Quartermaster, to that regt during the absence of Ens. Brown on sick certificate or until further orders—Lieut. J. C. Anderson, line Adj. at Rajcote, to receive charge of the remount depot at that station from the 1st Nov., on the departure of Ensign E. Baynes to Jaitpoor, until the return of Lieut. Hobson, or until further orders.—Consequent on the departure of Captain J. Reynolds and Major Holland for the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, the following arrangements are directed until their return, or until further orders—Captain J. Payne to be acting Asst Commissary General northern division of the army—Captain D. Davidson acting Asst. Commissary Genl, Poona division of the army—Lieut. E. Whichelo acting deputy Asst. Commissary General at Deesa—Lieut. J. C. Hartley acting dep. Asst. Commissary General at Belgaum—Captain J. Hallett, 3d regt N. I., to act as sub Asst. Comm. General at Ahmednuggur—Captain A. F. Johnson 17th regt N. I., to be military Secy. to the Governor vice Major Have-lock resigned—Brevet Captain G. Jameson to be 1st Asst. Auditor General, vice Johnson—Lieut. N. H. Thornbury 4th regt N. I., to be 2d Asst. Auditor Genl.—Captain P. M. Melville 7th regt N. I., is appointed dep. Judge Advocate Genl. to the N. Division of the Army, vice Ogilvie appointed Paym. to the Poona division of the Army—Lieut. C. A. Stewart is confirmed in the appointment of acting Adj. to the detachment of 17th regt N. I., serving in the northern Concan, during the period he officiated in that capacity, viz., from the 4th May to 5th Oct., 1835—Ensign H. Lavie 15th regt N. I., to receive charge of the Ordnance Department of Deesa, on the departure of Lieut. H. Forster 3d troop Horse Brigade, from 1st inst., or until further orders—Major D. Capon 2d regt N. I., to assume command of the station of Sholapore, from the 1st Dec., during the absence of Brigadier Fitchfield on medical certificate—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Asst Surg B. P. Rooke 5th N. I., to act as Staff

Surgeon and deputy medical Storekeeper at Poona, vice Don appointed to act as Oculist—Lieut. G. O. Reeves 3d regt L. C., to act as Adj. to that regt, on the departure of Lieut. and acting Adj. Eyre on detachment duty to Kusba, or until further orders—17th regt N. I., Ensign A. J. Jukes to be Lieut., vice Leaviss *dec.*, date of rank 29th Nov. 1835.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the commissions of the under-mentioned officers be antedated to the dates specified opposite their names:—Lieut.-colonel J. H. Drusterville 4th regt N. I., date of rank 10th Sept. 1833—Lieut.-colonel C. Payne, 6th regt N. I., date of rank 4th Nov. 1833—Major T. Roe, 12th regt N. I., date of rank 16th September, 1833—Captain S. Hennell 12th regt N. I., ditto ditto—Lieut. W. J. Eastwick admitted on the effective strength from 16th Sept. 1833, vice Hennell—Major F. M. Hedell 16th regt N. I., retired—4th Nov. 1833, Capt. B. Cuspin, date of rank 4th Nov. 1833—Lieut. E. P. Lynch ditto ditto—21st regt N. I., Captain E. Mason to be Major, Lieut. C. Clark to be Captain, and Ensign J. L. Hendley to be Lieut., in succession to Hamilton retired, date of rank 20th Dec. 1835.—Brevet Captain G. J. Jameson 4th regt N. I., and 1st Asst. to military Auditor Genl., is appointed Secy. to the military Fund, from 13th Dec., vice Johnson resigned—Lieut. T. Edmunds 3d regt N. I. is appointed to command the detachment of Poona Auxiliary Horse serving under the orders of Captain J. Outram in the Myhee Caunta, during the absence of Lieut. W. Erskine—Lieut. T. Edmunds will assume command of a detachment to be drawn from Cundeish, and will march them to Ahmednuggur in Guzerat where he will place himself under Capt. Outram's orders.

FURLONGHS—Lieut. J. Macdonell—Captain J. T. Molesworth—Lieut. W. Chambers—Captain J. S. C. Jameson—Col. T. Morgan—Captain J. Reynolds to Cape—Captain C. W. Grant—Captain T. C. Parr—Asst. Surgeon D. W. Nash Bengal Establishment—Deputy Asst. Commissary A. Gourley—Lieut. C. Manger—Asst. Surgeon H. T. Chatterton—Major P. D. Otley—Captain J. Hobson—Lieut. H. Stamford—Asst Surg. A. H. Leith—Captain H. Macan to Egypt for 12 months—Lieut. E. W. Cartwright—Asst Surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson—Capt. C. W. Delamain.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Asst. Surgeon J. F. Cullen—Major E. F. Hamilton.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 21, 1835.—No. 590.—The following notification was issued from the general department, under date 2nd instant:—1. Surgs. and Assistant Surgeons employed in civil medical duties in the provinces, or attached to political and civil residencies under this presidency: Bhooj, Bushire, Bussora, Kattywar, Ahmedabad, Poona, Dharwar; (Civil) Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Ahmednuggur, Tannah, Rutnagherry, Sholapoor, are placed from 1st Dec next, on the same footing in regard to pay and allowances as the corresponding ranks under the Bengal presidency, according to which they are entitled to the following consolidated salaries, including not only all regimental pay and allowances, but also 20 rupees for vaccination and 30 rupees conveyance allowance:—Civil Surgs. Rs. 412 3 3; Civil Asst. Surgs. Rs. 360 10 10; Surgs. employed, with foreign residencies, Rs. 824 6 5; Asst. Surgs. employed with foreign residencies, Rs. 515 4 0.—2. When medical officers employed in civil and political situations, are placed in temporary medical charge of corps, details, or public followers entitled to medical attendance, they will, on their account, receive the authorized head money, but they will not be entitled to the established salaries of their rank, or to military pay or allowances for the medical charge of troops, in addition to the salaries attached to their civil or political situations.—3. The garrison Surg. of Surat, whose primary and ostensible duties are military, and Surgs. and Asst. Surgs. posted to, and in medical charge of regiments, the latter liable to accompany their corps in movement, will, (in addition to their military staff salaries and regimental pay and allowances), continue to draw the existing rates of zilla allowance for civil medical duties, forfeiting vaccination and conveyance allowances, because their aggregate receipts exceed three hundred rupees per month.—4. In conclusion, the rates now fixed, are the highest salaries that can be enjoyed by those concerned, without any further addition than head money for extra duty.—5. The medical allowance of one hundred and fifty rupees per month, for the supply of country medicines and other articles mentioned in the general orders, dated 15th Sept. 1821, is discontinued, and only the *bona fide* cost of native medicines is to be charged to Government, under the following rules:—Rules for the supply of country medicines, &c. for which the

medical allowance was granted by the Government General Order of the 15th Sept. 1821, to civil surgeons with exception of conveyance allowance, which is included in the salary of civil Surgeon.—All such supplies are to be made at those stations, [viz., Cutch, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kattywar, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Dharwar, Kaira, Broach, Tannah, Khandeish, Rutnagherry, Bushire, Bussorah.] where an officer of the commissariat department is stationed, by the commissariat officer, under the countersignature of the superintending Surg. of the division in which the station is situated; and at those stations where there is no commissariat officer, by the civil Surgeons, whose monthly bill upon honor, is to be submitted for the approval and countersignature of the superintending Surgeon, or for stations beyond the range of superintending surgeons, similar monthly bills are to be submitted for sanction in the same manner as other contingent bills, and under his countersignature as notifying he perceives nothing objectionable therein. The supply of wines and other European liquors for the sick of public establishments, or sick prisoners, may generally be dispensed with; at all events the superintending Surgeons are to check such expenditure as much as possible.

Captain Payne's rank, as a deputy Asst. Commissary Genl. having through some informality fixing it become the subject of a reference to Government, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it never was intended that Captain Davidson should be placed above an officer so much his senior in the department, and that the date of rank now assigned to him is the 15th Jan. 1829, the day on which he was appointed to fill Captain Molesworth's situation in the commissariat and was authorized to draw the full allowances of the grade which he has occupied from that period.

No. 678 of 1835—With reference to the General Order of the 16th of April last (No. 206) it is hereby announced that Bhewndy is no longer to be considered as a cantonment, and its military limits are abolished accordingly.

No. 661 of 1835—In order to prevent any misunderstanding, as to the degree of control to be exercised over Engineer officers, while civilly employed, by their military superiors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, although the military authorities have no power to interfere with the duties of any officer civilly employed, or to

communicate any orders that can in any manner control their separate and distinct duties, still, as far as the general orders and usage of the service, affect all classes, as in the case of regulations regarding dress, at the presidency or at military stations, or reporting their arrival at, or departure from, those stations,

all Engineer officers are strictly bound to obey those regulations, and the military authorities to enforce them, reporting to Government, through his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, any breach of them on the part of Engineer offices civilly employed.

No. 666 of 1835.—With reference to the General Order, dated the 22d of January, 1833 (No. 48) fixing consolidated allowances for the under-mentioned staff officers, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that on occasions of leave of absence the ~~absentee~~ shall receive the allowances of his regimental rank together with a moiety of the difference between the aggregate of these and the consolidated salary, the other moiety being allowed to the acting officer.

These allowances are as follow: viz.—

		Colonel.	Lt.-col.	Major.	Captain.
Auditor Genl.	Regtl. allowances	960 15 0	554 6	428 4 6	252 5 0
	$\frac{1}{2}$ salary to absentee	769 8 6	972 13	1035 13 9	1123 13 6
	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. to actg. officer	769 8 6	972 13	1035 13 9	1123 13 6
Total rupees		2500 0 0	2500 0	2500 0 0	2500 0 0
Comm. Genl.	Regtl. allowance	960 15 0	758 12	576 9 0	293 10 0
	$\frac{1}{2}$ salary to absentee	519 8 6	620 10	711 11 6	853 3 0
	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. to actg.	519 8 6	620 10	711 11 6	853 3 0
Total rupees		2000 0 0	2000 0	2000 0 0	2000 0 0
Adj. Genl. and Q. M. Genl.	Regtl. allowances	960 15 0	554 6	428 4 6	252 5 0
	$\frac{1}{2}$ salary to absentee	319 8 6	522 13	585 13 9	673 13 6
	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. to actg. officer	319 8 6	522 13	585 13 9	673 13 6
Total rupees		1600 0 0	1600 0	1600 0 0	1600 0 0

The regimental allowances and half salary as shewn above, are the same for any month.

No. 673 of 1835.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for information the following general orders by the Governor General of India in Council:—Fort William, Nov. 30 1835.—No. 255 of 1835.—In obedience to instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Governor Genl. of India in Council is pleased to receive and re-publish the rule laid down in paragraph 21st of general orders, dated 12th Aug. 1824, relative to appointments to the general staff. No officer shall be eligible to hold the situation of Adjutant General, Quarter-master General, Military Auditor General, or Commissary General, who has not previously attained the rank of Major in the army, unless he shall have actually served twenty years in India. The deputies in those departments must have attained the rank of Captain in the army, or have served twelve years in India, and the Assistants, if they have not attained the rank of Captain, must have served ten years in India. The above revived rule cancels the regulation published in general

orders by the Government of India, under date 24th Sept. 1831.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 6, at Ahmednugur, Lieut. D. C. Graham to Mrs. H. Tracy.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 19, at Deesa, the lady of J. Bowstead, Esq., of a son—21, at Baroda, the lady of Lieut. H. N. Amsay 24th N. I., of a son—22, at Poona, the lady of Captain R. Bulkley acting Paym. Poona division, of a son—23, at Malligaum, the lady of W. Gray, Esq., Surg., 21st N. I., of a daughter—at Deesa, the wife of Barrack-master Serjt. R. Welsh, of a son—Jan. 2, the lady of H. Hebbert, Esq., C. S., of a son—at Dharwar, the lady of A. N. Shaw, Esq., of a son—3, at Belgaum, the lady of Captain Deshon, H. M.'s 20th regt, of a son—5, the lady of Lieut. A. H. Williams 13th N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.—Dec. 13, Mr. W. Payne—22, Catherine, the wife of Mr. W. Waddington—23, at Deesa, Edward, infant son of J. Bowstead, Esq.—26, at Poona, the infant son of Lt. T. M. B. Turner—Jan. 2, Capt T. W. Stokoe of the Invalids.

Cape of Good Hope.

Public Library.—Whereas, an application in writing, signed by 31 of the subscribers to the public library, was on 16th January, transmitted to the committee of the library, requesting the committee to call a general meeting of the subscribers, to be held in the Commercial Hall for the purposes after mentioned;—and whereas the committee have, in reply to the said application, this day passed and communicated to the said subscribers the following resolution, viz: “Resolved that the committee do not see reason to accede to the request.” A true copy, (Signed) A. J. JARDINE, Secy.—We, the undersigned subscribers, to the library, hereby call, and request, the attendance of the subscribers, at a general meeting of the subscribers to be held in the Commercial Hall, on Feb. 15, for the purpose of taking into consideration a notice respecting the issuing of periodicals inserted by the committee in their minute book, dated 9th Nov. 1835; as also the following resolution of the committee, dated Monday, 7th December, 1835, and certain other proceedings relative thereto, viz.: “Resolved, that it is the opinion of the committee, that the note appended to page 210, in the Number of September last, of *Alexander's East India Magazine*, contains a wanton and malicious libel on a member of this community, and, therefore, that the said work be discontinued, notice whereof, forthwith, to be transmitted by the Secretary to the London bookseller.—*Cape Town, Feb. 1, 1836*:—W. Menzies, G. Dunlevie, John Rainier, 98th, Walter Harding, Thomas Tennant, J. B. Eden, R. Cooper, Joseph Ward, J. Bryant, — Plouvier, W. Hamilton, J. F. Wingate, G. H. Levinge, — Vernon, Capt. 98th C. J. Brand, C. Bell, John Centlivres Chase, A. C. Gregory, 98th, Charles Hare 98th, G. Longmore, Ewan Christian John Blore, E. Thompson, W. Macnamara, Thomas Sutherland, Martin West, W. J. Mackrill, H. C. Selby, C. F. H. von Ludwig, F. Collison, T. Christian, C. H. Kennedy, 98th. C. Granet, Lt. 98th G. Hodgskin, Joseph Dixie, Frederick Louis Stoll, — Stevens, Captain 98th, W. Hawkins, T. H. Bowles.

Meeting of the Subscribers to the Public Library.—On Monday last, at 1 o'clock P. M., the subscribers to the public library assembled, in consequence of an advertisement or notice to that effect, signed by 31 of their number—to take into consideration certain proceedings and resolutions of the committee of ma-

nagement. The Hon. A. Gifford, Attorney Genl., being called to the chair, the Rev. Dr. Adamson, the only member of committee who appeared at the meeting to explain or defend any of their proceedings, stated several objections to the legality of the present meeting. Mr. Justice Menzies, in reply, stated:—That, before proceeding to any business at this meeting, it was highly proper and necessary to ascertain whether the subscribers to the public library might legally meet in general assembly for the purpose of considering any measures connected with the administration of the affairs of that institution. The first question to be disposed of was, whether, putting aside the ordinance No. 71—for the present—there is any law in force in this colony declaring a meeting like the present to be illegal, and exposing parties present thereat to criminal prosecution. The learned Judge then referred to the general law on this head, and explained that it referred to public meetings held for the purpose of considering public measures; concluding his observations on this head by remarking, that this was not, in legal language, a public meeting, under the terms of the proclamation referred to; nor was it for the purpose of discussing any public measures; but, that the subscribers had met solely to protect their private interests, by interfering with a committee chosen by them, in its administration of the affairs of an institution supported by their own voluntary subscriptions. Having shown that there is nothing in the general law to prevent such a meeting, the learned Judge proceeded to state, that so far from such a prohibition being contained in the ordinance No. 71,—general meetings of the subscribers, other than annual general meetings, are contemplated thereby, as the 1st, 2d, 4th, and 6th sections make express mention of three kinds of meetings, namely,—“general meetings,”—“annual general meetings” and “extraordinary meetings.” It may, moreover, be fairly inferred from the 1st and 4th sections of the ordinance, and upon a consideration of the resolution passed on 13th May, 1831, that the subscribers have the right of interfering with the committee in its administration of the affairs of the library; but how can such interference be beneficially exercised unless the subscribers have the power of assembling in general meeting?—Nor are precedents for such interference wanting, general meetings, which were not annual meetings, having been

held for the dispatch of business, and at which important business has been transacted—meetings directed to be called by the subscribers, and transacting business of the greatest importance, and which was not contemplated when the meeting was originally proposed to be holden. The only objection to the legality of this meeting, therefore, is, that it has not been called by order of a general meeting, or by the committee—but, with the exception of the meetings referred to in the 1th and 6th sections, no provision has been made as to how general meetings are to be called. Indeed, in one instance it is evident that it was not nor could have been contemplated that the committee should call the meeting, as it was to be called for the purpose of censuring its own acts. If, therefore, this be a general meeting lawfully assembled, it is competent to transact any business referred to by the fourth rule of the library. Nor can it be argued that the committee is not the committee of the subscribers, but of the public, and connected with the management of the library and its funds, in trust for the community; for, on reference to the ordinance it will be found, that the preamble thereto and the 2d section thereof, refers only to the committee respectively appointed, and which was to subsist only, and have charge of the property of the institution in trust for the community, until the subscribers who had then come forward to pay their money for the support thereof, should have elected a committee out of their own body for the government of their affairs and no longer.—On these grounds the learned Judge moved the 1st Resolution:—1st That the subscribers to the public library have the undoubted right of assembling in general meetings at all times when they shall see occasion so to do, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs and management of the library, and of making and establishing new or approving, altering, adding to, or annulling existing rules and regulations for the management and support of the library and the administration of the funds thereof in such manner as shall from time to time be found fit and expedient and as shall not be inconsistent with or contrary to the true meaning of the ordinance No 71.—Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies; seconded by Mr. Kennedy.—2d. That the conduct of the committee of the library in passing the following resolution communicated by them to the subscribers in reply to a requisition addressed them by thirty-one subscribers, viz.—

That the committee do not see reason to accede to the request,—was injudicious, discourteous, and unsatisfactory to their constituents.—Moved by Mr. Collison; seconded by Mr. Ramier:—3d. That while this meeting cannot but disapprove of the scope, tendency, and style of the article entitled, "Colonel Smith and Hintza," contained in *Alexander's Magazine* for Sept. 1835, it is the opinion of the meeting that the resolution passed by the committee of the 7th Dec. 1835, directing the discontinuance of that work was injudicious and unwarranted; and that the said resolution be, and the same is hereby rescinded and annulled: and that the bookseller be directed to transmit *Alexander's Magazine* to the library as formerly.—Moved by Mr. Martin West; seconded by Capt. Dunlevie:—4th. That the sending up and withdrawing from circulation the above said number of *Alexander's Magazine*, by one of the members of the committee by his own authority, and on his own responsibility, was injudicious and unwarranted; and that the librarian be, and is hereby directed, to replace the said number of the Magazine in the Library of Circulation.—Moved by Mr. Sutherland; seconded by Mr. Prince:—5th. That the directions given by the committee to the librarian, contained in the notice published by the committee, on the 9th Nov. 1835, with the regard to the issuing of periodicals, are inconsistent with the just and lawful rights of the existing subscribers of the first class, and with the first rule of the library relative to the terms of subscription.—That the said directions be, therefore, and the same are hereby annulled.—Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies; seconded by Mr. Clerke Burton:—6th. That a general meeting of the subscribers be held in the library, on Saturday, the 27th inst. at one o'clock for the purpose of electing members to fill up the present vacancies in the committee; and that the librarian do give notice thereof ten days previously thereto.—Moved by Maj Longmore; seconded by Mr. Harding.—7th. That the librarian be directed, and is hereby directed to insert the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting in the minute book, in which the minutes of the proceedings of previous general meetings have been recorded.—Moved by Mr. Menzies; seconded by Mr. Granet (Signed) A. OLIPHANT, Chairman.—8th. That the heartfelt thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Oliphant, for his judicious and impartial conduct in the chair.—Moved by Mr. West; seconded by Mr. Collison.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

On May 21, the Directors of the East India Company gave a dinner, at the Allion Tavern, to Lieut.-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., who is about to take his departure for Madras, to assume the appointment of Commander-in-chief of the Forces on the Fort St. George establishment. The Directors were honored on this occasion with the company of several officers of high military rank, and other distinguished personages.

Duties on Goods imported into Java. A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Larpent, Kirkman, Gregson, and other gentlemen, representing the London and Glasgow, East India and China associations, have had an interview with Lord Palmerston, relative to the duties on goods levied at Java since the treaty of 1824.—Mr. Larpent stated that the object of the deputation was, to obtain such a fair and equitable adjustment of the duties on goods imported into Java, under the treaty of 1824, as should ensure to the merchants trading with that island the full benefit which that treaty, in a fair and liberal construction of it, was intended to give. That treaty stated that the subjects and vessels of one nation should not pay any duty more than the double of that which the subjects and vessels of the nation to which the port belongs are charged; and that, if Dutch goods were admitted free, British goods should only be subject to six per cent. The Dutch, however, have imposed a duty of twenty-five per cent. upon the cottons and woollens of this country, which operates in Java as a prohibition.—Lord Palmerston said, that the subject had been matter of negotiation with the Dutch Government, who admitted the interpretation of the treaty, as made by the deputation, to be correct, and, he believed, had sent out directions to make the scale of duties conformable to the treaty, which his Lordship promised to see carried into effect. At the same time, the Dutch Government claimed as a right, which could not be disputed, and declared it accordingly to be their intention to charge 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on cotton goods in their own ships, and, therefore, 25 per cent. in British ships.—Lord Palmerston further said, that the Dutch minister had pressed upon the British Government an alteration of the treaty, and that the duties should be according to the origin of the goods, and not dependant upon the subject or flag of the ship importing them. After much discussion, it was unanimously agreed by

the deputation, and Lord Palmerston concurred in their views, that it was not expedient in any manner to disturb the words of the treaty, but to stand upon its literal fulfilment, namely, that cotton and other goods, no matter where made, Foreign or British, should, on import by British ships or British subjects, be charged only ~~with the~~ the duties paid on similar goods by Dutch ships, and on Dutch account; and if Dutch subjects and ships paid no duty, then six per cent only should be charged.

Royal Asiatic Society.—On 7th May, the general annual meeting of the members of this society took place at their museum, Grafton-street, Bond street, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, M. P. in the chair. The chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company was stated to have accepted the office of Vice Patron. It was resolved by the Society to enrol amongst its honorary members his Majesty Mahommed Shah Shaken Shah, King of Persia, and his highness Maha Raja Runjeet Sing, Rajah of the Panjab. The ballot was taken with the following result:—the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, M. P. was elected president—H. T. Colebrook, Esq., director—the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, the Right Hon. Sir G. Ouseley, Bart., Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., the Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, vice-presidents—J. Alexander, Esq., treasurer—Captain Harkness, secretary—and Sir G. C. Haughton, K. II. M. A., F. R. S., librarian. The members of the Council were, with a few exceptions, re-elected. Thanks were voted to the late officers for their services during the past year, also to the honorable chairman, and the society adjourned.

Royal Geographical Society.—The ordinary meeting was held on May 9, Sir J. Barrow, Bart. in the chair. A paper was read by Capt. Maconochie, being observations on a paper by Lieut. Burnes on his opinion that a western intercourse was carried on with Europe as much by the Indians as the Arabs, communicated first to the Bombay Society, and from them to the present. A very interesting paper by Col. Galindo, diplomatic agent of Central America, was next read, descriptive of that federation, comprising the five states of Costarrica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, and Guetamala, the seat of general government being at the city of San Salvadore, in the district which extends from the Pacific, nine or ten miles in length, and the same in breadth. The country was described as rich in staple products besides the

gold of Costa Rica and silver Honduras there being indigo, cochineal, sassa-pilla, hides, molasses, and dye-woods exported in abundance. The independence of the States was proclaimed on the 1st of July, 1823, when the present federal constitution was formed, being the only one in South America similar to that of the United States. An anti-national party long strove against the system, and the last Spanish flag that ever floated on the western continent was lowered from the citadel of Omoa in 1832, where the author commanded the troops of the confederacy.

On the 23d May, H. M.'s steamer "Spitfire," arrived at Falmouth from Malta, which she left on the 5th instant, bringing, we regret to say, no overland dispatch. Two or three commercial letters have, however, been received in town, via Marseillas (and of course by the "Hugh Lindsay") which give shipping lists to Suez from Bombay, down to the 18th March. These letters, though probably destitute of military or political news, enable us to announce the safe arrival at Calcutta on the 3d March, of H. M.'s ship "Jupiter," with Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, and suite. The Honorable Company's brig of war "Thetis" arrived at Bombay on the 1st of January, bringing sixty-nine slaves that were seized at Lomboker, destined, it would appear, for sale in the kattywar country.

We learn by the "Overland" shipping list that the following have been the Arrivals and Departures from Calcutta up to 3d March—*Arrivals of Ships*:—Montrose, Liverpool—Feb. 1, Zenobia, London—2, W. Salthouse, Liverpool—Roberts, London—8, Denison, Liverpool—17, Joanna, Greenock—28, Mary Dugdale, Liverpool—29, Larkins, London—Coromandel, London—March 3, Jupiter, London—Sterling, Liverpool—*Departures*:—Feb. 4, Broxbornbury, London—6, Duke of Northumberland, London—18, Isabella, London—28, Emily, London—29, W. Salthouse, Liverpool; and from Bombay the following have been the Arrivals up to 18th March:—Feb. 11, John Campbell, Clyde—14, Cestrian—24, Trincolo, Liverpool—March 8, Canton, Liverpool—16, Palmyra, London—Grenada, Liverpool.

New Steam Ship.—On the 14th May the steam-vessel 'Atalanta' was launched from Messrs. Green, Wigram, and Green's yard, at Limehouse, of 600 tons burthen, to be fitted with engines of 200 horse power. This vessel, and one of a similar description in Scotland, (the 'Berenice')

are, we understand, being built by the East India Company as armed vessels for the use of the Govt. of Bombay, and they are expected to leave England in August, next, on an experimental steam voyage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. As these vessels are to be fitted up with every convenience for passengers, and relays of coals will be placed at various stations between England and Bombay, they occasion much interest to persons about to proceed to India, on account of the unusually quick passage which is anticipated. The 'Berenice,' which, it is expected, will be launched about the beginning of next month, will be commanded by Captain George Grant, of the Indian navy, an officer highly distinguished, during a service of twenty-six years, by his gallantry on numerous occasions, as well as by his sufferings while a prisoner of one of the outlawed chieftains of the country. It is, no doubt, in consequences of these circumstances, which have been strongly stated by the Bombay Government, that the Court of Directors have selected this meritorious officer for the command of the 'Berenice' steamer.

South Australia.—The "Buffalo," Captain Hindmarsh, fitting out for South Australia, of which the gallant Captain is appointed Governor, will take out to that settlement, besides the Governor and family, thirty ladies and gentlemen, including the officers of the new colony, and 160 agriculturists and mechanics. There are already six ships attached to the colony—three belonging to the company, and one chartered by them, and one belonging to, and one chartered by Government. The following compose the salaried officers of the colony:—The Governor £800 per annum, Colonial Commissioner, Judge, Surveyor-General, Colonial Secretary, each £400 per annum, Chaplain and Emigration Agent, each, £250, Clerk of council and Private Secretary, at £200; second Surveyor, £200, and eight junior Surveyors, and a Surgeon, each £100 per annum, and an Adjutant of militia. Three vessels, with settlers, have already proceeded to the new colony, it having been previously arranged that the settlers, on their arrival, should locate themselves at Kangaroo Island, as being at present considered the most favorable spot.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—April 17, Portsmouth, Heroine, McCarthy, Madras, 31st Dec.—Liverpool, Huddersfield, Lookes, Bombay, Jan. 1.—18, Downs, Trusty, West China, Dec. 12.—May 1, Cork, Hero of Mulown —, Bombay, Dec. 17—10,

Falmouth, Mary Ann, Anderson, Ceylon, Dec. 6—Plymouth, Windsor, Henning, Bengal, Jan. 23—Cork, Elizabeth, Mac Nair, Bengal, Dec. 20—11, Penzance, Duke of Sussex, Horsman, China—Plymouth, Duke of Buccleugh, Martin, Bengal, Dec.—Liverpool, Euphates, Hannay, Bengal, Jan. 23—12, Plymouth, Malabar, Tucker, Bombay, Jan. 4—Plymouth, Herefordshire, Isaacson, Calcutta, Jan. 6—Cork, Collingwood, Hooker, Calcutta, Jan.—Plymouth, Wellington, Liddell, Madras, Jan. 16—Plymouth, London, Wimble, Bengal, Jan. 7—13, Penzance, Cornwall, Bell, Calcutta, Jan. 17—Plymouth, Genl. Kyd, Aplin, China, Jan.—Plymouth, Lady Flora, Ford, Madras, Jan. 25—Plymouth, Edinburgh, Marshall, China, Jan.—Plymouth, Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, Bengal, Jan. 11—Plymouth, Robert Small, Fulcher, Bengal, Jan. 7—Plymouth, Fairlie, Ager, Bengal, Dec. 25—Plymouth, Scaleby Castle, Sandys, China, Jan.—Plym., Duke of Bedford, Bowen, Bengal, Jan. 5—, Morley, Douglas, Ceylon, Jan.—Bristol, Arabian, —, China—14, Liverpool, Tory, Reid, Bombay, Jan. 23—Fowey, Bolton, Compton, Bengal, Jan. 23—15, Falmouth, Georgiana, Thorne, Bengal, Dec. 25—, Earl Grey, Talbot, Bengal, Dec. 30—Plymouth, Exmouth, Warren, Bengal, Jan. 15—Falmouth, Marquis of Hastings, Clarkson, Bombay, Jan. 10—Bristol, St. George, —, Bengal, Jan. 14—Falmouth, Carnatic, Brodie, Bombay, Jan. 19—Liverpool, Bombay Packet, Garnock, Bengal, Jan. 9—16, Portsmouth, Maitland, —, St. Helena, March 12—19, Liverpool, Diana, Hawkins, Bengal, Jan. 13.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.—Per "Windsor," from Bengal:—Mrs. and Dr. Grant and children, landed at Cape—Mrs. De Brett—Mrs. Boyd—Mrs. Simpson—Miss Kellett—Misses J. and F. Boyd—Mr. C. Becher, C. S.—J. A. Pringle, Esq.—R. H. Tulloh, Esq.—Major E. Campbell, 3d B. Cavalry—G. Boyd, Esq.—W. Patrick, Esq.—J. W. Sutherland, Esq.—H. Spiers, Esq.—A. A. Mackay, Esq.—Miss J. L. Clarke—Miss M. L. De Brett—Misses A. C. Boyd—Misses A. and H. Simpson—Masters Boileau, Crawford, and Debrett—Masters H. and A. Simpson—From Cape:—Misses E. De Witt, and A. Horah, Esq.—Per "Duke of Sussex," from China:—J. N. Daniell, Esq.—Mrs. Daniell and five children—Mr. W. F. Dry—J. A. Pereira, Esq.—Per "Duke of Buccleugh," from Madras and Bengal:—Mrs. Storie and two children—Mrs. Maxton—Mrs. Warner and two children—Mrs. Kerr and two children—Mrs. Greenway and

two children—Miss Stone—Miss Davidson—Archdeacon Robinson—Col. Morgan—Mr. Arbuthnot, Major Maxton—Captain Boileau—Captain Seaton—Mr. Neave—Lieut. Mellich—Lieut. Kennedy.—Per "Wellington," from Madras:—Mrs. General Hawker, died on the 21st March—Lady Palmer—Mrs. Armstrong—Mrs. Briggs—Mrs. Wahab—Mrs. Harriott—Hon. Sir Ralph Palmer, Major Genl. Hawker—J. Webster, Esq.—Capt. Manners, 13th D.—Lieut. Campbell, 13th D.—Lt. Layford, Art.—Mr. W. Brainbush—Rev. H. Page—Three Misses Palmer—Miss Blair—Miss Briggs—Miss Wahab—Master F. Palmer—Master Hawker—Three Masters Horsley—Master Watkins—Master Bell—Master Briggs.—Per "London," from Bengal:—Hon. Mrs. R. Forbes—Mrs. Archdeacon Lealtry—Mrs. Stalkert—Mrs. Kingston—Mrs. Ross—Mrs. Jackson—Miss Stalkert—Col. Stirling, 74th N. I.—Major Kingston, 52d N. I.—Lieut. Chilcott, 74th N. I.—Rev. Mr. Eteson—Mr. Thacker—Mr. Brown—Master Stalkert—Two Misses Forbes—Two Misses Davidson—Two Misses Ross—Miss Burton—Miss Jackson—Miss Ramsay—Masters Shakespear, Stewart, Jackson, Goodwyn, Ennis, Watts, and Griffin.—Per "Elizabeth," from Bengal:—Mrs. Aitchison, Mr. Aitchison, and Mr. Barclay and child.—Per "Herefordshire," from Bengal:—Mrs. Colonel Piper and four Misses Piper—Miss Gordon—Miss Vernon—Col. Piper—Major Hopper—Major Young—Captains Car, Campbell, Grimes, and Blennerhassett—Lieut. W. Campbell, O'Halloran, Irvine, Lecky, Hoisley, Frith, and Glasse—Ensigns Smith, O'Connell, Starvell, Brace, and Anderson—Surgeon Roe—Asst. Surgeon Foss—300 men, 25 women, and 52 children, of his Majesty's 38th regt.—Mr. Barnett—Mrs. Barnett—Mrs. Charvell—Mrs. Douglas—Dr. Fitzmaurice—Captain Beverhunat—Mr. Confield—Lieut. Gottereux.—Per "Cornwall," from Bengal:—Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. Peppings, Mrs. Ricky, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bell, and Mrs. Goodwin—Majors Kennedy and Reynolds—Captains Johnson, Goodwin, Simpson, Lowth, Steel, and Humphrey—Lts. Whibbs, Crawford, and Spier—Messrs. Rickey, Smith, and fifteen children.—For Cape:—Mrs. Bird and four children—Major Anderson.—Per "Lady Flora," for Madras:—Mrs. Eden, Mrs. Colonel Fraser, Mrs. Highmoor, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Cuppage, Mrs. Montgomerie, Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Humphreys, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Bell, Miss Hutchinson, W. Hart, Esq. Merchant—Col. Hodges, Private Secy. to the Rt. Hon. Governor—Major

Home Intelligence.

Steyn. Madras Eur. regt.—Capt. Der-
 ville. 31st R. N. I., Montgomerie, 7th
 R. L. C.—J. Bell, Esq.—Capt. O'Dris-
 coll, late of the Lonach—Lieut. Jones,
 Madras European regt., Simpson, 37th
 R. N. I. Pereira, 43d R. N. I.—E.
 Dodville, Esq.—P. Slaney, Esq.—J.
 Brown, Esq.—W. Lambe, Esq.—With
 32 children and servants.—“Per “Car-
 natic,” from Bombay:—Mrs. Hobson—
 Mrs. Farquharson—Mrs. Macleod—Mrs.
 Stephenson—Mrs. Macleod—Mrs. Grier-
 son—Mrs. Bodie—Capt. Hobson—Dr.
 Grierson—Lieut. Ralph—Mr. McLeod,
 —Mr. Stewart.—Per “Bolton,” from
 Madras:—Mrs. Johnson—Mrs. Shepperd
 —Mrs. Edgecome—Col. Kelson—Major
 Johnson—Capt. Bell, Hilgame, 29th
 M. N. I., Edgecome, and Richards—Lts
 Kindall, Channer, Rose, Scotland, and
 Impey—Lieut. G. Freese, died at sea.—
 Per “Edinburgh,” from China:—Capt.
 F. Templeton—J. Brown, Esq. from Pen-
 nang—Per “St. George,” from Bengal:
 —Mrs. Cardew, Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs.
 Clack, Mrs. Masterman, Mrs. Rankin,
 Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Hayette, and Mrs.
 Patten—Miss Williams—Major Worrall
 Capt. Jackson and Machin—Lieutts.
 Van Strong, Holden, Lock, Traile, Car-
 dew, Stephenson, Hayette, and Pogson—
 Dr. Blenkin and Miss Wheatley landed
 at Cape.—Per “Broxbornebury,” from
 Bengal:—Hon. Mrs. Lindsay—Mrs.
 Henry Lushington—Mrs. Col. Faithfull
 —Mrs. Capt. Fell—Mr. Blundell—Mrs.
 W. W. Bell—Mrs. Low—Mrs. Campbell
 —Miss Halcott—R. Saunders, Esq. C.S.—
 Capt. Blundell, 11th D.—W. Grant,
 27th N. I.—J. H. Low—Lieut. Harper,
 H. M.'s 9th—Miss S. Davidson—Master
 T. G. Blundell—Misses M. L.—and E.
 T. Robinson—Masters C., J., and G.
 Robinson, Holland, Hindant, and Met-
 calf—Miss Metcalf—Misses E. and J.
 Dashington—Two Misses Millett—Miss
 Wilkinson—Miss Frull—Master Bo-
 rough—Two Masters Farrington—Miss
 E. Faithfull—Master J. Fell—2 Misses
 Robertson—Master H. Low—2 Masters
 Blairs, and D. Davidson—Per H. M.
 Transport “Matland,” from St. Helena
 —Captain A. A. Young—Lieut. S. F.
 Armstrong, Art., Lieut. J. B. Alex-
 ander, 2d Lieut. F. N. Greene and F. M.
 Baker, Surgeon A. C. Ross, 6 sergeants,
 10 corporals, 14 bombardiers, 2 drum-
 mers, 123 gunners, 190 privates, 50 wo-
 men, and 143 children—Mrs. and Miss
 Armstrong—Misses Mary Lydia and
 Harriet C. Younge—Per “Lord Hunger-
 ford,” from Bengal.—Hon. W. J. Elliott
 Lady Elliott—Mesdames Russell, Dun-
 lop, Montgomerie, Hughes—Misses Phi-
 lip and Turnbull—Dr. Macdonald—

Captains Campbell, Hughes, and Mont-
 gomerie—Per “Robert Small,” from
 Bengal:—The Hon. Captain and Mrs.
 Powys and five children, B. 12th N. I.—
 Mrs. and two Misses Plowden—Miss
 Church—Mrs. Major Frushard and child
 —Mrs. Steer and children—two Misses
 Langstaffs—J. Church, Esq.—Lieut. El-
 lis, H. M.'s 16th Lancers—Capt. Croft,
 34th N. I., Frederick, 67th N. I. and
 Crowdace, 11th N. I.—Captains Blan-
 shard and Jervis, and child—Mr F.
 Trower and Captain Steer, B. N. I.—Per
 “Duke of Bedford,” from Bengal:—
 Mesdames Hall, Shuldham, Cooper, How-
 ard—Lieut.-colonel Hall Major Buckley
 late 5th Cav.—Captain Cooper 11th D.
 —Lieut. Strong, H. M.'s Cameronians,
 Scott, Erskine, Gaitskell—Dr. and Mrs.
 Andrew—Mrs. Mellis (died at sea).—Per
 “Earl Gray,” from Bengal:—Mr Mac-
 Keen, Mr. Logan, and Capt. Williams—
 From St. Helena:—Mrs. Ricketts and
 four children.—Per “Exmouth,” from
 Bengal:—Colonel, Mrs., and Mr. Bird—
 Mr. Chalmers and family—Mrs. Sheen—
 Mesdames Spens and child, Eckford and
 family, Warren and family, Phillips—
 Captains T. Warren and Pyne—Masters
 Campbell and Bettye—Misses Campbell
 and Bettye, and Master Angelo—From
 St. Helena:—Mrs. and Capt. Alexander
 Per “Marquis of Hastings,” from Bom-
 bay:—Mesdames Nicholls and Gunning,
 —S. Nicholls, Esq.—Mr. Lumsden, C. S.
 —Mr. Fenewick—Captain C. W. Grant,
 Eng.—Captain Gunning—Misses C. and
 H. Fenewick—J. and C. Brown, and E.
 L., and J. Gunning—Miss Smith—Master
 Warden—Messrs. De Silva, Graham, and
 Sayer.—Per “Bombay Packet,” from
 Bengal:—Messrs. Stocqueler, Turner,
 and Summer.—Per “Lady Faversham,”
 from Bombay:—Captain and Mrs. Kerr,
 and Lieut. Chalk.—Per “Prince George”
 from Madras:—Mrs. Macleod and child,
 —Mrs. Norfor and child—J. Macleod, Esq.

MARRIAGES.—May 17, at St. Mary's,
 Marylebone, Captain C. S. Maling, 68th
 Bengal N. I., to Wemyss Jane, relict of
 the late Major C. H. Campbell—25, at
 St. Mary's, Marylebone, W. Goldie, Esq.
 Bengal Engineers, to Julia, only daugh-
 ter of the late J. Gosling, Esq.

DEATHS.—Feb. 24, at Sea, on board
 the ship “Bolton” Lieut. G. Freese, 12th
 Madras N. I.—May 3, at Pisa, Lieut. L.
 F. Cottrell, 8th regt. Madras Cavalry—
 6, at Loan Pit Hill, Rebecca, relict of
 the late Captain Robert Grey, H. C. S.
 —11, at East India College, Herts, David
 Shea, Esq.—13, in Baker-street, Sir Chas.
 Wilkins, K. H. L. L. D., F. R. S.—14,
 at Heine Hill, James, Housburgh, Esq.,
 Hydrographer to East India Co.

FRANKS'S Specific SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.



A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F. R. S. one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges

in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed)

"JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 25, 1835."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F. R. S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c., &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From William Hentsch, Esq., House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.

"My dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply.

"I am, dear Sir, yours, very truly,

(Signed)

"WILLIAM HENTSCH.

"Greville-street, Hatton-garden, April 15, 1835."

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars-road, and may be had of his agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Bowling, St. George's-circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106 Edgeware-road, London;—at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street Dublin;—of J. and R. Rames, Leith-walk, Edinburgh;—and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s each. Duty included.

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During the recreation of RIDING, DRIVING, PROMENADING, &c. During the novelty of such recreation ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is indispensable—it acts as a protector and restorative. It immediately allays the smarting irritability of the SKIN—diffusing a PLEASING COOLNESS, truly comfortable and refreshing. Also, in cases of Stings of Insects, or any Inflammation, it affords immediate relief.

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Composed of virtues extracted from the most precious Balsamic Exotics, is perfectly innoxious, and the entire reverse of a mineral astringent; its effects upon the exceedingly minute vessels of the Skin are PURIFYING, REFRESHING and INVIGORATING—qualities before which the host of minor cutaneous affections, as Pimples, Spots, Redness, Sallowiness, (either natural, or the result of a protracted residence in tropical latitudes) imperceptibly disappear, and are succeeded by a Transparency and Radiant Whiteness, which the sensibility of beauty decorates with a mantling blush; while the more formidable class of eruptions yield to its continued application, and are eradicated by the restoration of a perfect tone and action of the SKIN, so essential to health, as well as to PERSONAL COMFORT and APPEARANCE.

Ladies travelling, or temporarily subjected to any deviation of equable temperature, will find in the Kalydor a RENOVATING and REFRESHING AUXILIARY, DISPELLING THE CLOUD OF LANGUOR FROM THE COMPLEXION, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity of the Skin, a suspension of which is the usual effect of relaxation. The NECK, ARMS, and HANDS also partake largely of the advantages derived from its use, exhibiting a delicacy of appearance heretofore scarcely attainable, even with the most assiduous care and attention. To Gentlemen, who suffer inconvenience after Shaving, it will immediately allay the smarting irritability of the Skin. To Gentlemen engaged in Naval or Military service, to the Traveller, and to all whose pursuits expose them to variations of temperature of weather, it affords secure protection against those ravages upon the Skin, which are frequently felt a drawback upon the happiness of a safe return:—in fact, whether as an appendage to the ELEGANT TOILET, the DRESSING ROOM, or the Travelling Equipment, Rowland's Kalydor will be found to realize the most sanguine expectations that can be formed of its refreshing, purifying, and restorative properties.

Hambro' March 23, 1833

To Messrs. ROWLAND & SON.—Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that the virtue of your KALYDOR has obtained great fame, and that there is scarcely a lady in Hambro' but what has it at her Toilet; it is not only a favorite with the ladies, but is equally beneficial to gentlemen; and one of our first physicians, sixty years of age, whose face was in a state of continual inflammation, so as to render shaving impossible, has been entirely cured. He is much gratified, and recommends it to all families.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

G. VOSS.

To Messrs. ROWLAND & SON.—Gentlemen.—I have derived so much benefit from the use of your KALYDOR, in extirpating the Pimples and Inflammation from my face, that I am induced to continue it; therefore will thank you to send me three of the largest sized bottles (packed in a box) by bearer, who will discharge the amount.

Your humble Servant,

Richmond, Aug. 17, 1830

M. W. R.

Extract of a Letter from Bullstadd, near Hamburg, July 3, 1833.

"ROWLAND'S KALYDOR having been recommended to the Court Councillor, Mr. Curtze, by Dr. Schlesinger, Physician, who has repeatedly witnessed its wonderful efficacy, Mr. Rowland's Agent is requested to send three packets immediately to the Post Office where the same will be paid for."

To PREVENT IMPOSITION, and by authority of HIS MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF STAMPS, the Name and Address is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted over the Cork of each bottle.

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THE
**EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.**

THOUGHTS ON THE TIMES.

The surface of things is quiescent ; and, there are men who suppose the times stationary because there is no outward current of events, but the politician may see, if he dive but an idea deeper, that there is a tide running fast and far, and by whose force is hurried on the whole fabric and being of society. The natural philosopher will tell us, all physical nature is in a state of flux, and the moral philosopher may assure us, all moral nature is in a state of action and progression ; and if this be the law in the natural and moral worlds, pre-eminently is it the case in the political ; for, if ever the minds of men were urged by a grand and invincible necessity to effect change in their condition, it is in England and Europe at the existing period.

We tell his Majesty's Ministers, the time is not gone, but is to come, for the test of their principles ; we tell them an iron epoch is at hand which is to measure them by the standards of a pure patriotism and national justice. Should they be found wanting, the result is not difficult to be foreseen—England is not so fallen but she has other men to call to the King's councils. One Session, indeed, is past since the Melbourne Cabinet was re-instated in power, but it was a Session remarkable for little save the base truckling of a House of Commons, and the positive, though perhaps involuntary, acquiescence of the Government. The approaching Parliament must instance less dishonest proceeding on the part of the one, and a firmer adherence to professed principle on the part of the other, or from both will the nation require a severe account. Whiggism, it is to be feared, has not yet finished its course when sentiments so diametrically opposed to the national interests find emission from the lips of one of its once staunch advocates. We expected something less openly avowed than the appeal in favor of the Lords, from Sir John Campbell the other day in Edinburgh. Let the present Government be assured, the question touching the reform, if not the abolition of the Lords, is

among the first, as it is the most important, on which it will ere long have to sit in judgement. A faintness of heart—a timidity of conscience on the occasion, will not serve its cause with the people. The people, resolved on the reclamation of their rights, will not be over nice in their distinction of those who oppose them. And, at such a moment—in the midst of such a crisis, direct resistance to the national demands, or, tantamount to it, a feeble advocacy of them, may but serve to confound Ministers with Lords, and Lords with all in the way of the fullest freedom. When Sir John Campbell comes forward with the gratuitous assertion “that the expression of public opinion will sway the Lords, and that when the people speak in a determined and constitutional manner, their voice will be obeyed,” certainly he did right to preface it with—“my opinion.” If it be Sir John Campbell’s opinion, we can have little hesitation in telling him he is sufficiently singular, in its possession; for we doubt much indeed whether one—however fool or knave—in the country, would be found to coincide with him in it; as the Lords, it is to be supposed, have more reverential notions of their power, and certainly the nation more just cause in its dread. The extent to which the Lords have already frustrated the national hopes—the extent to which they have already kept back the stream of national liberty, is evident to all who have given the subject of their country a thought; and to assert that the people have only to speak in a determined and constitutional manner and they shall sway the Lords, is to be very ignorant of the extent of power swayed by the Lords, and also of the principles of Constitutional Government. What! is a Whig come to the task of instructing the people, that a constitutional expression of opinion is all that is necessary to abrogate their constitutional institutes? in other words, that a constitutional state of society is so nearly on the brink of one thoroughly anarchical? If the people have but to express their will and their will becomes law, we then come to the question at once, and strictly demand, on what pretext shall be advocated the utility of a second Chamber of Legislature? Taking the sentiments of Sir John as the pattern of those of the whole Whig clique, we ask, on what argument will it now found a necessity for a House of Peers? It is the misfortune of artifice—of untruth, ever in some shape to betray itself, and here is a champion of Whiggism straining himself to maintain the existing order, and, on the other hand, forced on to urge how salutary, how easy, the

overthrow of that order would be! What Sir John Campbell's opinion, however, may be on the momentous subject of the Lords, is nothing. We look abroad, and we ask, what is the opinion—rather what is the determination of the nation? The answer is legible that a child may read it—the answer is, The nation is determined on the reform of the Lords; if not its reform, its abolition! Twenty-four millions of human beings are resolved no longer to endure the whips and scorns of the odious spirit of Aristocracy which so completely governs every interest in the country. It is that spirit, which, as the eloquent Chateaubriand says, *a tout penetre*, these millions are determined to resist—to overcome—to annihilate. Reason has done its work. Reason has been up, and performed its task of revealing to the national mind the fatuity and fraud of the Lords. And, now, the people are resolved to bring their energies into operation, and to coerce, where it cannot be, they can by any other means subdue their oppressors. Reason teaches the people, they can never enjoy perfect and unalloyed liberty so long as an assembly of irresponsible legislators decrees what are their laws. Reason teaches them that, hereditary Peerage is a curse so abominable that it is a libel, not only on the wisdom, but the virtue of the age. All the ills that beset England—all her misfortunes are attributable to the one grand cause—her House of Lords. Root out—sweep away this, and she regains her former might, power, and greatness. A race of Nobles is compatible with barbarism, in fact, is ever coeval with it; but in a State, having freedom for its foundation, it is not only not compatible, but at variance with the first necessities of its being. Freedom is only co-existent with equality of rights; and a constitution of society which elevates a faction, or a fraction, of the community to exclusive privilege, is not a state of society in which the principles of freedom exercise power, but the reverse. There are those who will tell us our observations are true in theory, but inapplicable to the age. Our reply is a simile. Why should we wait to lavish words on those whom the events of the age are about to convince with arguments so much more cogent—with arguments that are facts? That the House of Lords is an impediment to the national prosperity, is proved by the multitude of measures it has rejected, having in view the national interest. Why did it reject the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill? Why, above all, did it choose such an instance for the display of its sovereignty over the people, as the rejection of that Bill? It was a Bill peculiarly affecting the interests of the people, and

the interests of the people only. What right had a Peer to interfere in a matter that affected so intimately, and at the same time, exclusively, the people? When the nation was unenlightened—when its masses were plunged in ignorance and barbarism, the monstrous infringement on the principle of political justice—legislating Peers—was permitted, because there was none to denounce the evil, or to distinguish it. But to suppose that when knowledge is come to the popular succour, the evil is still to be tolerated, is to suppose a madness too apparent for even the meridian of Bedlam. Is the question of existence or non-existence of the Lords' branch of the legislature to be brought to the test of the reasoning faculties, or is to be allowed merely to occupy and amuse those of the imagination? If the former, then we at once ask,—In what is the nation truly and virtually benefited by its existence? The good which the country is capable of attaining to *with it*, is it not equally capable of, *without it*? Is it to be believed, that 24,000,000 of Britons—intelligent, informed, enlightened Britons, require a fraternity of a hundred or two peers to guide them lest they should stumble on the way? The imposture is too gross. A writer, whom we have previously quoted, says most forcibly, "In England, the aristocratic spirit has penetrated everywhere; all is privilege, association, corporation." Now, the point to be arrived at is, if that spirit be beneficial or the contrary. If it be beneficial, let us not complain; if pernicious, why tolerate it for a moment? To ascertain its good or ill effects, let us look abroad over the country. The general face of the country, is it happy, or does it bear the stamp of ruin and calamity? For a second, let the parallel be permitted between ourselves and America. Will any one, at all acquainted with Great Britain and America, be found to assert that the prosperity of the one is in any proportion to that of the other? Will any one, avowedly acquainted with the state of the two countries, be found to assert, that, in comparison of America, every domestic British interest is not on the wane? Now, what is the fact! In America, this Aristocratic spirit does not prevail; in Great Britain it pervades and penetrates all. In the one country exists unprecedented prosperity; in the other prosperity and power, and happiness are in decay. America starts with all the glow about her of youth; England droops with the decrepitude of old age. In what consists the remedy, but in abolition of some—reform of all her institutions. The cure of the afflictions which beset her are, we frankly avow, beyond the jurisdiction of her executive—her legis-

lature must take them in hand. Times cannot go on as they have gone. It is certain, a term must be put to the ills which assail us, and to the yet greater ills by which our situation is menaced. Impetus has been given to the opinions of the age, and those opinions centre in the scheme of the world's universal happiness. The idea may be laughed at as Utopian, but an invincible necessity is driving things to an issue which will verify its truth. Kings, Lords, and that mighty net-work of sophistry and intolerance—the Church, are on the eve of being swept from the altars of our land into eternal oblivion. Never, never shall they deface our fair land again—never! The age of despotism and superstition is gone. Kings have had their victims, and the Church. How just is it that they should fall victims! Reason, from here depths, inveighs against their longer reign upon the earth. Reason, with her own hand, would strangle—would annihilate them. Who is the dotard that couples religion with the one, or loyalty with the other? Loyalty, or homage to a moral influence is one thing; but a bending of the knee to the actual form and person of a man, is a degradation against which the spirit of the age revolts. No, the feudal necessities for King, Lords, and the church, have long ceased to exist, and the intelligence of the age seeks some higher, some happier, and more perfect system of Government.

THE ENVIRONS OF BRUSSELS

BOITSFORT.

“ And peasant girls, with deep blue eyes,
And hands which offer early flowers,
Walk smiling o’er this paradise.”

There is, very likely, no part of the world for which Nature has done more, and the Tourist said less, than the environs of Brussels. Brussels itself has been chaunted forth, and justly, as one of the most brilliant cities in Europe; but the beautiful drives and rides, and strolls in its neighbourhood, have been left unsung or unpictured by either poet or painter. This is the more extraordinary, as the scenery here offers such a striking exception to the rule of Belgium scenery generally; the eternal flatnesses and interminable extent of expressionless plains, for a moment, as it were, undergoing change in a soft, undulating range of hill, alternate valley, and gentle ravine. It is granted, nothing can be more enchanting than the *parc* of Brussels on a fine day, or more exhilarating than when crowded with its host of English fashionables; but surely the *parc* pretty as its

scenery, and well-laid out as its walks (although by a hundred and three score degrees not comparable to our own Elysium of St. James's) is not the only spot worthy the admiration of amateurs, though one might think so from the shade of neglect into which all others are thrown. For instance, the route to the favorite residence of the Belgian King—the Laacken palace; or the pleasant ramble through the forest of Soigny to Mont St. Jean, with the laurelled field at its feet—the plains of Waterloo; or last and not least, to the sumptuous, but now almost forgotten *Chateau of Tervueren*. The drive, ride, or walk to any of these places is delightful; and independently of romantic associations, the mind, which refrains from being charmed by them, can have little of true enthusiasm for Nature. Ilderlac, Dilbec, too, on the other side, are remarkable for their highly picturesque character. The scenery around them, is the true cottage scenery. Not, it is confessed, to be likened to anything in England, but picturesque, and wearing a beauty of their own. One thing is observable, wherever is a Belgian village there is invariably a parish church; and, perhaps, after skirting along a field, or fields, for some miles, of barley, rye, flax, hemp, oats, or turnips for instance, you come suddenly upon one of these quiet, modest, rustic, little villages, with the spire of its antique, time-worn Roman chapel in the distance; a rivulet in the midst, and, if summer-time, children of all age and size, sporting like butterflies on its edge; and the warm air perfumed with the scent of the wild herbage, or of flowers such as the simple tastes, or narrow means of the cottagers allow of being brought into cultivation. The chapel has its cross and a glance is sufficient to convince, at least, the English pilgrim, that it is upon strange land his foot wanders; and, then with the chapel, comes the picturesque attire of the female peasantry, and the hardy and truly rustic look of the male; or as if these features were not sufficient, appears the rubicund, though sometimes pale and study-worn figure of a priest, with his black surplice and cowl, and, at every step as he goes, receiving the reverential salutations of the people. To scrutinize the traits of a Belgian village will not indeed do. But, to take it as ought, the landscape-artist with its light and shadows—its group of cottagers there; its vines and umbrageous foliage of trees here; its lowly white-washed, rural dwellings peeping from the midst, and the broad smile and sunshine of contentment, spread and expanding over all, might make a pretty sketch it is true—one, perhaps, our own exquisite Gainsborough may have exerted himself

in bringing to perfection. It not unfrequently happens, either, that the stories of the cottagers are very interesting. Belgium has been often the seat of war; or has often been engaged in contests; her peasantry have often been called from the plough to the firelock; and with the glories come the catastrophies of war, and its catastrophies fall on none so heavily as on the peasantry. It was with a wood-cutter in the forest of Soigny I once held a conversation. He spoke Dutch and French rather unintelligibly, but, as I could speak if very little of the latter, nothing of the former, I was put to the alternative of listening to him in French, and from which I managed to glean the following affecting little episode. The story related to a sister of his wife, who, during many years a maniac, had the week, or a short time previously, paid the debt of nature; and my having started the opinion that Belgium would, in all probability now remain for some time in a state of peace, the poor man, wiping the dew that rose upon his brow from the labour he was engaged in, replied energetically, he hoped it would, for war had already overwhelmed himself and his with frightful miseries. He then proceeded to relate how his whole patrimony, which was some acres of a well tillaged land, became a prey one harvest time to the inroads of the soldiers, and the quantity of grain, which only could be saved in consequence, not being adequate to produce a profit, or even to pay the expenses of its last year's cultivation, he was himself reduced from a comparative state of affluence to absolute beggary. This, however, was only the prelude to his misfortunes. Solicitous, as were the European potentates at that time, to enlist men for their armies, he was equally solicitous to be enlisted, and serving first against the French, then when they became masters of his country in 1806 serving with them, he followed the destinies of Napoleon across the Alps as far as the kingdom of Naples, then returned, and after undergoing all the varieties and vicissitudes even of an uninterrupted march of victory, shared the stupendous suffering of the Emperor's campaign of 1812, or that of his invasion of Russia, and from the all, but certain mortality of which, escaped as by a miracle. On the fatal day, which so far decided the fate of the modern Achilles—on the plains of Waterloo, again he was at Napoleon's side; the result left him and a few of his compatriots, although many, many Frenchmen, prisoners of the English, a bondage, however, from which, as the reader expects to learn, they were soon ransomed by the general cessation of arms which then took place. But an

exile in his own land, still his own land had charms for him ; and from thence commenced his occupation of wood-cutter ; but it was to other events his narrative bore reference. His sister or rather his wife's sister, and whom he described as being the pride of the village on account of her beauty, became attached to a young officer, who, with the troop under him, was quartered at her father's. The girl was not more than sixteen, but she became instantly smitten with the dark brown locks, eyes, and mustachios of the officer. The young officer, on his part, seemed instantly smitten, too, with her, and the consequence was a mutual confession of their attachment, and the passing of a mutual vow that it should be eternal. For a couple of months, time passed gaily. The morning was spent in cheerful conversation, and the evenings constantly in dancing, and although the presence of the soldiers in the neighbourhood was a tax, yet the animation they caused was so pleasant, that, even to the husbands and matrons themselves, it was a subject of gratulation. Orders for their departure, however, arrived at a moment's warning, and before night the village was cleared of them. Angelique's attachment was known to none, so no one stopped to enquire whether her eyes were red with weeping, or if her heart were broken ; but before morning she was missing ; and for the first time suspicion broke in as to her love for the officer. Her parents became distracted, and particularly a young Frenchman who had long secretly cherished a regard for her, and who afterwards rose to a rank under Napoleon, second only to the foremost among that galaxy of glory-crowned Marshals. Love lent its energies in her search ; but search was vain. Her lover even pursued, and then penetrated the camp of the officer, when from Brussels he was on his route to Anvers through Malines, but the officer denied all knowledge of the circumstance, and her lover returned in despair. After some time, the affliction of her parents was in some measure soothed, but the girl herself was never heard of—never, indeed, till she was found half-dead on the corpse of the officer years after at the battle of Austerlitz. Strange to record, the person who recognised her was her lover the Frenchman, who, on her flight, generously had gone in search of her. He called her by her name, and then she raised her head, and shewed some signs of consciousness ; but it was soon evident her senses were gone, and it was in that state the Frenchman caused her transmission

home. She was much altered—yet not so much, but that there were some features that retained their old expression—a remark which will hold good in every day life—the form—the countenance may grow old, yet there is a certain character, manner, or air, which belongs perhaps nearly from the cradle to the grave. In her moments of temporary convalescence, Angèlique told some incidents which strongly served to attest the inviolable character of her love to the object of her attachment. Gay ladies courted him; and to many brilliant dames were his attentions shewn, yet poor Angèlique forgave it all, and still, with a passion that was devouring, pursued him from camp to battle-field with a devotion like that of Kaled over the dying Lara. The wood-cutter added considerably to the short *conte* I have submitted, but I have, possibly, said sufficient to interest the reader. Indeed, the original narrative was so long that it lasted during a ramble, two hours in duration, and when, instead of the Forest of Soigny, I found myself to my surprise, at the *Porte du Nol*. It was night when I returned to the city, and, as every Continentalist knows, no city looks better than Brussels at night. At least, night before a certain hour—before the shops are closed from which proceeds the most brilliant illumination. This opinion we do not give forth in jest. We are not comparing Brussels with London, nor with aught, but speaking of it merely as what it is in itself: and in this sense we say, the aspect of Brussels in its principal avenues at night is particularly brilliant—brilliant in its lights, its shops, above all, in its air of pleasure. In this regard, perhaps it will not equal Paris, and, undoubtedly, not Venice; but in its *Place du Théâtre*, the *Rue Madeline*, *Rue Royale*, and essentially the *Parc*, where an assemblage of some of the most gorgeous structures in Europe meet the eye, for example, the Chamber of Deputies, or as it was formerly called, the Palace of the States-General, the King's Palace, and the plain, simple, but most elegant *petit pavillon* of what likewise in old times was styled Palace of the hereditary Prince, the interior of which is fitted up in a manner of excelling splendour, and with these the long line of massive, spacious, princely-looking residences of the Government *employes*, and our own English Consuls and Ambassadors—but, in these several sections, Brussels, we say, has every right to the designation brilliant, and very particularly to the remark superadded of its brilliancy at night. There is a peculiarity, likewise, in Brussels, of the Diligences coming and departing every hour of

the night. On one occasion, I started so late as midnight, for Antwerp, and the effect is in keeping up the air of excitement, animation, and even gaiety, we have mentioned. In fact, now when I think of it, Brussels is a charming place. Like every thing else, when I was lounging away my time there, I considered it a grievous bore; but really comparing it with tea-drinking, supper-eating scandal-loving gossiping fire-side old England, it is an aerial abode indeed,—for, let my readers understand, the Belgians are all transformed now from Dutch to Frenchmen, and more recently, from French to absolute, downright, dear, delightful Belgians. It was with one of those fair Belgians I took a stroll through the solemn aisles and beautiful pillars of ancient Gudull, but this I have no time till the moon is again in her noon; then I will continue my story of carved pulpits, painted windows, valley of Boitsfort, &c.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ENGLAND.

For some years past, the Foreign Policy of England has been stamped with the most disgraceful and contemptible character. Timid, uncertain, perplexed, wavering, crouching, and even treacherous, she has submitted to insults which were unprovoked, and abandoned nations to ruin whose only trust reposed in her. All Europe sneers at her; and even Russia, who in her presence should lick the dust, unfurls over her her Eagles, and marches without dread or care into the very heart of Europe. In her relations with France, no principle prevails but the ties of faction with faction; and, while the latter sleeps in the security of fancied freedom, British Ministers grasp the hand of the arch-traitor to her liberties with the cordiality of friendship and affection. To learn how much we have lost by such a policy, it is only necessary to look abroad and see how immeasurably the name of England has sunk among all the States of the Continent. Nations which once held us in high repute, now condemn us. Poland, Greece, all the provinces of Turkey that once looked forward to us with hope, even with confidence, in our honor, now shun our approach, and couple our name with every mean and abominable epithet. Why Ministers should have preferred a course so derogatory in itself, so dangerous in its consequences, is not indeed easy of immediate explanation. Toryism, undoubtedly, was its animating

principle, but even the vigour of Toryism was wanting to it, and while we have made a demonstration to this effect to-day—we have assumed an attitude its direct contrary to-morrow. But without retracing more minutely this feeble, inconsistent, and disgraceful policy in itself, let us look to it in its effects; for of this, let us be assured, however little important the question of our foreign relations during the past few years may have appeared, yet each day now invests it with augmenting interest, and if ever there was a period when it was incumbent upon England to assert her true position, there can breathe not a doubt of its being the present.

Circumstances have changed the relative position of things; and nations which sought, and, in policy, should have obtained our confidence, are now placed in deadliest array against us. France, on the contrary, which was our foe, now seeks our friendship, and it is the friendship of France and Great Britain which is the foundation of the only salutary principle Europe at the existing period can know. The liberty, not only the liberty, but the civilisation of the world is menaced. On a sudden, a barbarian Power has sprung into existence, and what the Goth was to Rome, the Scythian may prove, not alone to Rome, but to the world. The politician has a base and narrow mind indeed, who sees no interests beyond the present—who confines his hopes, his sollicitudes, his dreams, within the petty circle of existing realities. For the present, the world may go on uninterrupted—undisturbed; but the future—the future which should engross so many of the cares, arouse so many of the hopes, let us not say, ambitions of the Statesman—may see it plunged in cureless calamity,—a prey to war and tribulation, struggling and yet impotent! It is to prevent such a catastrophe, the energies of this country, without an hour's delay, should be brought into operation. Ignobly have those energies long lain prostrate; at once let the spell upon them be removed; at once, let England manfully arise and summon around her the elements of her strength. We may deprecate war, but under such contingencies is not peace too dearly purchased? But, neither do we advocate war. The good to be obtained, rather, the ill to be averted, does not at the present moment call for the price of war; but delay—procrastinate the principle which should have action, and even war may not purchase the good now in the country's grasp. Poland, which, without a particle of sympathy in her sufferings, or indignation at her tremendous wrongs, should, on a plea of

the most obvious policy, have had our strenuous support, lays a victim on the one side, as Turkey on the other, to the lust of Russian domination. Our atrocious betrayal of the former, is only paralleled by our stupid abandonment of the latter. Now can British Ministers forget, the hour once arrived for the appropriation of Turkey by Russia, the barbarian not only never foregoes her grasp, but from that moment is Sovereign of the World? Doubtless, this is the object at which Russia aims—doubtless, this is the first step in the climax of aggrandisement she contemplates. Not yet, however, are her means matured. And now is the moment for Europe to strike the blow. Wait a little longer and it is too late. Now, must Europe resist the march of the Conqueror—now, if ever it enters into her design to do so, Russia, possessed of Constantinople—of that capital with its hoards of treasure—and yet infinitely more its all-powerful advantages of position, pours her barbarian—millions over Asia—over Europe as she lists. And, with calmness we ask, what is to prevent her? Unless Europe now rouses from her degrading apathy, what is to prevent Russia's possession of that enviable prize? Once, indeed, she has relinquished it. But from what cause? She felt her inability to retain it. She knew that to retain it was at once to array her against every European power; and unprepared for the conflict in which it might involve her—unprepared for that appeal to arms which she pictured to herself as inevitable, and which in forcing on, would defeat her schemes, with the astuteness for which she is ever remarkable, she forbore its retention, and hence relinquished what one of her Emperors styled *the key of his house*, or, as appropriately he might have styled it, the key to universal dominion. Russia retreated from before the city of the Bosphorus from the motives we have stated; but let none deceive himself. Constantinople is still the prize haunting the visions of her ambition; and it is to the possession of this prize all her efforts are directed; and in its possession, we repeat, will her fondest hope be consummated. The question is not now as once it was—is the sway of the Turks over a segment of Europe a good or a curse? It may be, it is not a good; but if it prevent the extension of Russian barbarism, is it a curse? Turkey swallowed up by Russia, where shall the domination of that demon-power terminate. Can any one tell? Will any put his finger on the map and assign limits to her empire? Russia, once more under the walls of Constantinople, let England look to her security at Calcutta. What Russia aims at, is, not this spot

of territory, is not that particular region, but Asia—the World. Consequently her steps are not taken precipitately—on impulse but deliberately—systematically. It is not that her march is slow; on the contrary, it is so swift that wonder is almost the only faculty of the mind which can keep up with it. On the same day her cohorts are on the banks of the Vistula, and under the Towers of Eustan. Her progress is that of a shadow—as stealthily as silent, and as swift. What in the last century she has accomplished is past belief—astonishes rather than convinces. Many speak of her weakness; but these, have they intellect to comprehend her strength? Many assert her power is on the eve of being broken—that there is rottenness at her core;—but these, who assert it, have they well examined the principle of her existence?—have they penetrated to the foundations of her stability? Russia is so original in her genius, that to attempt her illustration after this or that example, is the first step in one of the most profound of errors. The world has witnessed nothing like her barbarism, her rapid advance, her crimes, nor what *will* be—her power. Political phenomenon, doubtless, in every sense she is; and to appreciate her capabilities, to understand her nature, to hate her domination, she must be studied in herself—save hell, there is no parallel to be drawn with her.

What ever, therefore, may be the saving clauses in the past years' foreign policy of England, it will be admitted, that with regard to, at least, Russia, it has been culpable in the extreme. Toryism—that leaning [despotism ever has to despotism, may, in some measure, indeed, be brought to its explanation; but even Toryism is without an interest to serve in coalescing with Nicholas, for, as the representative of the power of Russia, he can in reason be regarded but as the direst foe of all mankind. Even Austria, however, is at length taking the alarm; and when Metternich begins to think that the maintenance of absolutism craves too much when it is to be upheld only at the expense of Russian aggrandisement, surely it is time Britain were roused from her lethargy, and that she should afford the world some proof she is not sunk in hopeless degradation. The course for ministers to pursue is open and obvious. Something firm, something decorous, is to be expected from men whom the popular will elevated to the highest power in the State; and in their foreign policy, it is for them to remember, will be looked for those features of justice and liberality which are in consonance with the interests of England, and in sympathy with the liberties of the world.

COMPARATIVE MERITS OF BOMBAY GOVERNORS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.—Mr. Editor,—An old friend of mine, who does not allow many occurring circumstances to pass without notice, (having, they tell me, the organ of individuality rather full,) was remarking on the qualities of the several Governors, who have, for some years, guided the helm of affairs on this side of India, and he gave the palm decidedly in favour of those who had been employed, as public servants in the East, as they have invariably associated themselves with the interests and wants of the people of this country, which the men from the West have seldom been found to have studied. They come to fill their purses; and having attained that object, seem to think no more of those whose labours have enabled them to succeed in their views, than of the people of Kamskatka.

My friend began his enumeration of qualities with those of Mr. Duncan, a Bengal civilian, who laboured not for himself but for the community. He gave them even-handed justice, impartial enquiry, good roads, a causeway which joins Bombay and Salsette, with various other public works, and formed a most beautiful dock.

He was followed by Sir Evan Nepean of western habits, and an able man of business with great tact. Having a large family for whom a provision was to be made, he was necessarily frugal in his habits; but narrow views tinged all his acts; and few public monuments record his name.

Next came Mr. Elphinstone, an Indian servant, whose efforts for the general welfare, only were bounded and checked by the confined views of the potentates of Leadenhall-street. "He," it may be said, "made silver to be as stones in the streets of this—our *New Jerusalem* ;—the condition of every man was improved, and his praise is in every man's mouth.

After him appeared Sir John Malcolm, who had been associated with India from his youth upwards. Bold, active, and enterprising in his proceedings, he and his friends would have swallowed every thing, which was, in general, very equitably distributed by his Predecessors. He was badgered from home and from Calcutta by "the rabies economica," and did many ungracious things. He was more indebted to the intellect and conceptions of others, than to his own. He was too short a time here to do much; but his overthrow of that idol of popular delusion—"the Supreme Court"—entitles him to great praise; and he would have done more for the general con-

venience and comfort, had he remained longer ; but the desire of getting a step higher in Indian Government carried him home again.

Lord Clare followed. A stranger in the land, and with little or no feeling for those he governed, but active and energetic, he wished every one else to be so. There are few public monuments to record his fame. With a mind not very capacious, hasty in temper, and in some things inconsiderate, he embroiled himself with many, from a feeling of self-love, or, it might have been of " aristocratic importance."

The present Governor has, therefore, a variety of models before him. He may do much, if, at his age, health permits him to keep the wheel in active motion. Both the interior condition, and exterior relations of this government, require his attention ; and it will be for him to devise the means of acting on a creditable and respectable scale, that the fame of our " New Jerusalem " may not suffer in his hands, or lest it be said, that under him the mighty have fallen. Arise, spirit of the just and generous ! Awaken in us the active and benignant energies of " our Founder ;"—and thus, with joy and gladness pervade this land of promise, the seat of the

Bombay, 12th May, 1835.

NEW JERUSALEM.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL J. TAYLOR, BENGAL ENGINEERS

It is our painful duty to announce the sudden and melancholy death of Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, who expired on the morning of the 20th April, from an apoplectic attack. The following brief memoir of Colonel Taylor's life and services, must prove useful and agreeable to our military readers.

The late Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Taylor, of Engineers, arrived in India, in 1808, his first commission as Lieutenant being dated in October of that year ; he was almost immediately posted to Agra as assistant to Captain Steele, the garrison engineer, to whose appointment he eventually succeeded, retaining it till 1826 ; between which period and 1830, when he returned to Agra, as superintending engineer of the north-western provinces ; he successively filled the situations of executive engineer at Dinapore, garrison engineer and Civil architect of Fort William, and for a short period that of acting chief engineer.

In the early part of his service at Agra, Lieutenant Taylor

was frequently employed in the reduction of the numerous small forts in the vicinity of this station, at that time occupied by refractory Zumeendars, whom the recollection of successful resistance to the attempted collections of former Native Governors, and ignorance of our power, occasionally led to vain opposition to the British revenue authorities, or an endeavour to protect the hordes of freebooters by which the Agra district was then infested. The cool and determined courage of Lieut. Taylor was manifest in all these affairs, and opportunity was not wanting for its conspicuous display on more than one occasion.

In the year 1810, Lieutenant Taylor was selected by the Government to repair the Taj, and when the limited sum granted for that repair as compared with the extent of work executed, is considered, the praise bestowed by his superiors on completion of the duty, must meet with general assent. The repair of the tomb of the Emperor Akbar, at Secundra, was another of his duties. Many other public works of beauty and utility might be instanced as well at the Presidency as at Agra, in proof of his taste and ability in this branch of his profession.

But it was not in the execution of his civil duties alone, that this gallant officer merits our notice. He was found a volunteer at Hattrass in 1817, and was present during the siege and reduction of that fortress, the last and infinitely the strongest of the forts of this class, that had occasionally defied our power, since the provinces of Agra and the Dooab had become subject to the British rule. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on the 1st of September, 1818, and in this rank was among the most distinguished of the officers of his corps at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825 and 26; having been severely wounded in an attempt to blow up a gallery, made by the enemy, into the Ditch, which greatly impeded the operations of the attacking force. For the gallantry displayed by Captain Taylor on this occasion, he received the personal and written thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. His services at Bhurtpore were further acknowledged by his promotion from the date of the fall of that fortress, to a brevet majority.

His promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel took place on the 18th June, 1831, and as the senior officer of this grade in his corps, he died at the early age of 45, leaving behind him a general feeling of respect for his memory, and of sympathy with those by whom his loss was most severely felt.

THE ORIENTAL REPOSITORY AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

The library at the East India House is not, by any means, to be considered as a part of the machine which England employs for governing India; it is quite a separate thing; it would not at all fit into any part of the machine, which is of commercial origin; for the *employees* are all ignorant of Oriental lore,—they do not read,—they merely calculate like Babbage's machine; indeed, practical works on the actual administration of India seem to be quite systematically excluded from the Company's library. The following document shews the Constitution of the establishment:—

Extract from a Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 15th of May, 1798, published for general information, by order of the Governor General in Council at Fort William.

Paragraph 105.—“ You will have observed, by our dispatches, from time to time, that we have invariably manifested, as the occasion required, our disposition for the encouragement of Indian literature. We understand it has been of late years a frequent practice among our servants, especially in Bengal, to make collections of Oriental manuscripts, many of which have afterwards been brought into this country. These remaining in private hands, and being likely, in course of time, to pass into others, in which probably no use can be made of them, they are in danger of being neglected, and at length, in a great measure, lost to Europe as well as to India. We think this issue a matter of greater regret, because we apprehend that, since the decline of the Mogul empire, the encouragement formerly given in it to Persian literature has ceased; that hardly any new works of celebrity appear, and that (few?) copies of books of established character are now made; so that there being, by the accidents of time, and the exportation of many of the best manuscripts, a progressive diminution of the original stock, Hindustan may, at length, be much thinned of its literary stores, without greatly enriching Europe. To prevent, in part, this injury to letters, we have thought that the institution of a Public Repository in this country, for Oriental writings, would be useful, and that a thing professedly of this kind is still a bibliothecal desideratum here. It is not our meaning that the Company should go into any considerable expense in procuring a collection of eastern books; but we think the India House might, with particular propriety, be the centre of an ample accumulation of that nature; and conceiving also, that gentlemen might chuse to lodge valuable compositions, where they could be safely preserved, and become useful to the public; we therefore desire it to be made known, that we are willing to allot a suitable apartment for the purpose of an Oriental Repository, in the additional buildings now erecting in Leadenhall-street; and that all eastern manuscripts, transmitted to that Repository, will be carefully preserved and registered there.

106.—“ By such a collection, the literature of Persia and Mahomedan India may be preserved in this country, after, perhaps, it shall, from farther changes, and the farther declension of taste for it, be partly lost in its original seats.

107.—“ Nor would we confine this collection to Persian and Arabian manuscripts. The Sanscrit writings, from the long subjection of the Hindus to a

foreign government, from the discouragement their literature in consequence experienced, and from the ravages of time, must have suffered greatly: we should be glad, therefore, that copies of all the valuable books which remain in that language, or in any ancient dialects of the Hindus, might, through the industry of individuals, at length be placed in safety in this island, and form a part of the proposed collection."

Confident that the public will extend its indulgence to a subject which is systematically involved in mystery, we continue to communicate what little we know about "The Oriental Repository." It may be, that the monopolists will repeat "that, in according to you permission to have access to the Company's library, as a reader, the Court could never have contemplated that you would have availed yourself of that permission for the purpose, as it would appear, of putting forth such a paper!" This paper probably will contain "a series of mis-statements," for it is composed from the rough notes made on looking over some of the manuscript surveys in the library; which notes were only intended to serve as memoranda of the surveys, with a view to the future enumeration of them, according to their dates, as soon as any idea could be formed of their history. The obvious cure for such involuntary mis-statements would be imprisonment in the library,—not expulsion from it. However, even these rough notes, though necessarily a series of mis-statements, may induce the Chairman, some Director, the Secretary, or some other officer of the House to reveal the truth of what the library does contain; or they may rouse public attention to the subject; and thus effect our original object, which evidently was—to ascertain what archives, books, medals, and antiquities are collected together in the India House.

For some years, the library contained that series of the Reports of the House of Commons which was published in 1801, but, it was discovered, that they came originally from "the Secretary's book-case;" therefore, they were returned to it: however, the House is so large, that the secretary's letter of the 3rd of July, did not reach the library until the 18th of July; therefore, it is not surprising that the librarian and the secretary seem to differ about the piece of furniture denominated "the secretary's book-case," the catalogue of the library makes such frequent mention of it that it must be a large repository of public property; but, when the secretary was asked for a catalogue of the contents of "the secretary's book-case," he pointed to the two small mahogany glazed book-cases in his room, and said, "this is the secretary's

book-case ! and it contains my own private books." Certainly that is not the secretary's book-case mentioned in the catalogue of the library. Whatever the secretary's book-case may be, there is not any catalogue of its contents in the library.

The proprietor's reading room, is a term often made use of. The library does not contain any catalogue of the books and papers which may be supposed to be contained in this room ; and readers in the library have not access to it ; this is to be regretted, for the library does not contain any list or catalogue of the books and papers which have been printed at the expense of the Company, for distribution among the Proprietors of India Stock, nor of the unprinted papers laid before them ; both these collections probably exist in the proprietor's reading room ; and it is possible they are catalogued,—perhaps catalogued by the historiographers of the Company, in so able and luminous a manner that they reflect the very image of the Company, from its earliest infancy to its present widowed state,—sitting desolate, like the princely merchants of Tyre, bewailing the loss of its commerce, its investments, ships, mariners, warehouses, labourers, and its pretty little army of volunteers against the reform of any abuse in church or state. The secretary refused access to the proprietors' reading room, lest the proprietors might be displeased at the admission of a non-proprietor. In the present age of contrivance, it seems almost possible that some clever fellows might devise a plan by which one library would be made to supply books to readers of two classes of persons—especially as each class already has its reading room under the same roof with the library. An account of the names of the proprietors who have read, in the proprietors' reading room, during the last six months, would throw some degree of light on the difficulty of the scheme suggested. The non-proprietors, who read are known to be, on an average, equal to one person during six hours in each of the six working days of every week, throughout the year: the proprietors, most probably, never use their reading room, except occasionally for the inspection of some paper which excites a momentary degree of interest ; such as,—the renewal of an old lease,—participating in the sacrifices offered at the altar of Juggernaut,—pensioning a commissioner,—patronising an Heytesbury,—or discussing the private profit and the public loss of the college at Haileybury.

The catalogues of Leyden and Mackenzie comprise works in Javanese, Malay, Teloo goo, Canarese, Tamil, and other lan-

guages; but, no separate catalogue of the entire contents of the Oriental Repository seems yet to have been drawn up, which will shew the stranger student what works are contained in the library in each separate language; it seems even doubtful if there is even any separate list of the Arabic, the Persian, the Hindostanee, or the Bengalee works, which are contained in the Repository. The army of India have collected manuscripts, and the Oriental scholars of that army and its civil staff in India have added their selections of valuable works; but, the Company has merely burthened India, with the charge of a lac of rupees a year, for keeping the books warehoused out of the reach of the world. Dr. Horsfield, the assistant to the librarian, has no catalogue or account of the medals, coins, &c., and he says, that "the librarian himself, keeps the medals in his own room, and allows no person to interfere with them; he will afford any information about them." This seems an odd system. The librarian holds other offices in the service of the Company, which causes him to be absent for days or weeks together; therefore, whilst he is examining the civilians at Haileybury, and the cadets at Addiscombe, the medalist must drop his studies. At the British Museum, if a reader, a visitor, or even the greatest possible stranger,—even a scholar of a charity-school,—applies at the medal-room, the porter, of his own accord, and without delay or even hesitation, shews him a gold Daric, or any other article he may desire to see. A proprietor of India stock has published an account of the mis-management, robbery, and breaking up of the treasury strong-room at the India House;—a room under the especial care of the Court of Directors and the committee of bye-laws; therefore, it is natural for the public to feel suspicion concerning the honest management of the more valuable gold coins deposited in the library. Is there even a list of them? They are national property, and this question shall be answered; it shall be answered to the furthest Himalaya. The public will not be fettered to the Brick of Babylon, but it will examine more minutely into the Tessilated Pavement of Leadenhall-street. It is said that a valuable gold salver is preserved in the museum; if so, it is to be hoped that the use of it at the Albion tavern saves a few rupees whenever the Company has a feed there. Perhaps the Company's famous silver punch-bowl has or will find its way from their factory in the gulph of Persia into the Oriental Repository; for undoubtedly it is a commercial asset. Amongst the presents which Sir Stamford Raffles sent from Java to the Court of Directors, there happened

to be four and twenty Japanese dressing gowns of various sizes and different pretty patterns. It can easily be imagined that the division of this spoil caused an unusually warm debate in court and in committee; but that the subject was of such warm and vital interest to each heart of oak, that the division could not be decided upon by the collective wisdom; there was an umpire at hand, in the Crown; and there was a constitutional appeal to the whole body of the proprietors; however, each of these alternatives were unanimously scouted as soon as thought of; the palaver was continued with spirit until near dinner time, when it was agreed to abide, even in this important case, by the good old principle of seniority,—unfortunately the Governor had been out so long that he had forgot that each of the chairs is always counted as equal to two of the Directors; therefore the chairs merely had the first fit, pick, and choice; after they were suited to their liking, the senior director was called into the dressing-room, where the remaining 22 gowns hung on pegs, and aided by the officers and servants of the house, he had his pick and choice; so on, down to the junior peer, who declared upon his honor, that it was impossible that that was the gown his friend had sent home for him, for at half a glance he would have seen that he could not put his fist into the sleeve of it. However, he found no pity—the coach was at the door—there was no resource—but, when arrived at the Albion, he found the advantage of a paunch which would not fit into Sir Stamford's smallest dressing gown; for then every station enjoyed the uncurtailed allowance of double full batta; and, ever afterwards, whether in or out of the direction, whenever the chocolate, the turtle, or the venison came round, this worthy junior chuckled at the idea that the smallest dressing gown would not fit him, any more than it would fit one of the senior director's hogsheads of Russia tallow! When the Company's governors have collected four and twenty gold salvers, and their factors and supercargoes have purchased four and twenty silver punch-bowls, and duly forwarded them to the Company; then, perhaps, the salvers and bowls will be arranged in the Oriental Repository, all in a row, and shared between the twenty-four old Ladies of Leadenhall-street. Such things may be proper perquisites of the gentlemen who nobly devote their Wednesdays to the task of governing India; but it seems strange to see a note in one of the catalogues of the Company's library, shewing, incidentally, that some Chinese drawings were presented to the Duchess of Oldenburgh, when she honored the India House

with her imperial presence. It is equally strange to see in another catalogue a note stating that some articles which had been lost for years, were found in the garret in which the carpenter works, and restored to their place in the library.

The Sea Journal Office must contain trash and tallies enough to burn the house down, whenever it shall please the officers of the house to destroy the records of the crimes of the Company; however, the library catalogue refers to one sea journal which the public has occasionally heard of as extremely interesting, especially now on the opening of China; it is the manuscript journal of Monday, who sailed in Courten's fleet, from the year 1627 to 1639. No catalogue or index of the sea journals was met with in, the library.

The admission of each visitor to the museum, is a piece of private patronage vested in each of the twenty-four directors, and also in the secretary to the Company. The dispensation of the cards of admission to the proprietors of India Stock, like that of franks, brings the constituent to his or her representative to ask a favor. Admission to read in the library is not a matter of mere court favor, it is an affair of state; therefore, even the chairman of the Company cannot admit a reader, he can merely bring the important application before the twenty-four old ladies when they meet together for their Wednesdays' courts, committees, chocolate, fees, and dinners. The application is received by the secretary, distributed to the librarian, placed in the hands of the chairman, brought before the court, referred to the committee for deliberation, reported by the committee to the court, discussed in court in various steps, stages, and forms, decided by the secret ballot, according as each old-wife "contemplated" whether the reader would set the Thames a-fire or merely burn up the Ganges! Then, after all this, the Court's minute is sent to his Majesty's commissioners for the affairs of India, who can confirm or annul the decree, just as they please,—"but, although the proprietors of East India Stock have made over their property to the crown in order to secure their dividend, yet the Board of Control does not interfere with the Court of Directors on such trifling matters as the management of the library at the India House."—Indeed!—the mis-management of a national library—a trifling matter! On the storming of Seringapatam, a portion of that library was not passed over as a trifling matter. We doubt much if the veterans of the army who stormed Seringapatam, consider it a trifling matter to see the flag of Colonel Astell float over the trophy, as though it was

he who had won Mysore! The sight of this infamous and arrogant assumption of victory always sickened us with disgust; it always operated like the prayer for the Company, which is used in the churches in India.

More than two centuries after the English had been trading with the southern countries of Hindostan, they knew so little of those countries that Colin Mackenzie, the surveyor general of the monopolists of the intercourse of the English, felt himself constrained to tell his own masters that the best accounts hitherto obtained of the inhabitants of the southern provinces was to be found in the edifying letters of the missionaries of Rome. This ignorance of India was but the natural effect of an absurd and wicked monopoly of intercourse between two countries, capable of aiding each other by intercourse and interchange.

Colonel Mackenzie says, also, that as early as 1797, the young men of the revenue survey establishment commenced to survey the valley of Dindigul; but the map of it, then stated to be finished, was not to be found, and it became necessary again to re-survey that unhealthy tract.

The fall of Seringapatam gave rise to several grand surveys. Then, Lambton commenced his general trigonometrical survey, which ought certainly to be taken as the basis of all the local surveys: in the year 1818, this survey was transferred; the first and second volumes of it do not appear to have yet arrived into the library at the India House, although the third and fourth volumes have been there for many years: they are beautifully written, but interesting only to the mathematician.

Dr. Francis Buchanan Hamilton is a surveyor in other departments of science; his statistical survey of Mysore has been published in three quarto volumes; but no less than twenty-two volumes of his statistical surveys of other countries remain in manuscript; viz., three volumes of Purinaya, three of Behar and Patna, four of Rongapur, two of Dinajpur, three of Bhogalpur, three of Gorackpur, three of Shahabad, and one of Nepal; besides which, there is his meteorological register, his collection of old drawings and oriental portraits from Agra, &c.; indeed, this benefactor to the library and museum has been so generous that two of the small thin folio catalogues, each numbered ten, are filled with lists of his presentations of papers, surveys, statistical tables, maps, drawings, antiquities, costumes, &c.; he surveyed Behar in 1813, and Dinajpur in 1815.

The conquest and partition of the kingdom of Mysore rendered it absolutely necessary to institute some surveys of those domi-

nions; Colin Mackenzie had already distinguished himself so much as a surveyor that he was employed, and he appears to have superintended the completion of the survey of Mysore in the year 1808: during this survey, the surveyors appear to have collected in the country eight volumes of memoirs, containing materials for a geographical, statistical, and historical view of the country; the seventh volume of which memoir contains the most material papers explanatory of its progress from its institution;—however, no person about the library, at the India House, knows any thing about the memoir of Mysore.

Mackenzie says, that after the year 1800, the original plan of survey of the late Mysore dominions, was extended, as from a common central foundation, to embrace nearly the whole Peninsula south of the Kistna; that it should embrace naturally the limit of the triangle described by Comorin as the apex, and extending to and including Goa and Rajamundri.

The following is a hasty enumeration of what followed the Mysore survey, and following its plan more or less: the Rajah of Mysore's territories, Bednore, &c.; the provinces of Canara, Socanda, &c.; the eastern ceded provinces, next to Baramahl; Colmbatore and southern ceded provinces; the provinces ceded by the Nizam; Dindigul and Madura; Goa; Koorg; &c. &c. The surveys of Goa, Socanda, Koorg, Madura, Dindigul, Ramnad, &c., were carried on without any personal knowledge of the surveyors, on the part of Colonel Mackenzie, or, of any opportunity of his instructing them, excepting the instructions he issued to them through the correspondence of the office;—but, the surveyors of Mysore, of the ceded districts of Travancore and of the Circars, commenced since the year 1816, had the advantage of personal communication with the surveyor general, which contributed much to their progress, and rendered them much more uniform and effective than the materials sent to England, from the revenue department, previous to the establishment of the office of a surveyor general at Madras, in the year 1810.

From what we have been able to glean from the correspondence relative to these surveys of the southern countries of India, it seems that the survey of Goa was commenced in the year 1805, and finished in 1814; it comprises 16,018 square miles of territory; the map has been received into the library, but not the memoir; on the conclusion of the survey of Goa, Lieut. Garling moved into the territory of Socanda, and in the year 1815 he surveyed it together with that of Bilghi; both

the map and the descriptive memoir of the survey exist in the library; however, the memoir is only in manuscript—it consists of two folio volumes; of which, the first contains 392 pages filled with—remarks illustrative of the map; a general account of the districts of Sooanda and Bilghi; a general account of the countries surrounding Sooanda; an account of the traverse; and an account of the rivers, &c.:—the second volume contains 314 pages; it is descriptive of the map, measures, agriculture, jurisdictions, tenures, revenue, leases, population, cattle, produce, trade, towns, forts, pagodas, climate, history, languages, &c. It is a great pity that so valuable a public state paper should have been locked up twenty years in the library of the exclusives of Leadenhall-street; and more so, that when a person has gained admittance to it, and begun to study it, he should be expelled without any specific reason being assigned, and without one moment's notice; that on taking his papers out of the book in which he had left them, a suspicious assistant to the librarian should take them back from him and inspect them, to see that he was not committing a robbery before his face! Who can have any confidence in a library whilst it continues under such vile mis-management. Are the publishers of London to be victimized by the Court of Directors, as Mr. Buckingham is still being victimized by that infamous inquisition! In the years 1816 and 1817, Lieut. Connor surveyed the petty kingdom of Koorg, our ever faithful ally; he made a map of the country and drew up a memoir, which is contained in two volumes; these documents are in their places, in the library. From the year 1816 until the year 1821, Lieutenants Ward and Connor were employed in surveying the kingdoms of Travancore and Cochin; the map is accompanied with a memoir in two volumes; the first volume contains 181 pages, and the second volume contains 299 pages; they are in their place. From 1821 until 1824, Lieut. B. S. Ward was employed in the survey of that part of the province of Coimbatore, which is situated to the southward of the river Noyel; the map and the memoir are in their places. In the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, Thomas Turnbull and William Keys, assistant native surveyors of the Madras establishment, were employed on the survey of Dindigul; their memoir of Dindigul alone appears to have occupied two volumes and three separate volumes of appendices; however, only the first volume and one appendix was met with; that volume contains 160 pages; the appendix has been largely extracted from and published in *The East India Magazine*, but is no longer accessible; it contains an ac-

count of the wild and hill tribes of Dindigul, Madura, and Shevagunga, together with some biographical memoirs of the families of the Poligars of Yadigcottah, Verapatchi, &c. ; it was drawn up in 1814, finished in 1817, copied in the surveyor general's office at Calcutta, under Colonel M'Kenzie, in January, 1820, and received in the library at the India House on the 23rd of August, 1820 ; it is marked No. 6 : the map is dated 1815. To the southward of the river Coleroon, the kingdom of Ramnad with the island Ramiseram, and the little kingdom of the Tondiman of Puducottah, were surveyed in the year —, by —, and found to comprise 3,663 square miles ; the memoir is in one volume, and has been partially published in this Magazine, after having been hid from the public during the space of twenty years. We purposed publishing the account of the island of Ramiseram, and extracting from the survey of Puducottah, but the Court of Directors has stopped this publication of these interesting memoirs which are of great value to all persons connected with the countries south of the river Coleroon. In addition to these countries, the other southern provinces of Tinnevelly, Madura, and Shevagunga, were surveyed in 1816, forming a total area of 12,889 square miles surveyed in the south. However, no memoir of that part of the southern survey has been traced or met with in the library. The library contains an unfinished but highly interesting manuscript memoir of Tinnevelly, by the late Mr. Thomas Turnbull, in 138 folio pages ; the sheets of this invaluable memoir are not even stitched together ; they are merely wrapped up and tied in a wrapper of coarse brown paper : in common with the whole series of these surveys, it is highly deserving the attention of persons who can get access to it, especially as it is uncertain if any other fair copy of this memoir exists ; the materials from which it was composed ought to be searched for in India ; however rough, they must be very valuable to the series. In 1812, maps were made of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, but no memoirs appear. Colonel M'Kenzie reported that the survey of the northern circars was nearly completed. In the years 1815 and 1817, the military institution surveyed Guntoor ; Lieutenant Mountford drew up the memoir which is very fairly written : and in 1826, Rajahmundry was surveyed ; the very rough draught of the original first part of this survey, consisting entirely of figures, is in the library ; probably there are other memoirs of the circars in the library. In 1820, a map was made of the Nizams'

country, in 1820, an atlas was made of the provinces of that country. In 1816, a general map was made of the ceded districts, comprising 28,989 square miles; the library contains two volumes of statistic tables of population and the registered lists of villages; but surely the map was accompanied with some much fuller memoir; and it is to be hoped that, of the happy few who the Court of Directors admit to the national library at the India House, some individual will investigate the department of surveys.

Subordinate to the surveys of Buchanan, M'Kenzie, and others, the road-books of Major Allan, deserve the notice of the reader at the Oriental Repository. In the catalogue, they are entered as follows;—No. 110, Allan's geographical observations on Mysore, in seven volumes; and, No. 111, Allan's survey of roads in Dindigul, &c. The first of these works consists of geographical observations in the countries ceded by Tippoo Sultan, by A. Allan, Captain commanding the guides; a manuscript in seven folio volumes—volume first, commencing on the 13th June, 1793, at Sankerry droog, contains 161 plans of the road to Sholapady, a distance of 633 English miles; 8th April, 1794. 2nd.—Survey of the Cauvery, 125 miles, 14 plans; and survey of the road from Comarapaleam to Tripatore, 607 miles on about 134 plans, ending 18th May, 1794. 3rd.—Survey of the road from Sankerry droog to Madras, 606 miles on 131 plans; no date. 4th.—Survey of the road from Temumpetta to Vellore, 805 miles on about 111 plans; no date. 5th.—Appearances of hills, on about 89 pages, taken in 1793-4, with a few sketches and plans. 6th.—The operations at large of the azimuths, for correcting the bearings on the pages opposite to them; 81 pages. 7th.—The bearings from different stations: 175 pages. The first four volumes, containing about 537 plans of roads, would be very acceptable to travellers in India, if published as a road book.

The second of Major Allan's works is numbered in one catalogue 111, but in another, 212; it is an account of the roads examined by Coopia and Ramayah, private guides, under the command of Major Allan, 11th February, 1798; in plans; each plan containing 4 malabar miles of road:—

Vol.	Plans.
1. is from Arcott to Damalcherry canavoy, by the way of Moccundaravoopttah and Poodulput	- - in 10
2. „ Cultore bangaroy to Vencatagerri	- - - 15
3. „ Yachama naik Vencatagerri to Madras	- - 19

4.	„	Madras to Hyderabad	- - - - -	76
5.	„	Madras to Damulchary Conavoy	- - - - -	22
6.	„	Salum to Venumboddy	- - - - -	15
7.	„	Trepatore to Aultoor	- - - - -	16
8.	„	Roads in the Dindigul country	- - - - -	75

Besides these eight volumes numbered 212, there is also another article, which is numbered 213, this book, containing 4,700 miles of road, examined by the corps of guides, or hircarrahs, under Appausawmy Surdar, is signed A. Allan, Captain of guides: it is an itinerary of 186 pages; without plans. The eight parts of No. 212, containing 238 plans of roads, are fit to be formed into a road book, and would be very useful to travellers on those roads. No. 213, probably is the groundwork of the list of stages annually published in the Madras Almanack.

The British Museum contains, in its collection of manuscripts, innumerable valuable state papers not half a century old, such as the correspondence of several diplomatic agents with the foreign office, &c.; all of which manuscripts are unreservedly exposed to the public for inspection, perusal, and even for copying: but at the India House, the Company of monopolists appear to gut every private collection of manuscripts which comes into their hands, by bequest or purchase, of every state paper that is not an hundred years old. The collections of Orme and M'Kenzie are thus purged; Orme's systematically, M'Kenzie's virtually, but not avowedly. Orme's catalogue is written in black ink and red ink; one shewing the works left in the library, the other those unfit for the public, and condemned to rot in the archive department—a damp cellar!

It must always be borne in mind, that, the Company's Oriental Repository is not a state paper office; nor an office of records and archives, it is not even a library of modern books, useful to the Home Government of India; it is merely a Repository for Oriental literature, unsupplied with modern European books. Indeed, the system of the library excludes almost all practical works relating to the Government of India.

Prior to the 26th of March 1817, the library establishment consisted of one librarian at £500 per annum, three clerks receiving £765, three extra clerks £322, and one porter £150; the allowance for attendance on holidays and beyond the official hours was £16; but on that day the salary of the librarian was increased to £700 per annum, and he drew that sum for the entire year ending on the 30th of April, 1817; hence, the li-

brary establishment of 1816-17, consisted of eight persons, who drew as salary and allowance the sum of £1,952, besides luncheons, superannuations, pensions, gratuities, &c., of which we know nothing, except that Mrs. Orme, as widow of the historiographer, received a pension of £50. On the 11th of April, 1821, the porter's salary was raised to £200 per annum. In the official year 1826-27, the librarian drew £700, and two clerks £720, with £10 allowance, two extra clerks £252 with £60 allowance, and one porter £200; hence six persons drew £1,942 in cash. At present, the librarian himself, alone, is understood to receive £1,800 per annum from the Company. We do not object to this, but such an establishment for the mere warehouseing of books is too bad; even if they were kept dry, well dusted, and ably catalogued.

We challenge the Company to point out any similar job in the United Kingdom. Ten thousand a year of the public money is worse than wasted in wantonly insulting the common sense of the public by maintaining a museum and library, the doors of which are closed against all who cannot aid the Court of Directors in their corrupt influence in political transactions. Corruption is not only inherent in a self-elected corporation, but it is essential to its existence; therefore every such body must be totally extirpated,—let the Company fly this country and rear its standard in India.

The Company has not only plundered India of its libraries and books, and taxed India for the expense of locking up its literary treasures, but is actually destroying the valuable manuscripts thus collected, by the most shameful neglect of them; they are actually rotting with dirt and damp. This is not to be wondered at, for the public has long known that the Company's own records are perishing through the same system of careless and reckless mis-management. In 1813, Major Charles Stewart, the professor of Oriental languages in Hertford college, published his admirable history of Bengal; and though an officer in the service of the Company, and dependent on their goodwill, in his preface, he says,—“The office of Indian records being unfortunately in a damp situation, the ink is daily fading, and the paper mouldering into dust. The constant attention of Mr. Jackson and his assistants is, therefore, required to take copies of those documents which are fast vanishing from sight, and in forming a methodical arrangement of the new transcripts.” Yet in the face of this destruction of national archives, the Commissioners of Records will not interfere!!!

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. VIII.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—

1. When I was induced, through the medium of your Magazine, to notice the mistake into which the Calcutta Junius had unintentionally fallen, in advertg to the example he quotes, of the gallantry of one of the battalions of the Bombay army at the siege of Bhurtpoor, I did not contemplate extending my communications to their present amount, or of embracing the various points of efficiency they comprise; but, if in doing so, I had not tired your patience, or usurped the province of any of your military friends, which I meant not to have done, I will now touch on a few more points, which seem to me of importance.

2. I mentioned in my last letter of the 4th instant, that a battalion of European Infantry, (H. M.'s 2d battalion 50th regiment,) was sent to Seroor, about the time our discussions commenced with the late Head of the Poonah State. I found that corps there about the end of 1815, and, as connected with the efficiency of this army, I cannot withhold my meed of praise of the high state of discipline and excellent interior order, which all, who saw it, readily acknowledged. The military qualities of its Commanding Officer were not less conspicuous. His time and thoughts were solely occupied with this fine body of men, which, in almost every quality, I have never seen equalled by any other European regiment.

3. Among its other qualities, a company (the 8th,) had been trained to act as riflemen and light infantry, in conjunction with the light company; and their joint movements and acquirements formed quite a spectacle; and with a similar example of military efficiency and attainment, in the 1st battalion 7th regiment, (the present 13th regiment,) at Kaira, it is to be regretted, that this highly beneficial measure should not have been extended throughout the army. It was also introduced into the 2d battalion 9th regiment (the 18th,) but the practice is now discontinued in that regiment, as well as in the 13th; although no description of force is so well calculated for ordinary warfare in this country as riflemen and light infantry; and the pains taken in the 56th foot, and in the 13th and 18th regiments,) the two former being commanded by most able and indefatigable officers,) are proofs of the value of this description of force in their estimation.

4. I have also shewn your readers, that tall heavy men, which

grenadiers so often are, do not suit the field duties of a tropical climate. They are soon fatigued and exhausted, when their energy and spirit begin to fail. In again adverting to this point of inefficiency, I do so in order to suggest, that a rifle company, so well calculated for every kind of military service, should be substituted in each regiment of the line, for that of grenadiers, placing that company on the right flank; and if the circumstances of every action, which has occurred in my day, be considered, riflemen and light infantry will be found to have been the *elite* of the army.

5. For example—it was the light company of the Bombay European regiment (the old Toughs) which volunteered to a man to form the forlorn hope at Seringapatam. No mention is made of the grenadiers. A more rapid advance of the infantry at Assaye would have saved much of the carnage which occurred, and that arm was only saved by the heroic charge of the cavalry, which, at once, drove the enemy from their guns, and thus saved the remains of the infantry. The battle of Mahidpoor, as already observed, shows the high utility of an alertly moving body, which, in fact, formed the advance-division of the Madras army. Two companies of riflemen and light infantry, accustomed to act together as such, and under smart and intelligent officers would have annihilated the Arabs at Beni Boo Ali, when the more formal and tardy moving body of the 1st battalion 2d regiment was broken and cut up. The former might have been compelled to retire; but, accustomed to keep up a steady fire, in doing so they would most probably have checked the Arab advance, as was afterwards done by a sub-assistant surgeon, who, by the bye, was formerly a sergeant in the 2d battalion 50th regiment, above mentioned.

6. At the battle of Waterloo, report says, that the 95th rifles were particularly addressed by their great commander, who would seem to have given them a post of some importance. The Americans say, that had our troops advanced more rapidly at New Orleans, even in the objectionable line they took, that their entrenchments would have been carried. The light battalion of the Dehkun division, during the late war, even without riflemen, was considered the most efficient corps in the force; and to expedite its movements (although I do not approve of the plan) a part of it was mounted on Tattoos; but, on dismounting, the men are stiff and cannot move.

7. Not only, therefore, does military experience, but the conduct and opinions of our best officers, show the reliance they

The Macaulays.

place on the value and efficiency of this description of force; and they, I doubt not, would agree in the suggestion I have already made, of forming the two Bombay grenadier regiments into light infantry corps, and the grenadier companies of the line into riflemen, converting the marine battalion also into this description of force.

8. After the late French war, orders were issued from the war office to disband almost all the second battalions of the regiments of the line, and the second battalion 56th regiment shared this fate; but there was one who witnessed this highly efficient body of troops, who did not lament the loss sustained by those devoted to the honor of the **RED COAT.**

Bombay, 6th November, 1833.

THE 'MACAULAYS.

(Continued from Vol. VII, page 66.)

The Rev. John Macaulay, minister of the church and parish of Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, had a son born about the year 1759, who he named Aulay, and educated at the University of Glasgow, where he wrote many moral and literary essays, which appeared in *Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine*, under the name of *Academicus*: in 1778, before he was 20 years of age, he took the degree of Master of Arts. Soon after taking his degree, he accepted an invitation from Joseph Foster Barham of Bedford, to superintend the education of his sons. In the year 1780, Mr. Aulay Macaulay published "Essays on various subjects of taste and criticism," in octavo; and, in 1781, "two discourses on sovereign power and liberty of conscience," translated from the Latin of Professor Noort of Leyden, with notes and illustrations, in octavo; which received the approbation of the literary journals of the day. He spent three years most happily in the town of Bedford, in uninterrupted friendship with the family of Mr. Barham, and in literary pursuits; and on the expiration of his engagement there, he entered into holy orders, and took upon himself the office of curate of the village of Claybrook, in Leicestershire, where he commenced residence in the month of August, 1781. Here, he spent many happy years, dividing his time between the duties of the pastoral care, the pursuits of literature, and the enjoyments of social life. In 1785, the Rev. Aulay Macaulay was admitted a member of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. He continued a member of that society, until he was of standing to take the degree of

Bachelor of Divinity; the expense of which he thought it needless to incur, until better prospects might open to his view. In August, 1789, he published "The history and antiquities of Claybrook." His exemplary attention to his clerical duties was remembered for many years by many of the numerous inhabitants of Claybrook. Before the close of that year, he was presented to the rectory of Frolesworth; which he resigned in 1790. In 1792, he preached and published a sermon on Sunday schools. In the autumn of 1793, he made a tour through South Holland and the Netherlands; of which he gave a very curious and entertaining detail in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, commencing in the 63rd volume. In 1794, he attended a son of Sir Walter Farquhar, as tutor and travelling companion, into Germany, where he was in a very particular manner noticed at the Court of the Duke of Brunswick, at whose table he was a frequent and familiar guest; he was very highly esteemed by the Duchess, during his residence there, he had the honor of instructing their illustrious daughter, who afterwards became Queen Caroline of England, in the rudiments of the English language. In 1796, on Saint Mark's day, he preached a sermon at Bow Church, before the Governors of Hutchin's charity, which was published, under the title of "The liturgy of the Church of England recommended;" and on the 18th of July, he wrote from Claybrook, saying, "My dear friend, I am sure you will be glad to hear that fortune begins to smile upon me. *Respexit tamen, et longo post tempore venit.* Mr. Babington has offered me a presentation to the living of Rothley, vacant by his brother's death, to which I shall probably be instituted in the course of a few weeks. I think of commencing residence at Rothley about Michaelmas." Thomas Babington, M. P. for the borough of Leicester, had married Miss Jean MacAulay, a sister of the Rev. Aulay Macaulay. Mr. Babington was proprietor of Rothley Temple, an ancient preceptory of the Knights' Templars, and as such, he was lord of the manor and soke of Rothley; this manor is the most extensive in the country; it enjoys a peculiar jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, independent of all other ecclesiastical courts; it has the privilege of marrying within itself, and is exempt from the Bishop of the diocese, who merely grants institution to the vicarage; which, though not of any great pecuniary value, is somewhat of an ecclesiastical dignity. On the 20th of February, 1798, in a letter, dated, Rothley Vicarage,

he says, " My dear Sir, I am now as comfortably situated as a country parson can reasonably desire ; and no ambitious dreams disturb my repose, notwithstanding the following passage in a letter from a friend in high life:—' I have no doubt of your eventual promotion in the church ; for YOUR PRINCESS does not forget her friends.' " Indeed, long after her Royal Highness's arrival in England, her tutor was distinguished by repeated proofs of grateful recollection ; as he was afterwards by the good old Duchess, on her return to this, her native country. But, unfortunately, the friendship of the great do not always lead to their patronage ; which very rarely flows spontaneously on mere merit ; and MacAulay scorned to solicit preferment. On the 5th of May, 1805, he preached the funeral sermon of Emma Dicey, at Claybrook, which was published. On his moderate preferment, with a numerous family, the zealous vicar was " passing rich." He is a worthy, exemplary divine, possessed of talents, benevolence, and integrity.

THE ENGLISH FACTORY AT SURAT.

In the year 1833, the trustees of the British Museum purchased a most interesting manuscript collection of letters relating to the English Factory at Surat, mostly dated from Surat, in the years 1615 and 1616 ;—in fact, this volume appears to be a copy of the Factory Letter Book ; it is uniform, written throughout in the same hand, which is fair, but very different from that now in use ; the paper is stout, gilt-edged, and has a water mark, which appears to be a crowned spread eagle : it contains about 350 pages closely written, in small hand ; the first 106 pages have been sealed up and secured, with Indian wax and Indian tape ; therefore, it is probable that this is an official copy of the Factory Letter Book, transmitted home to the Company ; but, which some lucky accident has rescued from perishing in the damp cellar in which the Company's Indian Records are buried, in Leadenhall-street, and has placed it where it will be preserved, and where the public have access to it. Surely it is not a very dangerous treason to examine into the accounts of a worn out and expired monopoly, now, more than two centuries after their date ! The old leather cover of this book appears to be stamped with *fleur-de-lis* : hence, it may have been intercepted and preserved in the library of France from rotting in a damp cellar. Unaccustomed as we are to the hand writing and abbreviations made use of in this manuscript, we find difficulty in deciphering it ; therefore, we may make some

mistakes, and even be unable to guess what some words are; however, in the hope that this valuable record will be rescued from oblivion, we proceed to give a short specimen of its commencement. Bruce, the historiographer to the East India Company, says there are no direct communications from Surat in the season of 1615; hence, it is probable, that this was the only copy of the Letter Book, and that it never yet reached the India House. The original spelling has not been copied in this extract. The correspondence extends until the 24th of February, 1617; thus comprising the stay of Sir Thomas Roe at the Court of the Mogul Jehanguiere. Unto a King right descended from his ancestors, bred in military affairs, and clothed with honor and justice. A commander worthy of all commands, strong and constant in the religion which the great prophet Christ did teach, King James, whose love hath made such impression in my thoughts as shall never be forgotten, but as the smell of amber or as a garden of fragrant flowers whose beauty and odour is still increasing, so be assured my love shall grow and increase with you.

Your letter which you sent me, in the behalf of your merchants, I have received, whereby I rest satisfied in your tender love towards me, and desire you not to take it ill for not having writ unto you heretofore, for this my present letter I send to renew our love, and herewith do certify you, that I have sent forth my firmans through all my country, to the effect that if any English ships or merchants shall arrive in any of my ports, my people shall permit and suffer them to do what they will freely, in their merchandising causes, aiding and assisting them in all occasions and immergencies that shall offer them, as also that they be as free and freer than my own people; and as I have now and formerly received divers tokens from you of your love, so I desire your mindfulness of me by some novelty from your country, as an argument of friendship between us, for such is the custom of princes here. And for your merchants, I have given express order through all my countries to suffer them to sell, buy, transport, and carry away, at their pleasure, without the lett or hindrance of any person whatsoever, all such goods and merchandize or other things that they shall desire to buy. And let this my letter fully satisfy you in the desired peace and love, as if my own son had been the messenger to ratify the same. And if any in my country, not fearing God, nor obeying their King, or any other word of religion, should endeavour or be a frustrament to break this league of friendship, I would send my son Sultan Caroomé, a soldier approved in the

wars, to cut him off, that no obstacle may hinder the continuance and increasing of our affections.—Translated by Mr. William Edwardes and Charles Clarke.

The copy of a letter written to Mr. William Edwardes.—
“ Amadabad, the 26th of July, 1615.—Worshipful Sir,—My duty being remembered. These may be to signify unto you, that after a tedious journey, with troubles incident to travellers, the 14th of this present month, we came unto this city (thanks be to God) in safety, where we found Mr. Aldworth, who came hither some ten days, before us, in company of Macrobian, who we met twenty coss from this place, onward in his journey to Agemere.

“ Mr. Aldworth brought up with him 96,000 ma in ready money, and 150 maunds of quicksilver, the same whereof, together with Macrobian's maze games in Cambaya, setting a Portuguese on an elephant, and in a manner publishing a peace with them, upon uncertain and base conditions (thereby to blend the King) hath caused this people to advance the prices of their indigoes, hoping, on the King's acceptance of the said conditions, and the concluding of peace, by means whereof. Mr. Aldworth hath refrained from investing money, publishing he intended to employ it in other commodities (which, notwithstanding) and divers other means used, they will not be persuaded to sell under 12, 13, 14, and 15 rupees per maund; which, in all sorts, is one rupee per maund dearer than that bought the last year, at which prices Mr. Aldworth is of opinion all the money may be invested, for, that year, are good quantities, though most of it in the hands of merchants, and such as have bought to sell again; for which cause, and to prevent the worst of doubts, he intendeth forthwith to strike the price for some round of all the sortes, and so speedily to go through with the rest.

“ The quicksilver is yet unsold, and no enquirings after it, being worth, at present, some 250 ma per maund; at which price, rather than to attend any longer (with the first opportunity) he will put it off.

“ As for the money you paid over by exchange the Rs. 6,000 paid Ratenshet this sum is received, and 1,500 rupees of the other bills received; the rest as yet unpaid; but, in four or five days they promise satisfaction, whereof we doubt not. And, whereas you wished me to advise of the Sheraff's sufficiency, these are responded to those above, whose principals (if sure men) there is no doubt of the re-payment of it, whereof the

brokers may enquire together. I think Ratenshe's seems to be sure, yet wish you may pass your bills upon several men, for the speedier re-payment; for, if the sums be great, they delay; as by example of those with whom we have now to deal, for which cause, as also through this people's uncertainty in the prices of their indigos, Mr. Aldworth hath deferred the sending of any messenger until this present.

“Through oration of Mr. Barker's sircar in Surat, as also for that we conceived the lessening of our people here might some thing lessen the price of indigo, they thinking us all buyers; Mr. Aldworth sent Richard Barker, old Robert, and one Stephen, of his company, to Surat; with whom our peons being appointed to go, they ran away; having served one month and two or three days at most; so that there is 16 rupees to be received from their surety; for which cause Mr. Browne's cherenada ran also; and, upon the way, some twelve days after our departure, Agemere, another of our people, suddenly taken sick, left us whom since we never heard of; whether feigned or not, we know not; of whom I have written to Mr. Fettiplace, that the broker may enquire of him.

“And, lastly, concerning the saffron, left with Mr. Mitford, from Pilpac, I wrote him before this, desiring his care in the speedy sale of it, requesting him that in case he went to Agra, or in any other employment, before he sold thereof, that he would entreat your favour and permission that Mr. Fettiplace might perform the premises, being loath to put you to further trouble in so profitless a business, wherein I am still bold to entreat your furtherance and permission; for that I understand it will daily decay in keeping. And thus not having else at present, with my best wishes for the continuance of your good health and prosperous success in your affairs, I rest, Yours, to be commanded,

THOMAS KERRIDGE.”

THE DUTIES AND LABOURS OF THE DIRECTORS.

In 1813, when the Directors hoped to augment salaries, by means of S. R. Lushington and other corruptionists, Joseph Hume and his friends not merely defeated the scheme, but also elicited from unwilling witnesses the following evidence:—

By former regulations, the fine for non-attendance at a Court of Directors, was ten shillings, and at a committee, five shillings, and the chairman of the committee, for the month was fined ten shillings if absent. Non-attendance at a sale was one guinea, it is now five guineas. The non-attendance at a Court is a guinea fine; and breaking up a Court, or leaving it during

its sitting, is five guineas. The fines are divided amongst the Directors, according to their attendance.

The form of the Court's sitting, is by meeting at eleven or twelve, when all papers received during the period that has elapsed since its last sitting are read; and, according to the subject matter of the papers so read, a longer or shorter time is occupied in disposing of them. Some are referred to committees, others are immediately decided on: then, the Court adjourns, and the several committees meet and consider the references of the Court. About five o'clock, the Court meets again, and receives such reports and business from the several committees as shall be prepared for ultimate decision; and when such business shall have been gone through, the Court breaks up, which is generally about half past six or seven o'clock, though sometimes much later; sometimes, the Court has met at ten; upon many occasions it has sat till seven, eight, or nine, and sometimes till ten at night. A Court is never recorded as such unless thirteen members are present. During the time of the Court's sitting, it sometimes may occur, when important business is before the Court, that there may not be thirteen members present, some having retired to different parts of the House, on other business of the Company; but, if any matter is brought forward to be discussed, every member who has been present is always called to the Court, previous to such business being proceeded in. Occasions may have happened wherein a Court has been summoned but not sat from the absence of members, but such an occurrence has rarely taken place. If, in any instance, the duty of the Court has gone on, with only two or three members present, the proceedings could only have been matter of form. Thirteen Directors form a quorum of the Court; if that number is not present, the Court proceeds with such business as reading unimportant despatches and letters, and swearing mates; but, no act of the Court takes place, without a quorum: without that number, common-place business proceeded; but, even during the transaction of business of comparatively trivial importance, it is always competent for any member to have the Court counted out.

When the members are summoned to attend the Court, they are also summoned to attend committees, to which they may belong: committees sit on Court days, and, excepting Mondays and Saturdays, hardly a day passes without a committee sitting; sometimes committees sit even on Mondays and Satur-

days. In one day, a Director attends the Court, and sits on several committees, for when the Court has gone through all its general business it adjourns, and the several members, who have composed the Court, form themselves into the several committees to which they respectively belong; then, without removing from the committee-room, they form themselves into another of the committees to which they belong, and repeat the operation as often as they please; then, generally, about the hour of five, the Court meets again, (the appearance book being called) and considers reports from the committees, &c.; and, when the business of the second Court is so disposed of, the Court adjourns till a future day. In this manner the Courts' sitting is nominally all day; though, virtually it has been deserted, by the members adjourning into the committees.

It seldom or ever occurs that a day passes without the chairman and deputy chairman attending the House during the whole morning; indeed they are both frequently there from an early to a late hour, and their constant attention is indispensable; and the frequent communication with Ministers and the Government offices, very frequently renders their presence at the west end of the town indispensable. The chairmen profess invariably to give audience to all persons who may come upon business. It is also taken for granted that the chairmen read all despatches before they lay them before the Court of Directors.

The Court has a great deal of general business; all applications to the Company are first read in the Court, and if not referred to a committee, are taken into immediate consideration. Many of these cases give rise to questions involving debate, to a considerable length, independent of other points originating with the Court, which frequently occupy whole days. The Court also swears all Captains and Officers of Company's ships, all servants, civil and military, returning to India, and, in fact, takes cognisance of all matters of record relating to the Company. Letters addressed to the Court are read in Court. None of the subordinate committees are competent to ultimate decision on despatches from India.

The bye-laws ordain that every week a Court shall be held, but there are generally two, and sometimes three or more. Wednesday always is a Court day, and Friday is generally the second Court day.

There is a vast body of information received from India, called consultations, which is not read in Court, as a matter of

course, but referred to and read as occasion may require. Directors may, if they please, read it; and Directors frequently bring matter before the Court from such perusal. The despatches received from India are invariably read in Court and minuted. It has frequently occurred that the Court has been summoned on purpose to read despatches, in which duty many hours have been occupied. The number of Directors who attend, during the reading of the despatches depends upon the importance of the despatches. The Court has very frequently been sitting as regularly to hear despatches, read, as when occupied on other important business: but despatches are sometimes read without a quorum being present. After the despatches are read, they are sent to the different departments to which they relate. When the Examiner of Indian correspondence and the other officers have prepared drafts of letters in reply to those received from India, they are submitted to the chairmen, who peruse them and amend them; then the drafts are read by paragraph to the committee of correspondence; and when a draft is approved, it is submitted in the same manner for the final approval of the Court. After it is approved, it is copied and sent to the Board of Commissioners, accompanied by copies of elucidatory documents. There is a great accumulation of letters from India, undecided upon. The business of the committee of correspondence is prepared by the officers of the committee, under the direction of the chairs, who generally preside over that committee. Three members form a quorum, and they can determine on a despatch; and if reports from the committee are signed by three members it is sufficient for the consideration of the Court. When business is going on, a member may leave his seat for a few minutes, and papers may be read without a quorum. On an average, more than half of the members attend this committee: its proceedings and reports have occasionally been signed by members who were not present at the discussion. The Court refers business to the committee which is either to examine or report, or merely for consideration; in the former case the committee report to the Court; in the latter, their own decision is generally final, and requires no appeal to the Court. The several despatches and papers lie on the table of the committee for the inspection and perusal of the several members, who may attend at the house, to read them, on days when the committee does not meet. Members often take home papers.

Previous to the year 1804, it was the duty of Mr. Johnson,

the Examiner of Indian correspondence, to answer all despatches from India, in the political, public, revenue, judicial, and military departments; but in 1804, those departments were divided. The military was consigned to the Auditor; the revenue and judicial departments were consigned to Mr. Hudson; and the public department was given to a gentleman in the Examiner's office, who died, and was succeeded by Mr. Dart; the political department was reserved to Mr. Johnson himself. From 1804, until 1809, the military business increased three-fold. In 1809, two assistant secretaries were appointed to the Examiner's office: they discharged the duties of the revenue and judicial departments. A military secretary was also appointed, who took charge of the military department; which, till that period, had been conducted by the Auditor.

When despatches from India are received, they are opened by the secretary and read in Court; a list of the despatches received is always laid before the Court; then the political despatches are sent to the Examiner; who, in the first instance, draws up the reply, without any particular directions of the committee of correspondence, from his own discretion: he generally originates the drafts of the replies; though, it is possible, that, on some particular and important points, the chairs may give him some directions. When the political despatches are received from India, abstracts thereof are made by persons in the department; copies of such abstracts are sent to the chairs and to the other members of the committee of correspondence. When a despatch is to be answered, the Examiner begins with paragraph the first, which may probably require no answer; the only notice he takes of it is to say, against it,—needs no reply: paragraph the second may be of great importance, and may require one or more volumes to be read, to make oneself master of the whole of the matter treated of in that paragraph. Thus, the replies generally originate with the Examiner,—though, he may sometimes receive instructions of the chairs.

Every matter of account passes through the Accountant General's office, as, also, all papers relating to sales of goods, &c. The committee of accounts takes cognizance of his department; he himself does not attend the committee generally, but Mr. Medley, of his office, attends as their clerk; when the Directors require papers or accounts at their own houses, he furnishes them, provided they are of such a nature as he is authorized to give copies of. The business of the office has increased

but the mode adopted for the transaction of such business has facilitated its dispatch. The new mode which has been introduced, relative to the journals and ledgers, facilitates the performance of the increased business of the office, without a proportionate increase of clerks; however, the different mode adopted in the transaction of the business of the office has not decreased the duties of the directors. The books, which were formerly only balanced once a year, are now balanced every month, which greatly facilitates the discovery of errors in any money transactions. This department is compelled to be punctual in closing its accounts by the acts of parliament as well as by the bye-laws of the Company, as also by the necessity of speedily checking the receipts and payments. The Indian accounts come through the Accountant-General to the auditor. In matters of routine, the committee has not much to do with the department; but all new accounts, ordered by Parliament, of whatever sort or kind, are always submitted to the committee, for their approval, previously to the said orders being complied with. The accounts of the outward investment are kept in several departments; viz., in the three committees of buying, warehouses, and shipping; but the result of the whole comes into the Accountant-General's department, for the purpose of forming the invoices. No account is passed without a voucher. When bills from India are presented for acceptance in the secretary's office they are referred to the Accountant-General's department, and the person who has charge of them brings them before the committee of accounts, with the several advices relating to them: after the members of the committee have inspected and compared each bill separately with the advices, a report is made to the Court of those bills which are proper to be accepted; and they are accordingly accepted by the secretary to the Court of Directors. In the accounts, errors have occurred, but they have been discovered, and the Company has not lost any money thereby. Orders from the Houses of Parliament to the Court of Directors, for accounts, are received by the secretary, and forwarded to the Accountant-General; who, if the accounts are those generally laid before Parliament, he prepares them and submits them to the committee of accounts for approval; but, if the accounts required relate to the Indian as well as the Home finances, they are frequently submitted to the committee of correspondence;—if he has any doubt relative to them, he frequently takes the opinion of the committee of accounts first.

The committee of warehouses superintends the whole of the commercial affairs of the Company ; it purchases all goods for exportation, excepting woollens, which are purchased by the committee of buying: the committee invariably meets on Court-days ; a fine is inflicted for non-attendance ; goods for exportation are purchased by contract ; no tender is considered, unless the party attends to explain to and fully satisfy the committee on the subject of his tender. The committee does not take any particular cognizance of the warehouses ; but, it has a general superintendence over all the warehouses ; sometimes it visits the warehouses ; the labourers are nominated by individual directors ; if the number to be appointed, in the course of the year, is but small, the nominations are confined to the committee of warehouses, including the chairs ; but, if the number is large, the same is divided amongst the Court generally : the labourers attend from eight till two, for which they get two shillings and nine-pence per day ; and, if they work later, they are then paid by the hour. The committee of warehouses has the patronage of the appointment of clerks in the offices of the accountant, of transfer, of buying, of the committee of warehouses, also in the warehouses, and in the department of the Company's husband. The chairs have a greater proportion of patronage than other members of the committee only in the appointment of labourers ; the proportion they have in appointing labourers is about eleven to eight. In the nomination of clerks, the chairs have only their turn in common with the other members ; the nominations are generally so scarce that the junior members of the committee seldom have one. The warehousemen are superintended by the warehouse keepers, and under them the elders, and a set of men called commodores, who are selected from the body of the labourers. The committee of warehouses has to do with the correspondence to China as far as the same respects the provision of teas, &c. ; but it is not immediately connected with the island of St. Helena. The Governments in India indent for the several things they require ; the committee discusses these indents, and always sends out a greater quantity of each article than is required by the indent. The committee of warehouses generally has more business than any other committee ; therefore, the business of this committee occupies the members longer than the other committees to which they belong. In 1799, the warehousing act introduced a new system of sales for the cur-

ren value exclusive of the King's duties, which had been previously included in the sale price.

Under the Examiner of Indian correspondence, the assistant has to furnish all matters and consultations for the information of the members of the committee, on points connected with the Indian correspondence: he is almost invariably employed in so doing. The Directors frequently attend at the India House when the committee of correspondence is not sitting. Papers relative to the despatches to and from India are often sent to the Directors' houses; and, if it were permitted to send out of the house original documents, the practice of taking papers to the Directors' houses would be very frequent. The assistant superintends generally the business of the office: the officers under his direction collect the various matters and paragraphs relating to the despatch which may be preparing. The Examiner forms the paragraphs of the despatch; but it is not unfrequent, that the Directors themselves frame paragraphs. The Examiner generally attends the chairmen with despatches when prepared.

In consequence of the multiplicity of business which Mr. Wright, the auditor of Indian accounts, had to transact, the very heavy military correspondence of the Company accumulated, and the arrears in the military department called for a new office; therefore, in the year 1809, he was relieved from it by the creation of a new office, called the military secretary's office; Captain James Salmoud was appointed military secretary to the Company; the duty of this office is to answer all military letters from India: the military secretary has very little to do with any arrangement of the letters received from India; he does not collate and arrange them; his duty is to abstract the military letters, and to form the references into "Collections," to enable the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners the more readily to understand the various subjects contained in them; then, he prepares paragraphs in reply, *seriatim*; if he conceives that any advantage would arise, from a previous communication with the chairs; before he prepares such replies, he makes a point of seeing the chairs; otherwise, he generally prepares the paragraphs from his own opinion and judgment; his communication on the subject of the letters is generally confined to the chairs; it is not with the Court; his intercourse with the Court is not frequent; however, when the Court have differed on any point, he has attended the Court, to make such alterations in the paragraphs prepared as may be de-

terminated upon ; but that does not occur very often ; when his paragraphs are under consideration, in the committee of correspondence, previous to their being submitted to the Court, then he attends the committee. When he has no instructions, he proceeds to reply to the several letters in regular course ; and, if any matters of importance strike him, he generally communicates with the chairs, as to the propriety of taking early notice thereof. On the 21st of December, 1813, the general correspondence with India was answered up to letters from India, dated in 1811 ; Captain Salmond had prepared answers to perhaps a thousand or twelve hundred paragraphs from India, which had not then been submitted to the committee of correspondence, and there might be a thousand more paragraphs ready for the perusal of the chairs. Captain Salmond found it impossible to say what length of time the Directors are occupied in erasing and altering the despatches prepared by himself. He found it quite impossible even to guess at the time they may be generally occupied, from the alterations made by him, under the direction of the committee ; for, frequently discussions of great length take place ; for instance, with respect to the replies prepared relative to the disturbances at Madras, weeks were occupied on the alterations which he was at last called upon to make, by the Court ; and, it is comparatively so on other occasions. Members of the committee of correspondence, particularly the military members, frequently refer to documents in the office. Up to the close of 1813, the drafts prepared by Captain Salmond had not been very frequently materially altered. The military secretary first frames the answers, and afterwards submits them to the chairs, the committee of correspondence, to the Court, and then they are sent to the Board. In general, he has not much communication with the committee of correspondence, excepting when any drafts are before the committee. Despatches of immediate importance, such as the letters relative to the disturbances in the Madras army, are taken taken up out of order, to be answered. The discretions as to what part of the letters should be immediately answered lies with the chairs ; but the military secretary may suggest. When important subjects arise in India, they are communicated to the Court in " Separate Letters," which are sent over with the " Appendices," or references attached to them ; but, in " General Letters" from India, the references are extracted from the proceedings and diaries of the several governments, and a period of five or six months will frequently elapse before

they can be so selected and arranged as to be fit for the perusal of the chairs or other persons. "Separate Letters" are generally letters of importance; and, of course, require an early reply.

The military secretary really cannot say that the "Military Letters" are read by the Court of Directors!

The committee of shipping takes cognizance of the whole of the shipping affairs of the Company, such as hiring ships, settling the rates of freights, examining officers, attending to the outward cargoes, superintending lascars, &c.; but all business connected with the provision of the exports of metals, military stores and other articles; except marine stores and civil stores for St. Helena, the establishment of the Company's military depôt at the Isle of Wight, and the examination and approval of cadets and assistant-surgeons for India, have been transferred to other committees. Despatches respecting freight are adjusted by the committee of private trade. There is much trouble attending the settlement of those despatches.

From the nature of the business under this committee, the professional members are chiefly referred to upon nautical points, and have also the examination of chief and second mates of regular ships, which occasionally obliges them to attend on days when the committee do not meet.

In the twenty years, beginning with 1773, and ending with 1792, the Directors held 2,031 Courts, which, on the average were attended by nineteen Directors; and in the next twenty years, 1793, to 1812, they held 2,020 Courts, which, also, on the average, were attended by nineteen Directors. The number of standing committees of the Court of Directors, held in these two periods, separately and collectively, was as follows:—

	First	Second	Total	Comm.	Political
Accounts	654	11,61	1,815	907	909
Buying	265	090	255	955	none.
Correspondence	1,117	1,353	2,370	1,185	1,185
House	518	816	1,334	1,334	none.
Law Suits	none	none.	none	none.	none.
Military Funds	671	526	1,197	none.	1,197
Private Trade	1,487	1,817	3,304	3,304	none.
Shipping	2,349	1,917	4,266	4,266	none.
Treasury	136	136	272	272	none.
Warehouses	1,588	1,851	3,434	3,434	none.
1782, Govt. Troops & Stores, ...	200	380	580	none.	580
1804, Civil College	none.	293	296	none.	296
1809, Military Seminary	none.	210	210	none.	210
Total	8,980	11,053	20,033	13,657	4,376

The standing committee of lawsuits merges in that of correspondence;—besides these standing committees of the Court of Directors, they occasionally resolve into and appoint temporary special committees; thus, on the 22nd of September, 1813, they appointed special committees to enquire into the military, revenue, judicial, political, home, commercial, and shipping affairs of the Company.

These labours of the Directors may be divided into three distinct branches; viz., their original commercial occupations, their political usurpation of dominion over India, and their territorial functions; that is, their mal-administration and misrule of India; however, like the Company itself, disregarding this legislative division into three branches, we divide the labours of the Directors into two only; viz., commercial and political; and it appears that the commerce engrossed the attention of no less than 15,675 committees, whilst the conquest and settlement of India was dispatched in 4,376 committees. That the commerce of the Company occupied almost four times as much of the labours of the Directors as the Government of India occupied. Yet, in the face of this indisputable fact, now that the Company has been pleased to place all its commercial functions in abeyance, all the thirty tyrants of Leadenhall-street are to be maintained in all their integrity!

Even an individual ex-Director considers that his own private opinion of the eligibility of Sir William A'Court for the throne of India is of so much importance, that he protests against the King for having cancelled the infamous appointment.

These thirty organs of corruption are formidable to the empire; but, they are a most clumsy and barbarous engine of Government; all that can be said, is, that, they compose a Court not quite so infamous as the general Court of the proprietors of India Stock; an open, public Court, composed of rag, tag, and bob-tail, with less responsibility than the self-elected, secret Court of Directors; a Court in which Bryce and Raphael spout cheek-by-jowl; a Court, composed of all the hack city orators who spout at Guildhall, the Bank, Marrow-bone, and all the other bubble joint-stock companies of the metropolis;—a Court destitute of integrity and of shame.

446

2

Statement of the number of Sale Days in each year:—

A. D.	Tea	Piece gds.	Silk	Indigo	Spices	Cotton	Drugs	Baggage	Sundries	Total
1793, Dec. 31	69	28	7	5	2	2	20	3	11	147
4	64	46	15	15	.	.	19	3	6	168
5	61	63	8	14	2	1	19	.	5	173
6	52	58	9	33	5	.	30	3	19	209
7	41	54	12	22	1	1	18	3	72	164
8	46	55	8	24	6	5	22	4	11	181
9	53	29	8	42	7	9	22	4	9	183
1800	43	67	6	13	5	4	30	3	10	181
1	50	47	13	20	5	2	25	6	6	174
2	53	65	10	24	6	5	25	7	11	206
3	52	80	9	17	8	3	18	6	5	198
4	40	77	14	9	4	4	23	7	6	184
5	39	54	13	14	3	3	14	5	4	149
6	51	32	13	35	3	4	12	6	6	162
7	42	20	10	34	9	2	15	6	4	142
8	50	21	13	19	6	3	16	2	2	132
9	41	22	11	28	4	4	10	3	7	130
1810	42	16	8	32	9	4	12	1	11	135
11	39	12	13	11	6	2	11	2	4	100
12	39	22	17	27	6	6	14	5	3	139
1813, Nov. 11	31	22	23	25	8	4	12	.	5	130
Total	998	890	240	463	105	68	387	79	157	3387
Average	48	42	11	22	5	3	18	4	8	161

MORTALITY OF EUROPEAN TROOPS IN CEYLON.

London, Oct, 14, 1835.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—
 Sir,—Knowing the interest you take in what concerns the welfare of that portion of your fellow-countrymen, whose destiny compels them to reside in the East, I feel less scruple in troubling you with the following observations than I otherwise should do. The subject to which I am about to allude is the ruinous extra premium charged by this country on the lives of those resident in Ceylon, and which are calculated on most erroneous data—as I will clearly demonstrate.

There is no doubt that before the interior of the island came into the British possession, and the different stations were connected with roads; before the jungle was cleared away, and the morasses drained, Europeans might have incurred considerable risk in some parts of the country. I cannot place the matter in a better or clearer light than by quoting the following paragraphs taken from the *Colombo Journal* of August 1832, and March 1833, as well as the report of the annual mortality in 1833 and 1834 of the European troops stationed on the island.

*Mortality of European Troops in Ceylon.*Extract from *Colombo Journal* of August 1832.

We publish the Returns of the four following Regiments now stationed in this Island :—The 58th—61st—78th—97th.

	<i>men.</i>
Strength of the 78th regiment on arriving at Ceylon in August, 1826	- - 553
Increased from various sources	- - - - - 116

	669
Deduct transfers, discharges, &c.	- - 44

 625

Died by natural deaths	141
Casualties and suicides	13

154 or 24 16-25 per cent in 6 years.

Strength of the 97th regiment on arriving in Ceylon in August, 1825	- - 538
Increased from various sources	- - - - - 158

	696
Deduct transfers, discharges, &c.	- - 40

 656

Died by natural deaths	- - - 172
Casualties and suicides	- - - 6

178 or 27 11-82 per cent. in 7 years.

Strength of the 61st regiment on arriving in Ceylon in November, 1828	- 544
Increased from various sources	- - - - - 26

	570
Deduct sent home	8

 562

Died by natural deaths	92
Casualties	- - - - 2

94 or 16 204-281 per cent. in 4 years.

Strength of the 58th regiment on arriving in Ceylon in November, 1828	- 521
Increased from various sources	- - - - - 60

	581
Deduct transfers, &c.	8

 573

Died by natural deaths	- - 59
Casualties	- " - - - 4

63 or 11 per cent. in 4 years.

Strength of the Artillery on landing in Ceylon August, 1828	- - 73
Died 15 or 20 40-73 per cent. in 4 years.	

SUMMARY.

The 78th have diminished by	24	16-25 in 6 years.
„ 97th „	27	11-82 in 7 years.
„ 61st „	16	201-231 in 4 years.
„ 58th „	11	in 4 years.
Royal Artillery „	20	40-73 in 4 years.

100 in 25 years, or 4 per cent. per annum.

“ We trust that some Member of Parliament will have sense of justice enough to move for these returns, and shame Mr. Potter Macqueen to his face.

“ Now let us compare these returns with those of two of the regiments that were stationed at Jamaica, or let any Member of Parliament move for returns of four regiments of the same strength in any part of our Colonial dominions, except, perhaps, the British North American Provinces.

“ If such mis-statements were mere matter of literary curiosity it would be of trifling consequence; but, the public, not believing it possible that a Member of Parliament would put forth such opinions, unless founded on fact, take for granted that Ceylon and Sierra Leone are to be placed in the same category of mortality. The directors of insurance offices take alarm, and the highest rate of insurance is demanded for persons who are destined to reside in this Island.

“ If Mr. Potter Macqueen were about to sell his estate in Bedfordshire, and a Member of Parliament were to declare that the soil was most sterile, and the situation most unwholesome, what degree of indignation would he not express at such a mis-statement? But the injury that accrues to a Colony from such mis-statements is, forsooth to be considered of no moment, and those whose fate connects them with that Colony are to be the sufferers without regret, and without redress.

“ The 58th regiment disembarked in Jamaica in December 1816, and re-embarked in December 1821.

Strength on arrival in Jamaica	- - - - -	742 men
Increase from various sources	- - - - -	355
		1097
Deduct transfers, discharges, &c.	- - - - -	169
		928

Dead—497 or 53 126-232 per cent. in 5 years.

“ The 61st regiment disembarked in Jamaica in December, 1816, and re-embarked in December, 1821.

Strength on landing	- - - - -	697 men
Increase from various sources	- - - - -	578
		1275
Deduct decrease from various sources	- - - - -	348
		927

Dead—323 or 34 789-922 per cent. in 5 years.

SUMMARY.

Died of the 58th regiment	53	129-232 in 5 years
„ 61st „	34	782-927 „

Mortality of European Troops in Ceylon.

"Strength of European troops in Ceylon in the years 1833 and 1834, and Annual Mortality:—

Years.	Strength.	Deaths.	
1833	2985	57	Under 3 per cent.
1834	2660	70	About $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(Signed) S. FORBES, M. D.,
Dep. Inspector Genl. of H. M.'s Hospitals in Ceylon."

Extract from *Coleombo Journal* of March 6, 1833:—

"We are enabled to publish, on authority, a statement showing the strength of the service and reserve companies of the 58th regiment, and the number of sick in each respectively, on the 1st day of every month, from January to August 1832. The reserve companies were stationed at Fermoy in Ireland.

"It is by such tests as these that the people should try the speech of Mr. Potter Macqueen, and judge of the accuracy with which he has designated Ceylon and Sierra Leone as stations of an equally unhealthy nature, with the exception of the month of January, or rather of December 1831, the proportion of sick was in each month far less at Kandy than at the depot in Ireland; and, in the seven months taken collectively, the rate at Kandy was below four, whilst at Fermoy it was above six in the hundred."

Return shewing the strength and number of sick, with the service and reserve companies of the 58th regiment up to August, 1832.

Months.	Service Companies stationed in Ceylon.		Reserve Companies stationed in Ireland.	
	No. of Sick on 1st of each month.	Strength on 1st of each month.	No. of Sick on 1st of each month.	Strength on 1st of each month.
1st Jan. 1832	26	523	10	261
1st Feb. "	26	521	14	268
1st Mar. "	23	519	16	268
1st April "	19	516	14	267
1st May "	29	514	18	269
1st June "	17	512	15	269
1st July "	16	510	18	264
1st Aug. "	12	506	22	272
	168	4121	130	2138

I will not trouble you with any further observations, as these facts speak for themselves, but beg you will have the goodness to give insertion to this letter,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. R. P.

**COLONEL FREDERICK'S REPORT ON ARRACK,
SUPPLIED TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.**

Arrack is an article of such universal use and high price that it requires a separate consideration, which is still more requisite from the care Government have always evinced, not only as to the wholesomeness of its original state, but also in directing it to be mellowed by keeping before it is issued to the troops. This, added to the circumstances of the rate at which the soldier receives it, subjects the Government to a very heavy expense, though it is attempted to be shown in Bengal that a profit is derived from it.

At Bengal, the Government purchase spirit at 1 rupee per gallon, proof, free of duty; and retail it at 2 rupees a gallon to the men, ten per cent. under proof. At Bombay, it is bought at 1 rupee, 3 quarters, 4 re per gallon, including town duty, and retailed at 1 : 2 : 66½ per gallon, twenty-four per cent. under London proof. While, at Madras, the liquor is purchased, I believe at Colombo, but I am not aware at what rate or proof; however, it is retailed, to the soldier, at 1 rupee 12 annas per gallon, for the regulated allowance, and at 2 : 5 : 4 per gallon, on the canteen account. So the advantages of the Madras presidency, in this respect, cannot be stated, but may, on examination, be found to fall short of the expenses that are incurred by Government on that account.

It has been argued, in favour of the Bengal system, that the gratuitous donation of the nation to the troops is compensated for, to Government, by the price at which the liquor is sold, as well as of the gain that arises between the high degree of proof at which the rum is received, and the ten per cent. lowering, at which it is issued; yielding, in all, about 11½ per cent. profit. This is, doubtless, an argument *prima facie* very good; but it is, in fact, a conclusion shown from appearances, and not a deduction from reality, as a matter of figures. I shall, therefore, submit the grounds of my opinion for believing that the Government does not gain by this species of traffic.

If by giving compensation, still it is maintained to be the cheapest plan to save innumerable charges of transport, &c., as well as to defray the price of the gratis ration, the argument becomes weaker by extension; as it only proves that the profit, by the sale of the liquor, is still less adequate to meet so many demands, and cover the usual losses; and therefore, can be admitted to bear no part in reducing the expense of the donation, the price of which would alone demand it.

It is evident, that the Government, in paying compensation in Bengal to the men, lose about 107 per cent., as long as the men draw only their regulated allowance of one or two drams, according to the station of full or half batta they are at ; but, if they were allowed to draw above their regulated quantity, the Government would gain by the excess in the retail price about 22½ per cent. In explanation of which it is only necessary to state that the rum is purchased, at London proof, for 15½ sicca annas, or sonaut rupees 1 : 0 · 2 per gallon, and issued to the canteens, at ten per cent. under proof, and at two sonaut rupees per gallon. For 11,400 men, the number provisioned in Bengal, the compensation paid is, as follows :—for 5,619 men at full batta stations, rupees 17,559 : 6 ; for 5,781 men, at half batta stations, 9,032 : 13 ; total 11,400 men, monthly amount, 26,592 : 3. Suppose the same number of men draw two drams from the canteen, daily, the amount is rupees 34,378 : 2 ; and the monthly saving is rupees 7,785 : 15 ; or annually, rupees 93,431½ ; which will be hardly sufficient to cover all the charges of every description for transport, wastage, &c. The result of the foregoing calculation would be, that if two drams were issued to the canteen for each man at the retail price, the amount monthly would be rupees 34,378 : 2. This is making a fair allowance for sick, prudent, saving characters. But the Government compensation to the same number of men amounts to rupees 26,592 : 3 ; leaving monthly a balance of rupees 7,785 : 15 ; or an annual one of rupees 93,431½, in favour of Government retailing the liquor and paying the compensation also.

But there is probably an objection to the plan in question, not to be overlooked,—that the men lose the monthly compensation money of 3 rupees 2 annas, at a full, and of 1 rupee 9 annas, at a half-batta station. But, as the Bengal Government introduced this payment, about two years since, as an advantage to the men, and economy to themselves, while it operated as a great increase to the soldiers' receipts, beyond that received in other parts of India, which might not exactly have been contemplated, it might seem worthy of consideration how far it would be equitable, or, more correctly speaking, indulgent, to withdraw the grant, now forming so considerable a part of the soldier's income.

The advantage of this mode depends on the rate at which the rum is bought; and afterwards sold, assuming that the wastage, dryage, &c., are covered by this advance of price. But it is

also to be recollected, that the liquor must be kept in store for three years before it is issued. The wastage, therefore, for that period alone, must be calculated from two to four per cent. per annum, for vats of 3,000 gallons, from nine to twelve per cent. for leagurs, and from fifteen to twenty per cent. for hogsheads; so that the advantage that is gained by the lowering of the liquor ten per cent, on issue, and the advanced price, at which it is sold, is barely equivalent to the loss occasioned by evaporation, soakage, and leakage of the first year; and the loss sustained during the remaining two years, that the liquor must remain in store to become mellow, has nothing left to counter-balance it. This estimate does not embrace the larger expenditure of wastage on field service, where it is immense, but confines itself to the circumstances of the most careful management, nor does it include any expenses of warehousing and other contingencies.

At Bombay, the liquor (arrack) is purchased at twenty-four per cent. under London proof, and issued at the same, after being kept eighteen months in store; as it is considered to have become sufficiently mellow in that period. One year and a half's wastage is by this means saved, besides other expenses of labour, watering, &c.; and the price which the troops pay for it, is an advance of 41½ per cent., exclusive of town duty, which covers most, but not all the charges. The following statement of the advantages and disadvantages in the purchase and issue of spirits at Bombay, exhibits the details, which, if applied by way of analogy for calculation, would furnish no insecure data to proceed on, in judging of the systems pursued at the other Presidencies, in forming a fair and general result.

* The arrack is purchased at twenty-four per cent. under London proof, at 1 rupee 4 annas per gallon, exclusive of town duty, and retailed to the canteens, as well as issued to the troops, at 1 rupee 10 annas 8 pies per gallon; and the amount annually expended is 120,000 gallons, which gives Government a gain of 50,000 rupees. The wastage and dryage in stores, conveyance, evaporation, &c., under the whole Presidency, is about 18,000 gallons, or 22,000 rupees. Indemnification of one dram per gallon, to the troops, on 120,000 gallons, is 3,000 gallons, or 3,750 rupees. Homallage on consignments to out-stations, &c., annually 12,000 rupees. Cost of vessels to retain and transport, repairs, &c., per annum, 11,950 rupees. Expense of establishment of conductors and coopers, &c., per annum, 7,092, rupees. Warehousing at five per cent, on 200,000

gallons, though most of the warehouses are public buildings, 10,000 rupees. Total charge, 67,292 rupees. Probable loss to Government per annum, exclusive of town duty, while the troops are stationary, but must be considerably increased by any field forces moving, by its transport carriage, and the great wastage unavoidable from marching, and exposure to the heat of the sun all day long, 17,292 rupees.

I therefore reply, that it is a result that has been clearly arrived at, that the Government do not, nor can, derive any profit from the present mode of supplying liquor to its soldiers,—a deduction, I think, that seems to arise from the examination of a practical system, but divested, I trust, in the discussion, of the least shade of bias or wish to substitute one hypothesis for another, leaving the facts as they exist, for higher authority to draw an unerring conclusion from.

As to the alleged evil of the men appropriating the saving they may make from their provisions to the purchase of bad liquor,—the prevention to this is, good messes, and the canteen supplied with wholesome spirits, retailed at a moderate rate. All this must rest entirely with the commanding officer and the internal economy of the regiment. The soldier always takes good spirits in preference to bad, when it comes within his means; the canteen is preferred to the precarious way of getting unwholesome spirits by stealth, though he might get more by the latter mode for his money, which, however, subjects him to the penalties for irregular conduct. The only objection that he has to it, is, that he is more immediately under the eye of the non-commissioned officers, as to the quantity he drinks. It is remarkable, but well known, that, amongst men in camp, or even in open cantonments, where the facilities of obtaining liquor are greater, less drinking is observed than when confined to barracks. This may be accounted for, in a moral sense, as arising from their minds being more occupied and amused, as well as their receiving daily what they generally deem a sufficient quantity, two drams. This argument is more than hypothetical; for, besides what has been said above, it is also founded on the feelings and inclinations of the men, who would thus have the choice of receiving the full allowance, or only a part of it, as best pleased themselves. I might further add, that the Europeans on the Bombay side, who have had the option of drawing two drams, during the rainy season, invariably took it.

By the Bengal mode and rate of one hundred per cent, of

retailing spirits to the canteens, being adopted at Bombay, and no per centage taken on the regulated allowance issued to the men, the Government would not be subjected to a greater degree of loss or deficiency than at present; but the new mode would furnish an indulgence to the men, who, at half-batta stations, would have to pay monthly, only fifteen annas per man, for their liquor, instead of one rupee and a quarter, as they do by the old plan:—this is only putting him on a par with the soldier in Bengal.

The Bengal plan of allowing compensation for liquor to the men, at ten pies per dram, in garrison and the field, will not be practicable at Madras and Bombay, in garrison station, as the troops are not entitled to any liquor without paying for the same, while, in the field, this species of indulgence will increase expense, as shown, for the Bengal soldier, in every situation, and that to an enormous extent; for, taking the European troops at Madras and Bombay to be 16,000, upon the garrison allowance of 1 rupee 9 annas per man per month, it will be about three lacks of rupees per annum.

There was a charge, made in Bengal, for 4716 rupees, wastage of liquor, which, agreeably to public information, forms a per centage nominally of 9,000 gallons, or four and a half per cent. only; but the real issue cannot be estimated under 200,000 gallons, the actual wastage upon which would exceed 20,000 gallons per annum, if calculated by actual occurrence. But the fact I believe is, that the ten per cent. gain by hydrometer variation between the receipt of the liquor from the contractor, and the lowered proof at which it is issued to the troops, is thrown in, to relieve the *bona fide* sum of the wastage; for it is not carried to the credit of the Government, in any of the accounts. This, therefore, would account for the wastage being apparently so low; and, when added to it, would bring it to its real maximum, and show that it is absolutely 14½ or 15 per cent., instead of 4½, as stated above.

All this requires to be rectified; because it is not only a fictitious mode of keeping accounts, leading to no good end, but may tend to demoralize the lower servants of Government, witnessing such an admitted fallacy, whilst it places those of the upper class in a questionable situation. All wastages should be ascertained, by survey committees on the spot, the reasons assigned, and the quantity written off in kind, and not in money; so ought the proof of the liquor received to be ascer-

tained by committees, and entered on the credit side of the public accounts.

To charge wastages in cash is no doubt apparently the simplest, but decidedly not the most accurate mode of exhibiting expenditure as shown above; and I trust that the introduction of this homely detail will not be judged as a superfluous explanation, but rather be admitted as a useful illustration of facts and systems.

Under these varying modes, it is difficult to pronounce which is the best; but a uniform plan ought to be adopted, by the liquor being issued at one rate and one proof, and the charge for it to the men the same all over India. There should be no excise duty levied on it; for, it stands to reason, that it is a fictitious style of keeping accounts, to pay duty on an article for our own consumption; for the Government itself pays the duty that it levies; which has made an increase at Bombay, nearly of 1,250 rupees per annum, for measuring the liquor, that the collector may levy the duty. This would be one step to clear off the mist that hangs over the question, of,—What a European soldier really costs the State,—as the mode of estimation is now so variously conducted, that hardly any one seems to know the method of ascertaining it accurately. These considerations induce me to think that fifty per cent. on all the establishments, exclusive of duty, would cover the loss, under the operation of a uniform system; but, I very much doubt if twice that sum does it at present.

REMARKS ON LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S ADMINISTRATION.

The seven years' reign of Lord Bentinck has now terminated, and material for another page furnished to the historian, and matter given, on which the professor of the "ungentle craft"—the reviewer—may expend his ephemeral remarks. The task of the former would now, indeed, be prematurely undertaken; a period of time should be permitted to elapse; a period sufficient to allow many of his Lordship's acts to sink into the oblivion from which it were cruel to save them. To define the length of such a period would be rash; but we would not certainly feel incline to extend its duration beyond half the number of years, during which his Lordship administered the Government of India. Few, we hesitate not to predict, will be the number which will survive that period; all those which bear

upon them the impress of a narrow mind, will then have passed away from the memory of man, and did we count these diligently, we fear, we would have enumerated no inconsiderable portion of the whole. The very few which deserve imperishable record will then remain—their colossal dimensions nothing diminished, by not being regarded in conjunction with the motives which gave rise to them, and as motives belong to the philosophy of history, they will we suppose, be the best the fancy of the historian can suggest. With us, it is, however, different, and the last dropping of the curtain is to us the signal to applaud or condemn, to offer the humble tribute of our admiration, or hint the faults which our slender powers enable us to perceive. The tale has been told, and it is our task to deduce the moral. Before entering on the immediate subject of Lord Bentinck's administration, we may remark, that the discussion of such a topic by the Mofussil press, marks an æra in the political history of India. The Up-country press has arisen in the course of a few years, and it now rests on a foundation too solid too be shaken. Few could have foreseen this; few would three or four years ago have ventured to predict, that a Free Press would have existed in the heart of our Indian empire. To those, indeed, whose time, funds, and talents, have been exerted in rearing it from its cradle, no praise is due. The whole is justly attributable to him, who refrained from exerting the withering influence he possessed, an influence, claimed by him, as a necessary attribute to the viceroyship of Hindostan. For this forbearance he deserves the highest praise, and his admirers may point it out, as evincing a singular combination of liberality and prudence—liberality in tolerating the press, and prudence in not removing the restrictions—the fetters which impeded its progress, and which could have been applied towards stopping it altogether, if too rapid. The principal acts of his Lordship, those which constitute his claim to a niche in the Temple of Fame, or, to speak without metaphor, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, may be briefly stated to consist in—the abolition of Suttee—judicial reform—freedom of the press—construction of roads; and in what is called the opening of the Indus. The abolition of the Suttee had been agitated long before Lord Bentinck had been called to the government of India. Previous to this, circulars had been addressed to the most distinguished of the civilians, who unanimously declared it to be a measure practicable, easy, and necessary. We would not desire unjustly or unnecessarily to detract from the praise

which has been lavished on his Lordship, but with such a declaration before us, we do not see how he could for a moment have hesitated to espouse the cause of humanity, and abolish this inhuman rite. His council, with that tendency to conservatism which they have invariably betrayed, might have been opposed to this measure, and if his Lordship availed himself of his power to carry it into effect, in opposition to them, he does deserve some praise, but we must withhold it, until the part the council took in the question appears. The measure must, however, have soon been carried into effect, had even the improvement-blighting administration of Mr. Adam continued. The tide of opinion would ere long have washed away so revolting a remnant of barbarism, and the utmost praise that can be given to his Lordship is, that he antedated a few months, what must then have inevitably happened; as the Court of Directors contained, at the very time the Suttee was abolished, a majority in favor of the abolition. The person who obtained the repeal of the act, making witch-craft felony, deserves nearly as much credit, as the annuller of the Suttee. What is reform in the judicial line has been may be fairly inferred, from the universally acknowledged want of another system, a want which even the British Parliament, indifferent as it is to Indian affairs, thought necessary to supply, by creating a legislative council for the purpose. This want of a system better adapted to the state of the country, existed when his Lordship assumed the reins of Government, and existed when he abandoned them. He did, indeed, take some steps by which more vigour and activity were infused into the administration of the law; but these improvements, which, were we to judge from the praise bestowed on them, might rank with the Chancery reforms of Brougham or the criminal law amendments of Peel are trifling and minute, if compared with what might have been done. An injunction to prevent a civilian from absenting himself at will from his duties, is useful, but it is surely not one of those acts, which deserve any great degree of praise, in a person paid largely to see these duties not neglected. And of this kind have been almost all the reforms that have taken place; reforms which would, perhaps, have given a character for attention to a secretary, but are not sufficient to claim for the head of the Government the proud title of "a judicial reformer." It is evident that his Lordship delighted more to act the part of an overseer, than that of a statesman, and was better qualified to be the "Caliph" going his rounds and witnessing each petty infraction of the

law, than the same Caliph presiding in all the vigour of mind over an extensive and acquired empire.

Freedom of the Press has, indeed, been virtually possessed by the country, since the commencement of his Lordship's career; but, and it is too important to be overlooked, denoting, as it does, the want of a large and liberal mind, he refused to legalize it. The law, empowering deportation, was suspended "in terrorem," we suppose, and if never enforced, it was because it was never required. It, however, remained, and still remains a disgrace to our Indian Code, and no Governor who is really imbued with liberal sentiments can allow it longer to exist. We would have judged more favourably of Lord Bentinck, had he followed up his toleration of the Press, by legally emancipating it, and not have gratified his love of power by retaining this portion of it in his hands, which, we believe, he would have scrupled to have used. We now come to the construction of roads. His minute, unfortunately published before the proposed erection of the statue, deprives him of the credit he would have gained had he remained silent. He made the curious discovery that prisoners were confined in jail, and that they performed no work. It may be here observed, that plans for a better system of jail discipline had been over and over again laid before Government and rejected. His Lordship had, at length, the credit of devising one, which he proceeded to carry into execution, and the grand Trunk road has resulted from it. Here indeed he shines—he is a man of minutiae, and his mind would have found more congenial employment in the ordering and management of prisoners, than in the high situation in which fortune had placed him. The use of this road is not easy to calculate. Its effect on the trade of the country may be learned from the fact, that the slightest diminution in the expense of carriage has not taken place; still we must concede to his Lordship the credit of having made a road, and as the most thinking people of England cannot conceive that a road can be useless, his backers may harangue on the roads, which he gave to India. Of the opening of the Indus, we have already given our opinion. His Lordship and his Lordship's agent have both been outwitted by Runjeet Singh, and all we can give him credit for, is the intention. It will also sound well the opening of the Indus—in the panegyrics, which we have no doubt will be heaped on his Lordship, and will help to adorn the otherwise meagre inscription, which will appear on the pedestal of the testimonial.

These are, we believe, all the great acts of his Lordship's administration; and, if we recollect that for seven years he wielded the whole power of the State—possessed unlimited authority, with resources of every description, we cannot repress our surprise, that this should be all he has done. A movement which took its rise in Europe had extended even to this country, and had not its Governor partaken of this motion in some measure, he could not have held his place. Lord W. Bentinck has, therefore, in our opinion, the mere merit of having slightly obeyed this impulse, and of having done the minimum of good required to retain his situation. He has indeed shewn a slight degree of liberality in bringing forward our native fellow subjects, but supported even by the act of Parliament, how very little has he done for them. The great means of their amelioration, education, has been entirely neglected, or promoted only through the exertions of individuals. Lord W. Bentinck has left it in the state he found it, without taking one step to accelerate the regeneration of the country, by giving it a system of public instruction. An enquiry, a very superfluous one, has been set a foot to enquire into the state of education among the Natives, but even this is not to be attributed to Lord Bentinck, who may beguile the tedious hours during his homeward voyage, by reflecting on the little he has done, the opportunities he has let pass of increasing the happiness of millions of his fellow beings, and how greatly he neglected to exercise the great moral power, which he derived from an inflated, unmerited, and baseless reputation.—*Mofussul Ukhbar.*

SLAVERY IN BRITISH INDIA.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,—I have been frequently struck with the conflicting statements that have been made respecting Slavery in India, that “ execrable sum of all human misery.” Permit me to solicit two or three of your pages to place upon record, in your valuable periodical, the following memorial which I addressed to that friend of humanity, T. F. Buxton, Esq., M. P. The want of information relative to the nature and extent of slavery, in India, is very observable in an article now before us upon the subject, published in Bengal in December 1823. Two or three extracts may suffice—“Slavery is now entirely prohibited by the British Government here, as really as in Britain itself. In consequence of this, whatever of this nature exists at present, is conducted in secret, like all other acts of injustice, robbery,

and iniquity. Nor is the act of selling a slave more fully covered by darkness, than the fact of holding persons in a state of slavery. No Native dares openly avow that he holds a fellow creature in slavery; although from the concealment which, enveloping the economy of Native families, 'hides them so fully from European view, it may, probably, be the case to ascertain the extent, while forbidden by the British laws, and held in such abhorrence by British functionaries of justice.'—“ It is some little consolation to learn, that in India there can be no HEREDITARY slavery, and that the children of persons unhappily sold into slavery, of themselves go out free. It is only the person actually sold who is in bondage; over their children, according to the opinions of the Natives themselves, their owners have no right whatever. Thus, the worst feature in West Indian slavery is not found at all in that which has hitherto obtained in India.”—“ In a country where the laws prohibit, and the rulers abhor slavery, it is almost impossible that it should continue for any length of time, or that it should be carried to any extent while it does continue; as the secrecy, which is essential to its existence, must necessarily prevent its openly spreading. If a Hindoo lose a drop of blood, by a blow from a master, he will sometimes raise the whole village, and persuade them that he is nearly killed. Such scenes as these would harrow up the feelings of a whole district;—and it is needless to add, that this would quickly reach the ears of the European judge, and bring to light the fact that a man was holding slaves, which would instantly lead, at least, to the imprisonment of the owner, and probably the confiscation of his slave property!” Who but must exclaim, “ *O si sic omnia!*”

• The late Bishop Heber has fallen into the same error. In his “ Narrative” he has the following remarks—“ *Though no slavery legally exists in the British Territories at this moment, yet the terms and gestures used by servants to their superiors, all imply that such a distinction was, at no distant date, very common, ‘ I am thy slave;’ Thy slave has no knowledge, are continually used as expressions of submission and ignorance.*”

The voluminous papers on East India slavery, procured by Mr. Buxton, and “ ordered to be printed March 12, 1828;” and the additional information elicited during the sitting of the Parliamentary committees on the India question, irrefragably prove that slavery has very extensively existed in India from time immemorial.

The present state of East India slavery is a subject deeply interesting to every philanthropist. A clause in the new charter provides that measures shall be taken by the British Government in India to abolish slavery. It appears from the following extract of a letter from my valued friend, the Rev. C. Lacey, dated Cuttack, April 20, 1834, that some decisive steps have been adopted. My correspondent writes—"Slavery has been abolished throughout all the Company's provinces; and the measure has been followed by some of the Native states. There is not now a slave in British India! It will, however, be some time before the slaves become aware of their privilege, and longer still before most of them will be disposed to avail themselves of it. Slavery is a different thing in India to what it is in the West." The question then returns with deep interest—is slavery in our Eastern territories abolished or not! Allow me to direct the attention of your numerous readers in Britain and India to the real state of slavery in Hindostan. Happy day, when slavery shall be destroyed, root and branch, in every part of the British empire. But Britain has a greater boon than civil labour, to bestow upon her enslaved and superstitious subjects;—

" ——— There is yet a liberty, unsung
By poets, and by senators unprais'd;
'Tis liberty of heart, derived from heaven—
Bought with his blood, who gave it to mankind."

Yours respectfully,

Bourn, Lincolnshire, Oct. 13, 1835.

J. PEGGS.

MEMORIAL TO T. F. BUXTON, ESQ., M. P.

Permit me, Sir, to direct your attention to the nature of Slavery as existing in India, that the cry of the poor slave in the East, as well as in the West, may be heard in Britain. The want of information, relative to East India Slavery, is very prevalent; a late highly respected writer on India stated a few years since—"No slavery legally exists in the British territories at this moment." The voluminous Parliamentary papers on East India Slavery, procured in pursuance of your motion, and "ordered to be printed March 1828," abundantly confirm the position; that there are myriads of slaves in British India.

The nature of this species of slavery is worthy of serious investigation. The origin of Slavery in India, as existing

among the Hindoos, is involved in considerable obscurity, but its rise among the Mahomedans is evidently to be traced to the triumph of their arms. Of the nature of slavery in Hindostan, it is difficult to speak in terms that are equally applicable to the different districts in the Peninsula. The Hindoo code divides the slaves into *fifteen* classes.* In Canara, under the Madras Presidency, the slaves are divided into three casts, the Moondul, Mogare, and Mavey; their customs are very singular. "The utmost to which the sale of slaves is tolerated in Malabar, is domestic slavery, and this is exclusively confined to those born in a state of bondage. In some districts, the offspring are divided between the owners of the father and the mother; but they are never separated from their parents till adults."—"In Malabar and Canara, where the land is very generally divided and occupied as separate properties, the labourer is the personal slave of the proprietor, and is sold and mortgaged by him independently of his lands! In the Tamul country, where land is of less value, the labourer is understood to be the slave rather of the soil than of its owner, and is seldom sold or mortgaged except along with the land to which he is attached. The most copious and satisfactory information upon this subject is found in the reports of eleven collectors to whom the Madras government, in 1819, addressed queries respecting slavery in their collectorates. The replies are contained in the Parliamentary papers on slavery in India. A few extracts will shew the nature of slavery under the Madras Presidency.

The collector of Coimbatore observes, "from all that I can learn, it appears certain, that the owner has a right to sell his slaves without the land; but that it is a right very seldom, if ever exercised. The highest price of a good slave is fifty rupees (£5.) The price, however, is seldom so high. The children of slaves are born slaves." In Tanjore, slavery exists. "The master has the power of selling the slave, but he cannot sell him to any any who will carry him to a distant part of the country without his consent. When the lands are sold, in any way, it is always independent of the bondsmen, if any upon it. If they are likewise to be sold, separate deeds of transfer are passed; if not they continue attached to their former masters." "It is usual in the district of Tinnevely for slaves to be sold or mortgaged either with the land or separately, as the proprietor pleases or his wants require."—*South Arcot*. "The lower

casts are always looked upon as natural slaves, the property of any person who contributes to defray their marriage expenses, which is the ordinary way, at present, of constituting hereditary slavery. The offspring of slaves are always regarded as the property of their father's owner."—*North Arcot*. "It does not appear to be accurately settled to whom the child of a slave belongs!! The people who keep slaves *most likely find it cheaper to buy slaves than to rear them!* and the offspring, when left to their parents' charge, who have barely sufficient to support themselves, die of absolute want. I cannot discover that they have any rights or privileges, and they are not possessed of any property, neither can they inherit any."

Though the miseries of East India Slavery appear not to equal those of the West, they are of such a character as to cry loudly to Britain for redress. A few extracts may suffice. "Male slaves are few in Malwa, and are generally treated more like adopted children than menials. Females, in almost every instance are sold to prostitution." T. H. Baber, Esq. Magistrate, in Malabar declares, "Nothing can be more abject and wretched than the slaves of Malabar; whose huts are little better than mere baskets, and whose diminutive stature and squalid appearance, evidently show a want of adequate nourishment." Mr. Græme, in his report of Malabar, in 1822, remarks, "The slave alone has his sieve of a hut in the centre of the rice lands; but on the coast, at least, he is an industrious and not an unintelligent being, in good condition, and nothing deficient in bodily frame. In the interior, he is a wretched, half-starved, diminutive creature, stunted in his food, and exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, whose state demands that commiseration and melioration which may confidently be expected from the British government." The Madras Board of Revenue, in 1818, justly stated, "The treatment of slaves necessarily depends principally on the individual character of their owners, and when we reflect on those evils which are inseparable from even the mildest state of slavery, and consider how large a portion of our most industrious subjects are at present totally deprived of a free market for their labour—restricted by inheritance to a mere subsistence—and sold and transferred with the land which they till,—policy, no less than humanity would appear to dictate the propriety of gradually relieving them from those restrictions which have reduced them, and must continue to confine them to a condition, scarcely superior to that of the cattle which they follow at the plough."

—*India's Cries*, pp. 303—307—364.

Of the extent of slavery in British India it is impossible to speak with precision. The greatest number of slaves are found under the Madras Presidency. "In Malabar (exclusive of Wynaud) the number of slaves is estimated by the collector at 100,000. In Malabar, as well as in the West Indies, a man's wealth is as much appreciated by the number of his slaves, as by any other property he may possess."—"Domestic slavery," says Hamilton, "is very generally prevalent in Bengal, among both Hindoos and Mahomedans. In the lower Provinces, under the Bengal Presidency, the employment of slaves in the labour of husbandry is almost unknown. In the upper Provinces, beginning from Western Behar and Benares, the petty landlords are aided in their husbandry by slaves." This fact is of great importance, in reference to the cultivation of sugar in Bengal, and demonstrates that this article is the product of free labour. The consumption of East India in preference to West India sugar, is worthy of the serious consideration of every conscientious person. "A portion of the population of the district of *Tipperah* are slaves, and the custom of disposing of persons already in a state of slavery is common." The Parliamentary papers on East India Slavery are very defective as it respects giving information of the number of slaves. The following are the only official numbers given:—

" Penang	- - - - -	3,000
Arcot	- - - - -	17,688
Trichinopoly	- - - - -	10,600
Canara	- - - - -	82,000
Malabar	- - - - -	100,000
		213,288 "

There are probably *half a million of Slaves in British India*. My object in addressing this to you, and through you to the public generally, is that the claims of the Hindoo and Moosulman slave may be urged, with those of the slave in other parts of the empire, whose situation is better known. Hoping that all the captives may be soon let out of their "prison house," and that Britain may speedily regard the divine admonition—"Let the oppressed go free and break every yoke."

I am, Sir,

Your humble and obliged Servant.

PHILANTHROPOS.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A year ago the East India directory new modelled the committees of the India House into Home, External, and Indian ; or something of that kind ; with seven or eight directors on each. Now the entire Home establishment is re-cast ; the commercial character has been skimmed off, and the officers of the old monopoly have come out of the crucible as Statesmen, bagged and wigged, ready made and duly qualified to step into the new offices of the palaces of Hindostan. At present, the India House is divided into four departments ; which are those of the Secretary, the Examiner, the Financial Secretary, and the Military Secretary ;—each of these four secretaries has one assistant or more, and several clerks ; three of the clerks, in the secretaries' department, are clerks to each of the three committees of the Court of Directors, and another is the clerk of the college department ; the examiner continues to be assisted by the services of four gentlemen as assistants ; David Hill, Esq., a Member of the Council at Madras, is his second assistant : the finance department is sub-divided into four branches, which are called correspondence, accounts, pay, and audit ; the financial secretary has an assistant at the head of each branch. Exclusive of these four departments there is the warehouses, the book office, the oriental library, the chart office, the house, Poplar hospital, the royal East India volunteers, and the colleges, the seminary, the depot, the recruiting service, the agencies at home and abroad, the Tanjore commission, the order of the Bath, the patronage, the breakfasts, the lunches, the Albion tavern, and a thousand other sources of corruption, left untouched in the hands of the thirty English tyrants of India.

The list of Proprietors of East India Stock as corrected to the 23d of March, 1835, states the number at 1,87 Proprietors qualified to vote—of these 80 are quasi directors, and 14 on the committee of by-laws. Colonel William Astell is the senior director : he was first elected on the 20th of January, 1800 ; consequently he has served above 35 years. The list of officers, &c., shews 141 names, but the extra clerks, &c., who do the bag are not enumerated or even mentioned. The regiment of volunteers was disembodied on the 25th of March, 1834, when his Majesty was graciously pleased, as a mark of his royal approbation, to allow the officers to retain the rank and honors belonging to their respective commissions. There is 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major—all of them directors !

ready to defend the Albion to the last extremity, though none of them volunteered to serve in Arracan; 10 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, and 8 Ensigns. The proprietors often endeavoured to learn what the volunteers cost, but they never were fully satisfied. It is most probable, that even though disembodied, they still draw something from India; if not in meal, at least, in malt; just to drink success to their victorious brothers in arms in the other hemisphere.

The East India College has 2 visitors, 1 principal, 5 professors, and 5 assistants. The number of pupils is 42; viz., Bengal 25, Madras 10, Bombay 7. The Military Seminary has 23 officers, and 118 cadets; besides which, 5 cadets, appointed to the engineer corps, are doing duty; as temporary ensigns, at the establishment for field instruction, at Chatham, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Pasley, of the royal engineers. The Company's depot, at Chatham, has 5 officers; at London, Liverpool, Dublin, and Cork, recruiting officers are stationed. The Company's agents at home are merchants who reside at 13 sea-ports, the southward and westward; abroad they are stationed at 16 places; at Canton, the Company still keeps up three agents, one of whom is also secretary, viz., Messrs. Daniell, Smith, and Jackson.

The order of the Bath has been conferred upon 74 officers of the Company's service; viz., 1 knight-grand-cross, 9 knights-commanders, and 64 companions. Two of the companions are in the direction.

Of the three Tanjore commissioners, two are sons of chairmen, viz., Inglis and Ravenshaw. Sir Robert Inglis may be considered as the Company's agent in Parliament, since the passing of the reform bill, for that measure expelled the directors themselves; so that instead of 14 directors having M. P., attached to their names; now, not one director has that title. However, the history of the Company abounds with all sorts of Parliamentary corruption; on former occasions, they have found it cheaper to corrupt the Parliament itself than the people; and this we believe to be the game they are now playing; they have gold in profusion; there is no limit on their expenditure, or check on the agency they employ; it is not only the corrupt Tory who suits their purpose, but also the needy Radical.

The number of civil servants who have retired upon the Company's annual fund is 76; viz., Bengal 37, Madras 29, Bombay 10. The number of retired military and marine officers, surgeons, and chaplains, &c., is 724; viz., Bengal 302, Madras 278, Bombay 144.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of chaplains of the church of England and the kirk of Scotland is 79 ; viz., Bengal 40, Madras 24, Bombay 15, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, none. This includes those who are on furlough, and those who have not arrived in India. Exclusive of these, 15 chaplains are on the retired list ; viz., Bengal 9, and Madras 6.

The Bengal Pilot establishment contains 106 officers ; viz., 12 pilots, 24 masters, 24 mates, 12 senior second mates, 12 junior second mates, and 22 volunteers. The date of each appointment is not specified ; therefore, we are unable to ascertain the annual amount of this branch of the patronage of the Court of Directors, which certainly ought to be vested in the pilot service itself. Indeed the scandalous monopoly of pilotage ought to be abandoned ; and the present service ought to become a branch of the royal navy. The Bengal marine consists of seven pilot vessels and four steam vessels.

The Indian navy, on the Bombay establishment, consists of 14 vessels ; viz., 1 steamer, 2 ships, 5 sloops, 4 brigs, and 2 schooners. These vessels measure about five thousand tons, and mount 130 guns. The Marine Board consists of 5 officers. The navy has 11 captains, 12 commanders, 47 lieutenants, and 55 midshipmen ; in all 125 officers. The directors' patronage of midshipmen, now on the list, is as follows, as the midshipmen arrived in Bombay ; in 1828, twenty-two ; in 1829, twelve ; in 1830, thirteen ; in 1831, five ; and in 1832, two.

The Surgeons and assistant Surgeons amount to 735 ; viz., Bengal 364, Madras 224, and Bombay 147. Two of the Bengal establishment are on service at Sincapore. The Veterinary Surgeons amount to 31 ; viz., Bengal 17, Madras 10, and Bombay 4. Hence, all the surgeons amount to 766. During the last ten years, the Court of Directors appears to have had the following amount of medical patronage :—Bengal : Asst. Surgs. 217 ; Veter. Surgs. 18.—Madras : Asst. Surgs. 136 ; Veter. Surgs. 11.—Bombay : Asst. Surgs. 99 ; Veter. Surgs. 4.

On the 13th of January, 1832, the Court of Directors resolved, that after the examination in April 1832, no person shall be appointed a writer for India, unless he shall have passed two terms at the College : excepting such students now there, or as may be admitted at or before the opening in July next, as would become superannuated by remaining so long. In April 1832, five candidates passed their examination before the London Board of Examiners, all of the 3rd class ; Wilkins, Drummond, and Dalrymple for Bengal, and Hawkins and Woodgate for Madras.

The Establishments of the East India Company. 401

At each of the Presidencies there appears constantly to be a number of supernumerary cadets, some of whom appear to have been appointed about eight years, viz.—

	BENGAL.					MADRAS.					BOMBAY.				
	Eng.	Art.	Cav.	Inf.	Total.	Eng.	Art.	Cav.	Inf.	Total.	Eng.	Art.	Cav.	Inf.	Total.
1832	3	29	15	84	131	4	10	1	1	16	2	15	3	36	56
1833	9	32	15	92	148	3	20	1	1	24	3	16	3	40	62
— 12	65	17	93	157	5	30	13	42	89	4	16	3	30	53	
1834	14	35	16	80	145	6	18	11	53	88	6	17	1	32	56
— 14	25	15	44	98	9	17	17	91	134	6	19	1	31	57	
1835	13	23	16	60	112	7	14	11	108	135	5	16	1	18	40
— 14	20	18	66	108	9	18	9	38	70	8	13	5	18	52	

THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

Engineers.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
9	64	29	153	255
15	48	28	163	274
21	71	23	165	290
26	70	28	165	289
29	61	37	166	293
25	53	28	167	287
20	49	32	110	230

Hence, it appears to be the policy of the Court of Directors to send out cadets even as long as seven years before their services are required; the period between the arrival of a cadet and his appointment to a regiment may be considered as seasoning the young gentlemen to the climate, giving him an opportunity of learning the language, and becoming acquainted with the disposition of the Natives; it also gives him a very valuable opportunity of practising that virtue of economy so much inculcated by the Court of Directors for their "servants in India" and so little practised in their own "House." When the "Royal East India Volunteers" had a drill they had a lunch; but the cadets eat the Company's black salt with gratitude. A corps of three hundred cadets, serving in India, on the hope of appointments, is truly a very small little corps of reserve; it effectually overcomes the objections from waiting for their batta. However, let the effect of this body of supernumerary cadets in India be what it will, the directors themselves have told the public that it is caused by the Court of Directors of one year anticipating the patronage of the three, four, five, six, or seven succeeding Courts.

The number of civil servants, on the list, is 823; viz., Bengal 508, Madras 221, Bombay 153, Prince of Wales' Island, &c., 12.

Besides these, there was at St. Helena an establishment of 11 civilians; and at Canton 19 supercargoes; forming a total of 823 civil servants. These civilians were appointed to the service as follows:—

470 *The Establishments of the East India Company.*

Season.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Penang.	St. Helena.	Canton.	Total.
1777	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
1779	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
1782	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
1788	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
1789	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
1790	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
92	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
93	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
94	4	1	.	.	.	.	5
95	4	2	1	.	.	.	7
96	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
97	4	.	.	.	.	.	4
98	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
99	4	1	.	.	.	.	5
1800	6	2	.	.	.	.	8
1	4	5	.	.	.	.	9
2	7	.	.	.	.	.	7
3	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
4	20	1	2	.	1	.	21
5	13	5	3	.	.	1	22
6	15	5	5	.	3	1	25
7	14	4	2	.	.	1	24
8	5	5	4	.	.	.	15
9	4	5	1	1	.	.	15
1810	7	6	4	1	1	.	19
11	5	1	.	.	.	.	6
12	4	.	2	1	.	.	7
13	13	2	.	.	.	2	17
14	.	11	2	.	.	.	13
15	16	23	7	1	.	1	48
16	12	1	5	1	.	2	21
17	12	4	5	.	2	.	23
18	10	5	4	1	1	.	21
19	13	.	7	.	1	2	23
1820	13	7	10	1	.	.	31
21	10	5	15	.	.	1	31
22	9	3	4	1	.	.	17
23	10	9	2	.	2	.	32
24	14	6	5	.	.	.	25
25	22	9	4	.	.	4	39
26	44	9	6	1	.	.	62
27	14	3	11	2	.	1	65
28	33	15	2	.	.	.	85
29	23	11	9	.	.	2	45
1830	26	17	13	.	.	1	57
31	12	21	9	.	.	.	39
32	9	4	2	.	.	.	15
33	8	6	5	.	.	.	17
34	10	2	4	.	.	.	16
Total	508	221	159	11	11	19	923

William Augustus Brooke, who was appointed writer in the year 1768, died at Benares on the 10th of July 1833, he being the father of the Company's civil service;—he had served the Company 65 years, without ever quitting India. The ten surviving seniors are Webb, Douglas, Brown, Fell, Cowell, Shakespear, Pattie, Williams, Donnithorne, and Brooke.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT, April 4.

In the matter of James Young.—Mr. Leith applied on behalf of the trustees of the marriage settlement of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs. This was an order nisi obtained on the 7th ult., and the particulars of which were inserted in our publication of last month. Mr. Leith now stated that notice of the application had been given to the assignees of Alexander and Co., and they, having counsel's opinion, had declined to offer any opposition to the application. An order was made directing the surplus of the insolvent's estate, said to be about 13,000 rupees, to be paid over to the assignees of Alexander and Co., after deducting 1,551 rupees, the balance due under the marriage settlement.

In the matter of James Young and others.—Mr. Turton, with reference to the remuneration of the assignees of this estate, stated the result of the last meeting of the creditors, and the order was made directing the remuneration to be five per cent. on the dividends, and five per cent. on all future payments to the Bank of Bengal.—Mr. Turton, with reference to the application of the 21st ult., touching the discharge of the insolvent, announced that the order for the reference to the Examiner be discharged. The creditors, after an examination of the books and the powers of attorney, to release the insolvents, were now enabled to make the following statement.—The total number of creditors are 2,029, and the amount of claims 30,950,380 rupees. The creditors who have taken part in proceedings are 1,733; viz., Indian creditors 1,567, the amount of whose claims is 13,065,608 rupees; and creditors west of the Cape of Good Hope 166, whose claims amount to 13,270,714 rupees. Total amount of claims of creditors, who have taken part in the proceedings, 26,326,323 rupees. Creditors who have taken no part in any proceedings 296, amount of claims 4,624,056 rupees. Of the 1,733 who have taken part in proceedings, the following had consented to the insolvents' discharge; viz., Indian creditors 790, whose claims amount to 8,675,791 rupees; creditors west of the Cape 91, whose claims amount to 11,996,817 rupees. Total number of consenting creditors, 881; total amount of consenting creditors' claims 19,872,411 rupees. The learned counsel said that the statement

showed a majority of consenting creditors of those who had taken part in proceedings, and a considerable majority in the amount of claims, as the 881 consenting creditors represented two thirds of the claims.—Sir Edward Ryan inquired how this appeared in evidence.—Mr. Turton replied that he was speaking from the affidavit of the assignees.—Sir Edward Ryan was desirous to save the expense of a reference to the Examiner, but he should certainly require the principal facts to be stated on affidavit, and also he should like to examine such a power to release as the assignees consider good and valid. He did not feel much difficulty as to the construction to be put on the act of parliament, but if the facts were stated on affidavit, and a power to consent such as the assignees consider good and valid, sent to him on an early day, then if any objection arose, he would cause it to be intimated to counsel, and hear what might be said on the point on the next court day.

SUMMARY.

Civil Service.—Information has been received that the Court of Directors have conceded one point—only one—in the Civil Service, among the various objects solicited in their memorials. The Court have allowed the leave of absence on sick certificate to be extended once, to two years, leaving every other restriction of time upon its present footing. The doubts which existed whether furloughs on sick leave did not extend to the East Coast of America as well as to the West, have, we understand, been resolved in the negative, and the Court are unwilling to allow their servants to go there otherwise than on the footing of a trip to Europe.

Government Payments at the Bank.—An important alteration in the mode of effecting the treasury payments has been announced. Instead of being discharged in cash as heretofore at the general treasury, all demands upon that office will be paid by cheques of the post-treasurer on the Bank of Bengal. This arrangement has been made with the bank to indemnify it for the extra establishment and extra responsibility thus entailed upon it, we are not yet aware; but we anticipate advantage both to the public and to the bank, in the increased facilities which the latter will acquire to support and extend its paper circulation.—*Courier.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

[Correspondence with Government.]

To the Directors of the Bank of Bengal. — Financial Department. — Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Genl. of India in Council to forward to you the enclosed extracts from a dispatch received from the Hon. Court of Directors, on the subject of the arrangement made in 1822, for the surrender of the original charter of the Bank of Bengal, and for the grant of the present charter.—2d. It will be seen from the 22d paragraph of the dispatch in question, that the Hon. Court of Directors have consented to confirm and sanction the charter granted by this Government to the bank in 1822. But the Hon. Court have annexed to their confirmation an injunction on this Government to cause an increase to be made of 20 lacs of rupees to the existing capital stock of the bank, and have required certain information to be laid periodically before the Government, and published besides, stating their views in respect to other parts of the general management of the institution.—3d. Before finally taking measures to execute the wishes and instructions of the Hon. Court in respect to the increase of the capital stock of the bank, I am desired to request that the bank directors will furnish the information called for by the Hon. Court of Directors in the 20th paragraph of their letter, making up the statements therein specified for the 1st of January next, and repeating the same for the first of every subsequent month. I am also directed to request that the bank directors will furnish,—made up to the close of the present year, viz. the 31st instant,—the information called for by the Court of Directors in the 23d paragraph of their letter. The statements therein referred to are those forwarded by the bank directors, with their letter dated 1st Aug. 1829, and it seems to be the desire of the Honorable Court to obtain corresponding statements, continued to the present day.—4th. I have further to request that your secretary may be desired to forward, for transmission to the Court of Directors, some printed copies of the existing charter of the bank.—5th. The statement above called for, will exhibit half yearly returns—1st. Of the cash balances—2d. Of the bank notes in circulation and the quantity of notes outstanding—3d. Of the investment of the funds of the bank—4th. Of the rates of interest at which its transactions have been conducted—5th. Of the rate of the dividends—6th. The average market value of

the shares,—besides bringing the statement down to the present day, as ordered by the Court of Directors. The Governor General in Council would wish to obtain similar statements, carried back to the date of the first establishment of the bank so far as the accounts and records may enable you to prepare them.—6th. His Lordship in Council further desires information, as to the number of shares held at present by original subscribers or their representatives, that is, of shares that have never been sold or otherwise transferred, and likewise of the number of transfers made in each six months since the bank was established; also of the present distribution of shares amongst proprietors, that is, a specification of the number of persons that hold ten shares, nine, eight or any number to a single share, and the number and distribution of the shares that have been divided into tenths under the rule to that effect that exists in the charter.—7th. The final determination of the Government, as to the course to be pursued, in consequence of the receipt of the present order for enlarging the capital of the bank is, as above stated, suspended, until the information that will be contained in these statements shall have been laid before his Lordship in Council, and fully considered; and I am desired to add, that the Governor General of India in Council does not wish that the directors of the bank should consider themselves precluded from urging any considerations or arguments that may seem to them to be essential, for the purpose of showing, whether an augmentation of capital is necessary in order to add to the credit and stability of the bank, and enable it to extend its dealings in the manner contemplated, under the possibility of a note circulation reaching occasionally to two crores of rupees, and whether the measure ought or ought not to be carried into effect at this particular time. You will observe, however, that the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors are very positive, and have been repeated, notwithstanding representations to the contrary already twice submitted by the Government. His Lordship in Council, therefore, will not be able, unless for very substantial reasons, to delay longer carrying them into effect.—8th. Upon the assumption that an increase of capital will eventually have to be made, there are several points upon which his Lordship in Council is desirous of consulting the bank direction, and besides affording you the opportunity of stating your sentiments on these points, his Lordship in

Council will further be glad to learn whether there are any practical or other defects in the existing charter which the directors and proprietors desire the opportunity to amend; for if the directors are inclined to seek such an opportunity, the Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council is by no means indisposed to forward their wishes in this respect. It has indeed occurred to his Lordship, that there are some points not necessarily connected with the proposed increase of capital, wherein the existing provisions of the Charter might advantageously be altered, and that some new provisions might be introduced with very beneficial effect to the interests and good management of the concern.—9th. In the first place, as connected with the proposed augmentation of capital, the Governor General in Council wishes to learn the opinion of the directors as to what would be the proper period to be allowed to proprietors for declaring whether they avail themselves of the preference secured to them by the charter, of filling up the subscription to be opened by Government for the additional capital, before it shall be opened to the public.—2dly. His Lordship in Council would be glad to learn in what manner it is proposed to distribute the subscriptions of new capital, supposing certain of the proprietors to be unwilling, or not in circumstances to claim the proportion to which by the terms of Section III. of the Charter they will become entitled. If every proprietor were to claim the increase, then, as the Court of Directors have declined to make any claim on the part of Government for the proportion of capital it holds in the bank, there will remain 20 lacs of additional capital to be subscribed by the holders of 40 lacs of stock, or half a share upon each present entire share. But if any of these proprietors decline, or holding already 10 shares cannot take, or on account of the property being in trust are incompetent to make the fresh subscription, the increase on the proportion of stock so unrepresented being claimable by other proprietors in the proportion of their interests, would give to each a fractional share, not forming necessarily an even tenth of the existing amount of each share, and therefore not consistent with the provision of the charter applicable to the division of shares. His Lordship in Council will be glad to learn how the bank directors propose to get over this difficulty.—3dly. The rule at the close of the third section of the charter which prohibits any holder of 10 shares or one lac of rupees of the stock of the

bank from subscribing for the additional quantity of Stock which would fall to his shares if held separately, seems to his Lordship in Council to be very inequitable, for the holders of this large interest will many of them have bought their shares when there was no prospect of an augmentation, and at a time when the price of shares was at its maximum. The effect of an increase, and even of the prospect of increase, is almost necessarily a fall in the market value of the shares, for except the increase be made specially to meet a demand for increased accommodation from the mercantile community, which is not at present understood to be the case, the addition to the capital must for some time, at least, produce no corresponding increase of the banking business whence the profit is yielded. The same amount of profit will, therefore, have to be distributed amongst a large number, and the dividend upon each share will be diminished in proportion. Thus, by the operation of this measure, the holder of ten shares becomes necessarily a loser both in the market value and in the annual dividend upon the interest he possesses, and is, at the same time, debarred the means of remunerating himself for the loss sustained, in both these ways, which are possessed by proprietors of a smaller interest in the exclusive right to subscribe at par for the additional capital. The injustice of this provision is so manifest, that the Governor General in Council would be very happy to aid the directors in applying any remedy that may suggest itself to their experience. His Lordship in Council quite concurs in the expediency of limiting the number of votes to which the single individual shall be entitled, nor if it be deemed expedient to limit the extent of interest, a point which deserves consideration, and will be presently noticed, would he object to the continuance of a provision to that effect, but the present benefit of subscriptions at par, in consequence of an augmentation of capital made without due notice or warning to the stock holders, so as to allow of a sale before the necessary depreciation of the stock takes place, seems to the Government to be very inequitably withheld, by the strict interpretation of the rule cited, from the proprietors, of the full interest allowed by the charter.—10th. Besides the above questions connected with the augmentation of the capital, there are the following other points that may deserve consideration:—1st. Whether on general principles it may not be advisable to reduce the

nominal value of shares, making each of five thousand rupees in lieu to ten thousand, as at present, by which means the constituency of bank proprietors being augmented in number, a wider interest would be created in behalf of the bank, and a disposition to extend its influence and uphold its credit and its measures in the estimation of the public. —2d. Whether it may not be expedient to take off altogether the restriction as to the number of shares to be held by one person, leaving this rule only as a restriction on the influence to be exerted, that is, on the number of votes. —3d. It may also deserve consideration whether the bank should be vested by its charter with authority to establish branch banks in the interior. His Lordship in Council will be glad to learn whether the bank directors look favorably at present on such a project, and consider that it would be advantageous to the bank and to commerce were such a proposition to be entertained. —4th. His Lordship in Council is disposed to think that the existing rule which restricts the amount to be advanced on the credit of any single individual or body to one lakh of rupees, is likely at times to have been, and may hereafter be, attended with inconvenience. The bank directors will perceive that the Court of Directors attach importance to the maintenance of this rule, but his Lordship in Council would not on that account consider himself precluded from taking into his consideration any representation that may show how far it has been found possible in all circumstances to observe the rule. The inclination of his own opinion is, that the quantity to be advanced to any individual, or firm, or incorporated body, must depend on circumstances of which the directors ought, under their responsibility to government and to the proprietors, to be constituted the sole judges. —11th. The above will, probably, not be the only points which the directors of the bank have in the course of their management of the institution found to be desiderata or sources of inconvenience, and if, as above stated, the directors shall be of opinion that it is desirable to enter upon a revision of the several provisions of the charter with a view to the correction of all existing imperfections, there are some further rules that might, perhaps, advantageously be introduced. Amongst these, his Lordship in Council would be disposed to suggest that it should be disqualification for a seat in the bank directors for any one to be at the same time managing officer or director of a bank or

other rival institution in India. —12th. Should the directors be inclined to resolve upon a surrender of their present charter, in order to obtain a revised one, corrected according to the present views of the government and the proprietors, the Governor General in Council will be happy to accede to any proposition that may be made to that effect, and his Lordship in Council would hope that such a plan might be devised for the future conduct of the affairs of the bank, as would fully satisfy the authorities in England. —I have, &c. H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt. —Council Chamber, Dec. 28, 1834.

Extract from a Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Territorial Finance Department, dated March 12, 1834. No. 18. —Para. 12th. Considering that the circulation of the private banks has been almost wholly withdrawn since the year 1829, and adverting to the strong opinion which you have unanimously expressed, that it is necessary materially to extend the issues beyond one crore and twenty lacks; we are induced to sanction the extension to two crores of Sica rupees, as provided for in the new charter. The provision contained in the same charter, that the bank shall cease to grant loans, or discount bills when the proportion of treasure in its coffers shall have fallen to one-fourth of the outstanding obligations payable on demand, we have already approved. —13th. From the requisition that the bank should increase its capital from fifty to seventy lacks of rupees, we cannot depart. Indeed the necessity of adhering to it is materially strengthened by the authority which we have now given to the bank to extend its transactions far beyond the amount which we contemplated when we first required that increase of the capital. —14th. We do not think it necessary or proper for the Company to subscribe any part of the new capital. The subscriptions will be open in the first instance to the present proprietors under the terms of the charter, and if they do not subscribe the whole, it will be for the public to furnish the remainder. —15th. We have observed, with considerable surprise, the large increase in the amount of private bills discounted by the bank. From the statement recorded on your financial communications of Sept. 15, 1829, we observe that from 1823 to 1828 the largest average amount outstanding under that head in any half year was 2,398,859 rupees, and that the average amount of the whole period did not exceed 1,197,667 rupees. —16th. In June last the amount

of those bills had increased, according to the statement in Mr. Prinsep's letter to the Secy. to the Governor General of the 26th June 1832, to no less than 5,066,711 rupees.—17th. This fact has we confess, excited serious apprehensions in our minds, but the management of the bank should have been lax and improvident, which apprehensions have been greatly increased by the hope which the Governor General has felt it necessary to express, "that the rule has been duly attended to which restricts the bank from being in advance on loans to any individual or society of individuals in any manner beyond the amount of 100,000 rupees, save in case of loan upon deposit."—18th. We must also remark upon the very large increase of bank notes in the public treasury. On the 1st of May 1831, it was 3,588,729 rupees, on the 1st of Nov. 1831, it was 1,355,163 rupees, and on the 1st of May 1832 it amounted to no less than 7,201,519 rupees, which was still further increasing at the date of Mr. Prinsep's letter, the increase being, it is all &c., preparatory to the discharge of debt under your loan arrangements. Whatever convenience there may be in making payments from the public treasury in bank notes instead of cash, it does not, in our judgment afford a justification for such an accumulation, nor any adequate compensation for the risk which you run of embarrassment to the bank through the sudden issue of an large amount of notes, which would immediately come in for cash, or of serious inconvenience to yourselves if the cash were not instantly forthcoming.—19th. In reference to the 5th paragraph of our dispatch, dated the 22d February, 1832, we must observe, that it appears to us that the amount of bank notes, forming part of the cash balance of your treasury, ought never to exceed 50 lacs of rupees, and we desire that measures may be taken to reduce it to that maximum, and that hereafter, whenever it exceeds it, you exchange all notes beyond it for cash.—20th. We have further to direct that you will call upon the directors of the bank to report to your secretary on the first day of each month, the amount of issues of notes, and of the discounts granted and received in the preceding month, and of notes in circulation at its close, together with the amount of bullion and specie remaining in the bank at the close of the month, the averages of the last three of which monthly reports is to be published monthly within ten days after the date of the first in the Government Gazette. We desire also to be furnished as early as opportunity

offers after the close of each quarter, with copies of the monthly reports so transmitted to your secretary and liberally with a statement which you will require to be furnished to you monthly, of the amount of notes in circulation of each denomination respectively.—21st. We presume that such conditions of the old charter (including that which reserves to you the power of dissolution on a year's notice) as you have not mentioned in your dispatches, and which we consequently have not authorized to be repealed or modified, still continue in force.—22d. We have now given our directions both with regard to matters which require to be provided for in the charter and also with regard to the points which though not necessary to be included in the charter, are yet intimately connected with it, subject therefore to the instructions contained in this dispatch we accede to the continuance of the charter of 1822, if a new charter should not be required.—23d. We direct that you furnish us without delay with a copy of the charter of 1822, and of the new charter, if an amendment should be required, and that once in every year you submit to us a statement of the debts and assets of the bank, founded upon the principle of that recorded on your consultation of Sept. 15, 1829; but including statement of the total number of individuals, or societies of individuals, whose notes may be under discount, and showing the amount of gross and net profit and loss which the bank has realized and sustained during each period. (Ann. Extra t.) H. J. MUNROE, Secy. to the Government.

To H. J. Prinsep Secy. to Govt. of the Financial Department Fort William.—Sir,—We have had the honor to receive your letter dated 29th ultimo, forwarding for our consideration and signature a dispatch received from the Court of Directors on the subject of the charter granted by Government to the Bank of Bengal in the year 1828, and calling for certain information and statements in regard to the past and present condition of the bank and its business, also submitting for our consideration certain points that had occurred to his Lordship in Council, and calling for our opinion thereon, for any further suggestions we might deem it necessary and proper to offer. We beg that you will submit to the Rt. Hon. the Governor Genl of India in Council our grateful acknowledgments for the communication shown by his Lordship in Council to the bank, in the manner of his communicating the orders received from England

on this important occasion, and for the opportunity afforded to us of stating freely our sentiments, not only on the particular measures ordered by the Hon. Court of Directors, but likewise in regard to other branches of our management and rules of the existing charter, which have been attended with inconvenience, or may produce embarrassment in the execution of the orders received by the Supreme Government. We caused the statements called for by his Lordship in Council, to be immediately put in hand, and they are under preparation, but as they embrace the entire period since the first establishment of the Bank, and each entry is of a series of averages, taking time to calculate we have not been able to complete the statements in time to accompany this letter. They shall, however, follow immediately when they can be got ready and in the meantime we beg permission to offer the following observations, in reply to the question submitted in your letter, and in explanation of our sentiments on the points indicated as deserving consideration. We have directed our secretary to forward immediately twelve printed copies of the Bank charter, and beg to state, that as many more as may be desired by Government will be at your command, whenever you may send for them. We beg to premise that our present reply must be understood as conveying our individual opinions on the points we are about to discuss, and those we shall be prepared eventually to submit to the proprietors at large, of the capital stock of the Bank. His Lordship in Council, however, will not be unaware, that constituted as is the bank under its present charter, the directors would not be justified in offering their sentiments otherwise than as preliminary to a submission of the important questions agitated to the proprietors then constituents, whose interests are deeply involved in the result that may be determined now, and whose views may or may not coincide with those about to be stated. Having premised this explanation, we shall proceed to discuss the several points brought forward in the Government letter under reply, following the order in which they are stated therein, and we shall then, as invited to do by his Lordship in Council, take the liberty to add one or two other points, which it appears to us advisable to bring under consideration. First, in respect to the proposed addition of 20 lacs of rupees to the present capital stock of the bank, which it appears has been positively enjoined by the Hon. Court of Directors, but in

respect to which measure, his Lordship in Council has nevertheless kindly expressed the desire to receive a further communication of our sentiments, if we have any new and substantial grounds of objection to urge. On this subject, we beg to be permitted to observe, that the Hon. Court have been led to order the increase stated, and to determine upon its necessity from having had before them the fact, that in the month of June, 1832, the amount of private bills discounted exceeded 50 lacs of rupees. The Hon. Court have, from this circumstance, apparently estimated the extent of risk incurred in the transaction of business on the present scale at an amount requiring for the security of the public, an increase of capital to meet the contingency of heavy occasional losses, and the Court have further, judging mainly from the same amount of private bills considered, that an increase of capital is required to carry on the present extended banking business of the Presidency. Upon this, however, it is to be explained, that the amount of private bills, exhibited by the statements of 1832,—was accidental—more than 17 lacs show under the head being a special aid granted to support the commercial credit of the place upon the joint responsibility of four principal firms, and under the deposit made to trustees of title deeds to property not strictly allowable under the charter. The transaction was somewhat irregular and was only justifiable under the peculiar pressure of the occasion. It has been explained at length to the Government, in our letter addressed to his Lordship in Council, dated 4th Oct. 1833 to which we beg to refer his Lordship in Council. The arrangements then made have since been brought to separate adjustment, and the amount advanced has been repaid or is in course of realization, as will be observed in the printed statements circulated by the bank at their half-yearly declarations of dividend. It was merely in consequence of these particular transactions that the head of private bills stood, at the time referred to, at the amount noticed by the Court; but the actual discounts of private bills has never exceeded 33 lacs, and will be found on the average not to exceed 20 lacs, as will be apparent on reference to the statements prepared under the present orders of Government. It thus appears, that the order of the Hon. Court is founded on an erroneous estimate of the extent of private bill business that passes ordinarily through the bank, and so far as the proof of this will affect the consideration of the

question, the bank directors hope the government will receive the representation of their decided opinion against the necessity of making any increase of capital to meet the risks arising from such a course. But we are compelled to admit, that in consequence of the cessation of the private banking establishments, and more than this, in consequence of the government withdrawing from commercial transactions, and leaving the departments of internal and general trade hitherto in its hands to be added to those always in the hands of private merchants there is at present a greater demand for the accommodation and facilities afforded by a bank than there has ordinarily been heretofore, and that this demand is likely further to increase. So the argument is therefore, that in consequence of such an increased demand for banking facilities, the Bank of Bengal should be placed, in all respects, on an extended footing, and consequently with such a constitution, that the capital stock of it should be proportionally augmented. It is not to be supposed that the directors are not prepared to meet any and every objection. Of the present stock of the bank, no less than 30 lacs are invested in public securities, that is, in promissory notes of the Government, purchased by the bank. The directors attach importance to their continuing to hold a certain amount in this shape to meet any occasional pressure or other contingency, or to purchase, less than half the present capital of the bank is employed in banking business, the deposits on account current, and the issues of notes form the principal funds upon which this business is now transacted. The limit of the banking transactions is at present regulated entirely by the rule of the charter, which requires that no fresh issue shall be made or business done when the cash in the treasury of the bank shall not exceed one-fourth of the total liabilities. We do not think, that the proposed increase of the capital of the bank would necessarily have any effect in increasing the quantity of cash, or would enable the bank to keep out a more extended circulation of notes than at present; but we are of opinion, that it would enable us to do more business with the same circulation to the extent probably of the increase. If, however, it be really desired to afford to the bank increased facilities for the transaction of banking business, the effectual means of accomplishing this, will be to alter the proportion which is required to be kept in cash from one-fourth to one-eighth, or

even one-tenth, which we understand exceeds the proportion assumed by the most solid and best conducted banking establishments in Great Britain, as the rule of conduct by which they are guided in this matter. It, therefore, his Lordship in Council should determine upon the necessity of complying with the Honorable Court's order, in respect to the augmentation of capital, we trust it will be accompanied with a provision that shall relieve the bank from the necessity of stopping its accommodation to the public, whenever the total of demands against the institution shall exceed four times the amount of cash in hand, a limit often required and found in practice to be extremely inconvenient. His Lordship in Council, in the letter under reply, proposes the following questions under the supposition, that the augmentation of capital be required to be made separately from any alteration of the existing charter. 1st. The time to be allowed for the notice to proprietors required by the charter. 2nd. The mode of dividing the increased capital amongst proprietors, supposing certain of them to refuse, so as to leave the whole shareholders claiming his proportion of the new stock, an amount not amounting to even one-tenth of a share. 3rd. Whether there is any means of getting over the natural objection of the rule which prevents the holders of ten shares from participating in the advantage of subscribing at par for the additional stock. On the first point, we are decidedly of opinion, with reference to the large proportion of the existing proprietors who are resident in Europe, and whose agents, therefore, cannot be prepared to act for them in respect to the increase without a specific reference for instructions, that a shorter period than 18 months ought not to be allowed as the limit of time for proprietors to declare whether they avail themselves of their privilege of subscribing for the proportion of new capital, to which, by the rules of the charter, they will be entitled. This is the period ordinarily allowed by Government to holders of other public securities resident in Europe, and the shareholders of the bank will naturally expect equal consideration to be shown for their interests on the present occasion. On the second point, we are of opinion, that in respect to the balance of stock that may remain unsubscribed for, after each proprietor has taken in even tenths of a share, as nearly his exact proportion as the rules of the charter will allow, the remaining tenths of shares must either be sold by open bidding amongst the

proprietors for their benefit, or that the further advantage of additional tenths, so far as they will go, shall be distributed by lot amongst the sharers who have claimed to participate in the advantage, the chances of these sharers being regulated by the extent of their interest. We incline to think, that this latter plan will be found most conformable in all respects to the provisions of the existing charter. On the third point, the directors of the bank entirely agree with his Lordship in Council, in looking on the provision of the existing charter, which excludes holders of ten shares from any participation in the advantage of subscribing at par for the additional capital, as inequitable and injurious. But we have well considered the terms of the provision of the charter containing this rule, and are compelled to state it as our opinion, that if the charter remains unaltered in this respect, it will be impossible to allow to the holders of this maximum interest, any proportion of the new capital. We would by no means be understood as advocating the continuance of such a rule, and shall take the opportunity of stating further our sentiments on this point, when we come to notice the questions touching upon objects in the present constitution of the bank. We shall now proceed to reply to that part of your letter which bears on this part of the case. In paragraph ten, four points are stated, and a fifth is added in the following paragraph. We shall notice each separately.—1st. The proposal to reduce the nominal value of the shares. We see no objection whatsoever, but on the contrary, much advantage that would attend the reduction of the share, entitling a proprietor to vote at the meetings of the bank for the election of directors, and on other occasions, to one-half of its present amount. This measure would have the effect of increasing the constituency of the bank, and of creating a wider influence, and a more general interest in its concerns amongst the public of Calcutta.—2nd. The expediency of removing altogether the restriction on the number of shares each proprietor is permitted to hold. On this question, we are disposed so far to concur with his Lordship in Council as to allow a single proprietor or firm to hold as much as 15 shares of the present, or 30 of the reduced amount of the preceding proposition. In that case, we would allot the votes according to the following scale:—To the holder of one share of 5,000 rupees, one vote—to the holder of 5 ditto, 2 ditto—to the holder of 10 ditto,

3 ditto—to the holder of 15 ditto, 4 ditto—to the holder of 20 ditto, 5 ditto—to the holder of 25 ditto, 6 ditto—to the holder of 30 ditto, 7 ditto; so that no single individual or firm should possess more votes than under the present charter are allowed to the holder of a maximum interest of 10 shares. But we are not disposed to recommend that the restriction on the amount to be held by a single proprietor, shall be altogether removed, for it appears to be admitted to be advisable, that the constituency of the Bank of Bengal should be increased, and the accumulation of an unlimited number of shares in the hands of a few persons would operate to prevent this, for the capital is scarcely large enough to be secure against the effect of a monopolizing spirit designedly directed to establish an exclusive interest in the concern, supposing such ever to exist, which may not be altogether an impossible occurrence. Some limit, therefore, seems necessary, and we are of opinion, that a lac and a half will be a proper one to ~~limit~~. At the same time, whether the maximum limit be left, as at present, at one lac, or be increased to a lac and a half, we conceive that in either case provision should be made in any new charter that might be prepared, to allow the holder to take his share of any new capital that might be added to the stock of the bank, subject to the obligation of reducing his interest again, to the limit that may be fixed within a given period. A rule of this description would effectually remedy and remove the inequitable operation of the existing rule in respect to the maximum limit which has been noticed above, whilst it would afford at the same time desired security against too great an accumulation of capital in the hands of a few.—3rd. The establishment of branch banks. We are of opinion, that with due security for the supervision by Government officers, and under arrangements applicable to the circumstances in each case, it might be for the advantage of the Bank of Bengal to establish branch banks in different principal cities of Bengal and Hindoostan. Whenever, therefore, the Govt. shall be prepared to encourage such an extension of banking accommodation, and to allow the notes of the bank to supply the place of the metallic currency of the interior, the bank will be prepared to come into an arrangement for the establishment of branch institutions corresponding with and dependent on itself, or to reciprocate with any Government institutions that may be established inde-

pendently. But we beg to observe that this question appears to us to be one of state policy and general finance, which it behoves the Government rather than ourselves to consider in its effects on the public resources as well as on the commerce and prosperity of the country. If the Government determine that it is beneficial and safe to extend the influence and dealings of our bank in the manner indicated, we are quite prepared to second its views in this respect.—4th The limit of one lac of rupees fixed by the present charter, for the amount to be advanced on the credit of a single individual or concern. We quite agree with his Lordship in Council, in the expediency of maintaining this rule, which in practice is found most inconvenient, and has frequently been evaded or disregarded notwithstanding the absolute necessity of the case. We beg to remark that the rule has been in the charter, since the Bank of Bengal was first incorporated. It originally extended to every description of loan accommodation, but very soon after its institution, Mr. Tucker himself, who has the merit of suggesting the foundation of the bank, and of settling the rules for the conduct of its affairs was the first to propose an infraction of this particular rule, and to denounce it as impossible to be observed strictly in practice. The occasion in question was one when Messrs. Barret, of the most wealthy firm, were in temporary difficulty, and solicited a loan of three lakhs, and there is on the proceedings of the bank, a minute of Mr. Tucker himself dated as far back as first March 1810, proposing that it should be granted, notwithstanding the provisions of the charter then in opposition. Similar embarrassment has continually occurred on various occasions since, notwithstanding that the rule at present applies only to the discount of bills without collateral security, and not to loans on deposit, though we may make it our study to endeavour by all means, to avoid deviating from the rule. We are free to confess, that we have not on all occasions been able to do so. We concur, therefore, with the Governor General in Council in opinion, that the rule had better be wholly omitted in any new charter that may be prepared, and that the amount of advance to be made to any individual or firm, may properly be left to the discretion of the directors, under the responsibility of their oath, and subject to the checks and obligations under which they act.—5th The proposition to exclude from the direction of the Bank

of Bengal persons connected with the management of other banks. On this point we are not unanimous, but the majority concur with his Lordship in Council, in regarding it as objectionable, that the functions of director of two banking institutions in the same city, should be united in the same person, we shall be prepared, should it, to receive any new rule to this effect, that the Governor Genl. in Council may deem it necessary or proper to introduce into the new charter, if it be determined to adopt one. But though disposed to look upon it as objectionable, that any of our directors should be concerned actively in the management of a rival or similar private institution, we are fully convinced that the bank can only derive benefit from establishing a free, and unreserved communication with private or other similar institutions, and that through its secretary, such a footing or intercourse ought to be tendered, as shall aid in justly estimating the claims of individuals of the public to accommodations of credit, and other facilities that may be solicited, and that banks have the means of affording. On this principle, we shall at all times be prepared to act towards the Union Bank, or any other that may be established. Having thus stated our opinions separately, on the several points submitted in your letter under reply, we have only to say in conclusion, that we shall be prepared to recommend to the proprietors of the stock of the bank, that they shall join in the preparation of the new charter, providing for all the above points, in the manner proposed, in order that the demand may be submitted to the Hon. Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners in England, for their requisite sanction and approval, and on its being returned by these authorities duly sanctioned, we doubt not, that the proprietors will joyfully surrender their present charter, and receive the new one from the Government, in the manner apparently in which his Lordship in Council intends to effect this arrangement. But besides the above points noticed by his Lordship in Council, there are one or two more that have occurred to us in the course of our deliberations on this subject, that, upon the invitation contained in your letter, we are induced to submit. In the first place, it seems to us extremely desirable that a power should be given to the directors, to set apart a certain amount from the profits on the banking business, to act as a reserve to meet such contingencies as that

which recently occurred in the necessity, of at once writing off as a loss, the amount advanced upon forged securities to Anglo-Bengal Bank. The amount of the reserve would of course be limited, and need not be maintained at a larger sum, than one year's average dividends, but for the security of the concern, and to ensure to us the power of dividing a heavy loss, by meeting it from consecutive dividends, we solicit the introduction of a provision, permitting the creation of a reserve by the gradual retention of a certain proportion of existing profits.—2nd. According to the present constitution of the bank, the power is reserved of attaching the dividends falling due upon any share in the concern belonging to a defaulter or debtor of the bank, but the rule is defective, as it gives no power of transferring the property in the share, and is therefore inconvenient, and inconvenient with embarrassment. We would submit that the bank should possess the power of selling the share in satisfaction of the debt, in the same manner as it would sell any other securities deposited with it, or otherwise in its hands. These two are important provisions that ought not to be omitted in the preparation of the new draft of charter; several others of less moment will probably occur to us in the course of the consideration of the details; but we hesitate to ask for such at present, and should wish first, to be permitted, if his Lordship in Council concurs in the views we have stated, to lay the correspondence before the proprietors, before proceeding any further in the matter. We are, &c. (Signed) G. Morley, H. T. Prinsep, W. W. Bird, R. H. Cockerell, James Church, J. A. Durin, W. Carr, H. J. Bagshaw, A. Fraser. Bank of Bengal, 21st Jan. 1835.

To the Directors of the Bank of Bengal.—Financial Department.—Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 21st Jan. last, and of your secretary's letters of the 19th ultimo and 5th instant, with the statements enclosed therein; the whole of which having received the careful consideration of his Lordship in Council, I am now desired to communicate the final determination of the Supreme Government, on the subject both of the augmentation of the capital of the bank, and of the proposed revision of the charter.—1st. With respect to the augmentation of capital the managing directors have shown no new reasons for not complying with the orders received from the Hon. Court of

Directors in this respect; but on the contrary it appears to be their opinion, that there is an increased and increasing demand for banking accommodation in Calcutta, such as to require the Bank of Bengal to extend its business, and to need a proportionably augmented capital: the Governor General in Council, therefore, has resolved to take immediately the necessary steps to carry the orders of the Hon. Court dated the 12th March, 1834, so far as they relate to the augmentation of the existing capital stock of the Bank to complete execution.—2d. The Governor General in Council has accordingly directed a book to be opened in the office of the Accountant General of the Supreme Government, for the collection of a further amount of 20 lacs of rupees, to be added to the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, in the manner and form prescribed in the third clause of the charter of the bank. By order of his Lordship in Council, I hereby give you this formal notice thereof, and request that you will communicate the same to the proprietors at a general meeting to be called for the purpose, as prescribed in the clause of the charter referred to. Publication will be made in the Gazette of this Presidency, of the opening of a subscription to the further capital above specified, and the period fixed for allowing to existing proprietors, or to persons who may become so immediately, the option secured to them by the charter of putting down their names, exclusively as subscribers for the additional stock, has agreed to your suggestion, to be fixed at 16 months, so as to allow ample time for the proprietors resident in Europe, to declare their wishes in this respect. Copy of the notice about to be published is enclosed for your information.—3d. It has before been intimated that it is not the intention of the Government to claim or to take any part of the additional capital, to which, as holder of 10 lacs of the existing capital, it would be entitled under the provisions of the charter. His Lordship in Council leaves it to you, and to the proprietors at large, to arrange for the distribution of the whole amount of the new capital, amongst the proprietors, who may claim the privilege of setting down their names as subscribers, and to settle any disputes that may arise in the distribution, in such manner as may appear to you to be most conformable to the provisions of the charter, and to strict and impartial justice. The Government will expect from the bank, on some date anterior to that fixed for the expiration

of the period allowed to proprietors for setting down their names, a list of the distribution that may be made of the new capital, that is, of the new subscribers, in order that the subscription book opened by the Government may be filled accordingly. Should the bank list not provide for the entire amount of new capital ordered above, the subscription to the remainder will be thrown open to the public: this, however, is a contingency not likely to occur.—4th. The above orders render it unnecessary to advert in detail to the questions discussed in your letter which bear on this part of the subject. It will be seen, that the entire regulation of the distribution of the new shares is left to be determined by the directors and constituency of the bank, and that it is not the intention of the Governor General in Council to interfere at all in that matter.—5th. Having thus disposed of the questions relating to the augmentation of the capital, the Governor General in Council proceeds to state his opinion on the further points noticed or brought forward in your letter, which are connected with the revision of the existing charter. These will be taken up seriatim in the same order as observed therein. *First*.—The proposition to reduce the nominal value of the shares.—6th. The bank directors concur with the Government as to the expediency of taking this means of increasing the constituency of the bank, and propose a scale for regulating the number of votes upon the assumption of a share being reduced to 5,000 rupees, instead of standing as at present at 10,000. The Governor General in Council, is however prepared to go further than this, and to allow a vote to a tenth of a present share, or 1,000 rupees interest, thus fixing this as the nominal value of each share, but not allowing any lower subdivision. The scale of votes may then be regulated so as to give the maximum number seven to the holder of the present maximum interest, which would be 100 shares of the new scheme, allowing the increase ratably. *Secondly*.—The expediency of removing the restriction on the interest a single proprietor may hold.—7th. At present, no proprietor can hold more than one lac of the stock. The bank directors admitting this to be an inconvenient limit, propose to fix the extent of interest of a single proprietor, at a lac and a half. The Governor General in Council, however, thinks it will be preferable to fix no limit at all, for he does not attach weight to the inconvenience

stated to be apprehended from future attempts to engross a commanding interest in the concerns of the bank by large purchases made in a monopolizing spirit. By wholly removing the limit, the unjust disadvantage under which the holders of a maximum interest must always lie in case of an augmentation of capital, will be wholly remedied and removed. *Third*.—With respect to the establishment of branch banks.—8th. The Governor General in Council agrees with the bank directors in opinion, that the state of things in the interior is not at present such as to make this question ripe for consideration; but there can be no objection to the new charter that may be prepared, containing a provision on the subject, so as to allow the establishment of branch banks, whenever the measure may be deemed expedient. *Fourth*.—The limit of one lac fixed by the present charter, for the amount to be advanced on the credit of a single individual.—9th. The Governor General in Council concurs with the Directors in opinion, that this limit had better be wholly removed, and the extent of the advance as well as the expediency of making any advance be left entirely to the discretion of the Directors. The Governor General in Council has not failed to notice the separate minute of Mr. Director Bagshaw on this subject: he does not however attach weight to the apprehension of abuse from improper influence therein referred to. *Fifth*.—The proposition to exclude from a seat in the direction, persons connected with the management of other banks.—10th. The Governor General in Council is happy to find that the directors of the bank concur with him in opinion, as to the impolicy of allowing persons actively concerned in managing rival institutions, to continue members of the managing direction of the bank. On this point it is unnecessary to add any thing to what has before been said. *Sixth*.—The introduction into any new charter of a power to create a reserve fund to meet contingencies.—11th. This is a suggestion of the bank directors, and his Lordship in Council is happy to express his entire concurrence in their views on the subject. *Seventh*.—That the bank should be vested with a power of selling the share or interest of a proprietor falling in balance to itself, in lieu of merely having the power of taking dividends, as they fall due, in satisfaction of the debt.—12. On this point also his Lordship in Council entirely concurs with the directors, the change suggested

appears to be highly expedient and quite equitable. *Eight.*—The only further point to be noticed is, the request urged separately in the early part of the discussion in the letter of the bank directors, that the Government will relieve the bank from the necessity of discounting to make farther advances upon discount or otherwise, whenever the outstanding demands against the institution on all accounts exceed four times the amount of cash in hand. The bank point out that this restriction is extremely inconvenient in practice, and quite unnecessary for security, that private banks in England and Scotland, standing on less credit and more subject to sudden runs than that of Bengal, assume a cash reserve of one-eighth or one-tenth of the liabilities as abundant provision; and it is suggested that the limit of cash at which it shall not be legal for the Bank of Bengal to continue to discount, shall be fixed at a corresponding ratio. The Governor General in Council is of opinion, that an alteration of this provision of the existing charter is indispensable, and he is prepared to sanction the limit of one-eighth being substituted for one-fourth for the regulation of this matter. *13th.*—Having thus stated the opinions of the Governor General in Council on all the important points that have been made the subject of discussion with the bank directors, I am now directed to suggest that you will cause a draft of a new charter to be prepared, making provision for each point in the manner thus finally determined, and incorporating the whole with the provisions of the existing charter that will have to remain unaltered. The law officers of the Government will be directed to settle with those of the bank, a revised draft, providing for all points, and so soon as it shall have been prepared and finally agreed to, the bank directors are requested to submit it to the body of the proprietors, in order to obtain their special sanction to a conditional surrender of the existing charter in exchange for a new one in the form so prepared. — *14th.* It is proper to add, that after the provisions of the proposed new charter for the bank, shall have been settled, it will be necessary that the draft should be submitted for the special sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors and of the Board of Control for the affairs of India, before it is finally executed and carried into effect. Pending the reference to England to procure this sanction, the bank will of course continue to act under its old charter, the surrender of

which will not be required until the new one shall be returned duly ratified and confirmed. I have, &c. (Signed) H. T. PHINSEY, Secy. to the Govt. Council Chamber, 7th March, 1835.

Sikharatta.—The troops in the Shekawatte district have received orders to canton in the neighbourhood of Jhoojhnoo.

Allahabad.—It is rumoured that it is in contemplation to appoint an additional Judge at Ghazepore, for the purpose of assisting the Judge of that zillah in clearing his civil file of all the cases of old standing—such an arrangement will also enable the Judge to devote more of his time to the criminal department of his office.

Lucknow.—His Majesty of Oude has suffered a loss of property to a great amount in jewellery and precious stones, supposed to have been stolen by Buksh Ali, and some one else, and afterwards lodged in a house at Cawnpore.—The former individual was a Superintendent of one of the mihalas of his Majesty.—We have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the actual amount of the property stolen, but it is generally believed to be about 15 lacs of rupees—his Majesty, we hear, is taking every step suggested by "*Prudence*," (which is often found to be a scarce article within the limits of the Oude territories,) for the institution of a strict enquiry into the circumstances connected with this mysterious case of theft.—*Central Free Press.*

Plague at Constantinople.—The accounts which have reached us of the progress of the plague at Constantinople are of a very fearful description. All the means adopted by the Government having proved unavailing, had been abandoned. At the commencement of the disease, a few Turkish quarters only were attacked; but the contagion ultimately so spread around, that the town and suburbs were over-run. It is said to be impossible to estimate the number of victims. The alarm had been so general that business had been utterly suspended; the bazaars were deserted, every counting-house in Galata was closed, and no person had ventured out, except during the few hours when the post was expected. The capital had, in fact, worn a most mournful aspect, and what added to the terror was that the great heat of summer having passed with relief, it was difficult to say when any cessation was likely to begin. Diplomatic relations during this period had been completely suspended, as well as commercial operations, the ambassadors having all retired to their country.

houses. Politics in fact, were not thought of. Despite, however, of the plague considerable activity was displayed in the war department and the Government continued to send troops to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.—*Mark*

The Ambassador of Muha Rajah Runjeet Singh. Our readers may remember that some time since it was announced in the papers that the Ambassador of the Muha Rajah, who was lately in Calcutta intended to embrace the doctrines of Christianity and to marry an English woman. We now learn from the *Mofussil Akbar*, that Runjeet Singh is pondering deeply the punishment he shall inflict on his Ambassador for his rejection of the books of Nanuk, and his having yielded himself captive to the charms of a "Peringie lady." The courtiers, it is said, promptly admitted his guilt and loudly insisted on it that an example should be made of the traitor. We learn from the same authority that Dooat Mahomed Khan has attempted to entice the zumeendars of Cashmere from their allegiance to Runjeet Singh, who is exceedingly indignant at the attempt and has directed them to join him in his expedition against the ruler of Cashmere. Considering the miseries which the Cashmereans have suffered from the Government of the Muha Rajah, it would not be a matter of surprise if they were to place themselves under the protection of Dooat Mahomed.

Abolition of Duties in Assam.—We mentioned some little time ago that the province of Arracan was free from the affliction of transit duties, and that the country, which was made over to us in a state of exhaustion was beginning to resume its fertility. We are now most happy to state, that the country of Assam has recently been liberated from the curse of transit duties, under the able and enlightened administration of Capt. Jenkins. The chowkees of Hydra and Jumoonah Mookh have been abolished. A foreign duty was still levied on the Naga frontier of Poorunder Singh's territory, but all internal duties have been given up. This has not been done without a considerable sacrifice of revenue on the part of Government, the duty on elephants at 10 rupees a head is said to have yielded 5000 rupees a year, and we have heard the annual amount of duties collected at the Hydra chowkee stated so high as 20000 rupees. Thus the trade of all Assam, a country equal in length, though not in breadth, to the whole of Bengal, is now freed from the

interruptions of chowkees and will enjoy opportunities for expanding itself. The silk, the ivory, the turmeric, the cotton, the sugar, and the other products of the rich valley of the Brahmaputra will now form the elements of a beneficial trade, a spirit of enterprise will be created and the increasing exports of the country will soon demonstrate the wisdom of the plan that has now been adopted. Hitherto it has been a matter of just complaint against the British Government in India, that they have not voluntarily relinquished a single tax, for the welfare of the people. We can now point to the abolition of the transit duties in Assam as to a measure which removes this opprobrium, a measure conceived in that noble spirit which formerly actuated the Court of Directors when they wrote on to the Governor General in Council to say, "that an assessment below what the country could bear, was no detriment in the long run, to the Government itself, because the riches of the people were the riches of the state."

Tea Plant. We understand that the hills on the eastern frontier among the Mowjee hills and that some specimens of the leaves have been sent down to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society and are now in possession of Dr. Wallich. Major Grant has the merit of this new discovery. The plant was pointed out to him in the hills by Shans, who know it well having visited the tea gardens cultivated by the Chinese. But we are told that the leaves of the leaf (which we have not seen) from want of proper curing are not in a state to render it possible at present to judge of the quality of the tea that might be obtained in that district. In the meantime it is very satisfactory to know that the plant is common among those hills in a large extent of country, and that we have thus a double resource in our own neighbourhood, which may hereafter render us independent of China for a commodity become so necessary to the comfort of Europeans, and so very important as an object of trade. The hills in Munerpoor on which the tea plant is indigenous, must be of considerable elevation, for in a letter we have seen describing the successful result of a late surveying expedition against some freebooters, it is mentioned that, in two days march from Sungonoo, the party found themselves among pine and oak forests, and that the nights even in the mid of March, were extremely cold.

Catholic College.—In the movement which is now being made in the cause of

education it is gratifying to learn that the Catholic clergy of Calcutta are taking an active part. The *L. J. Times* informs us that this school is to be opened shortly under the designation of the College of St. Francis Xavier, 'in which a liberal education will be imparted on extremely cheap rates.'

Lord William Bentinck. Now then the career of Lord William Bentinck in India is closed for ever, the doubt which lingered to the last as to what he would yet do or undo before he departed, exists no longer, the final limit of his act, has arrived, and it remains for the historian to describe them. Any well attempt to do so upon very slight information, and little justice can be expected from such attempts. On the better informed, whose private friendship or personal feelings of a less friendly nature exercise an active influence so widely in this country, basing the judgment of the the district. We can justly and heartily commend the expression upon the merits of Lord William Bentinck's administration. Some deny that this title to our respect, is as far as the opposite side as to place him above all the great men who have preceded him in the government of India. To us, it seems that the conduct and character of Lord Bentinck would be very uniformly represented by either of these extreme opinions. That the talents of his Lordship are of a very respectable order nobody can justly deny, but that they are not of the same high order with those of Hastings, Wellesley, and the Marquis of Hastings, would be evident enough to a common observer from the nature of the subjects which most engaged his attention. Those great men, inspired as we, whom we have named, were accustomed to look at India with a statesman's eye, to take an enlarged view of the high trust reposed in them, to study our relations with the Native States, and to follow some general consistent plan, leaving details of administration to the officers in their several departments; while we have seen his Lordship occupy himself with comparatively little things and little details. From the time of his arrival to the period of his departure, it was his pleasure to take an individual part in every variety of consultations about police details, drainage, canals, steam, &c. &c., which however they might be important enough to claim the attention of Government, would nevertheless engrossed so large a portion of the time of any of the three great men we have named. There are many acts of

Lord W. Bentinck nevertheless which have at least proved his strong desire to benefit the people whom he governed, and one which will ever stand high in the records of time—the abolition of the suttee. Perhaps the time was favorable for it, and the previous discussions upon the subject had in some way or other paved the way, but the measure itself was still Lord Bentinck's measure, one in which he was determined when he came to the country, and which he did not delay or hesitate to carry out.

General Life Insurance Office—
There was a well attended meeting on 22d April at the office of the agents to the United Life Insurance Society for the purpose of taking it to consideration the position of the society with reference to the announcement of a Life Insurance Office about to be opened by Government. The chair was occupied by Mr. Pattie. After reading a report of the Directors of the Calcutta Branch it was resolved by a majority of 20 representing 137 shares, to petition the Government to assist the institution in the sum of Rs. 4 lakh memorial drawn up in strong but respectful terms in which various inconveniences, and especially the injury which this and all civil institution must suffer were pointed out was read and adopted. The meeting determined that the Directors should continue to exert their influence whether the Government plan should take effect or not. The number of policies issued since the 19th Nov. last, was stated to be 76, of which 28 were for the whole period of life, and 48 for short periods, the amount insured being 1,009,260 rupees the average amount on each risk is 13,250 rupees. No lapse has yet occurred. The funds are all invested in Government 5 per cent. paper.

Merit fostering Minute—We hear on all sides that the merit promoting minute has turned out a lamentable failure. That it has hitherto failed in effecting any one useful thing, except for the amusement of the public during the duller part of the year, no one but the immediate satellites of its author, ever will believe doubted. But that the minute, will prove an utter failure for the future, we stoutly deny. It has elevated its originator Mr. B. D. Manghat, from the office of Secretary of the lower Board of Revenue to the rank and salary of Revenue and Industrial Secretary in the Bengal Government, and he, who does not see in this change the dawn of a new era, of the *Naturalists' Register*, to improve

governed and poverty-stricken India is as ignorant as the child unborn—*Mofussil Khbar*.

Jalandhar.—The Government notwithstanding their general vigour and decision have allowed a lapse of many months to take place without coming to any decision regarding the Jalandhar territory, of which the station of Jalandhar forms a part. The last Jalandhar Raja, Sught Singh, died in November last, leaving no male heir to the gaddi, and it derives such a name. A grand uncle is however, living, whose mother has assumed the management of the Jalandhar as one of the protected Sikh states, yielding a revenue of 150,000 rupees, and according to custom or treaty now pays to the British Government some of the territory is beyond the Sutledge. This portion will probably be taken possession of by Runjeet Singh, who would be likewise not much disinclined to all on this side, a claim to which he would readily found, in having bestowed a part of it on the grandfather of the late Raja, and some on the Raja himself.

Coal in the Nerbudda.—Captain Guessey, the resident at Hoonabad, who undertook, after numerous unsuccessful attempts, his first successful discovery of some very valuable beds of coal in the rich mineral district in which he is stationed. For some years past this intelligent officer, it appears, has been induced to believe, from a variety of circumstances, that large deposits of that substance were to be found in the valley of the Nerbudda. But until within a few months small quantities of it only were obtained, and these, generally speaking, of an inferior quality. In Jan. last however information was brought to him of the presence of large masses of black mineral on the bank of a small stream called the Seta River—one of the tributaries of the Nerbudda—and on proceeding to the spot, they turned out, as he expected, to be beds of coal. The quality of the mineral was the next point to be ascertained, and was found to be remarkably good; for a large fire was soon made and an intense heat produced from such portions of the bed as lay most exposed. How this coal will compare with that brought from England remains of course to be seen; but there can be little doubt, from the way in which it is reported to have burned, that it will prove a very superior description of fuel. The masses in which it is found, vary from ten to fifteen feet in thickness, and their extent horizontally appears to be very considerable as it has been traced for upwards of

a hundred yards, throughout which the coal has been discovered by the action of the water that runs by it. The discovery of such a mineral treasure in any part of the country, and at a young time would be an interesting event. But, at the present moment, and from the situation in which it has been found, it becomes doubly so. For before steam navigation in India can be introduced to any thing like the extent that is desired, it is evident that a more abundant and less expensive supply of coal must first find place be secured, and the few spots in India from which such a supply can be more readily obtained than from the banks of the Nerbudda. This river it is true, presents some obstacles to navigation which, at present effectually prevent it from being used, but these are by no means insurmountable. They are, indeed, if we are correctly informed, mere trifles in comparison to the difficulties that have been overcome in many of the streams in England. Were it worth the expense, therefore, we cannot doubt that the British Government would immediately adopt measures for their removal, and thus while attaining one important object secure another, by rendering one of the noblest rivers in India—a river which flows through the heart of the country, as well as through some of its richest provinces—navigable throughout nearly its whole extent for all the purposes of commerce.

The Bombay Government have exempted from assessment for a period of five years "all land cultivated with the Mauritius sugar-cane in the principal Collectorate of Poona, and the Collectorates of Ahmednuggur, Candesh, Tanjore and Rattnagore," besides which rewards are to be given "to such individuals as produce the best specimens of this cane in the above Collectorates during that period, by the Collectors and their Assistants."

Sir C. Metcalfe.—It is with peculiar satisfaction that we quote from a Presidency print the following amiable trait in Sir Charles Metcalfe's character:—"The Parental Academic Institution having deputed Dr. Corbyn to the Governor General, to show cause why the institution had a claim on government for aid to liquidate its debt, Sir Charles Metcalfe, with that noble munificence which is so characteristic of him, at once declared, that there was no occasion to apply to government, as he would do it himself, and he accordingly subscribed the sum of five thousand rupees for the purpose."

Mr. Fraser's Murder.—The particulars of Mr. Fraser's murder, we are led to understand, are nearly as follows: Mr. Fraser, in the first instance, rendered himself obnoxious to the Nawaub of Ferozepore by setting on foot enquiry in regard to several proceedings of an objectional and criminal character which had come to his knowledge. One of these was the murder of a Bunnya, which Mr. F. deemed it improper to overlook, and on a late occasion when the Nawaub visited Delhi Mr. Fraser declined seeing him, although he three several times went to the late Commissioner's house in the hope of an interview. Mr. Fraser also considered that the Nawaub's brother had been hardly treated in the late decision of the Government in the Loharoo case—and it was at his suggestion that Ameernooddeen proceeded to Calcutta, with letters of introduction to influential persons there. On the occurrence of the late disturbances, also, in the Bhutteo country, the Nawaub had been required to furnish 50 sowars to take the duties of the Goorgoon district. These with a variety of other less serious matters appear to have weighed on the Nawaub's mind, and to have led to the rash act of Mr. Fraser's murder. The immediate superintendence and direction of the transaction are supposed to have been entrusted to Mogul Beg, the Nawaub's father-in-law (whose right to his Jagher is believed to have been a question mooted by the late Commissioner) and Kureem Khan the sowar. The latter is the confidential companion and friend of the Nawaub, and was sent to Delhi about a month and a half previous to the murder. The ostensible object of his visit was the purchase of dogs. But from some correspondence which was found in his possession, and the result, no doubt remains that his real object was the murder. About three weeks after Kureem Khan's arrival at Delhi, another sowar, Wasil Khan, was desired to join him under the pretence of bringing a sword to be repaired, he remained here a few days, and matters seem to have been then finally arranged. Some doubt exists whether it was at first intended that Kureem Khan should be the murderer, but he and a Mewatee of the name of Unnia were the parties upon whom the Nawaub relied as active agents, and whilst at Ferozepore, they were debating who should commit the act; Kureem Khan set the matter at rest by acting in person. Unnia is believed to have been in the neighbourhood when the fatal shot was fired. Immediately

on the Nawaub's hearing of the murder, he dispatched Wasil Khan, the second sowar, to see to Kureem Khan's safety, but on hearing of his apprehension at a short distance from Delhi, he returned to his master—who then deputed a secret agent to try and stifle the case by every possible means. This man was discovered and apprehended, and has since assisted in exposing the Nawaub's movements. Independent of him, however, the train of evidence is connected and satisfactory, and leaves no doubt as to the criminality of the parties accused. Government must, however, do their part honestly and fearlessly: their servants have a right to expect it at their hands, and public justice demands satisfaction. No doubt were Government once to step forward much additional matter might be learnt; but so long as they hesitate as to the course which they ought to adopt every difficulty must stand in the way of complete exposure. Native rumour states the Nawaub of Jujhur and his agent Dewan Kishen Lall are concerned, as well as Khojah Ruhmat the Ferozepore Vukeel. The former has been brought unpleasantly under notice in a late case at Thuggee, which was given in our paper, and in opposition to Mr. Fraser's views Government are said to have been satisfied with calling the Nawaub's letter "a mistake!"—He has also been remonstrating against measures which the Commissioner recommended in respect to his contingent of sowars. The latter two are wily, cunning, unobedient, whose interests have been for some time past intimately associated with those of their superiors, but who had sufficient foresight to see the danger of the proceedings, and both, about the same time, proposed a journey to Jeypore in attendance upon Mr. Blake—were nevertheless they have not taken an idle part in the present matter. Passive connivance is also attributed to the local police, and there is, we fear too much reason to believe that common rumour is not, in the present instance, a common liar. A bad feeling is also said to have shewn itself during the last few days amongst the lower classes of Mahomedans in the City, but the early notice of it taken by the Magistrate will no doubt effectually check any display of ill-will towards the measures in progress.

Parental Academic Institution.—We have before us the twelfth annual report of the Parental Academic Institution, and are glad to see it in the most sure sign of prosperity—a large increase

of pupils during the last year, from 127 on the 28th February 1834 to 172 on the same date of the present year. Another gratifying circumstance is, that after paying 1,000 rupees towards the liquidation of the debt to Palmer and Company (reduced, we believe, now within 9000 rupees) the cash balance against the institution is more than 500 rupees less than last year, being now 5210 5 6, a sum about equal to the uncollected bills of the past year. If these bills and the outstanding bills of former years were all collected, the institution would have a surplus of 3,195 12.—The following judicious remarks close the report of the managing committee:—“The declaration of a liberal policy to be pursued in regard to public employment, is a subject which ought to lead to exertions in the improvement of the tone of education. If the urgency of this liberal declaration is a dead letter, it may be said that it will ever remain so if no progress be made towards improvement and that the only way to give a practical effect to the declared intentions of the British Legislature, is by means of a well directed system of education to be pursued in the youth of the country, and particularly in the public employment of the Government. There are two existing institutions which are well calculated to accomplish this important object—the Eastern College, &c. regards the European and Christian classes, the Hindoo College as regards the Natives of this country. It should, perhaps, be the endeavor of the authorities connected with those establishments, with the classical and theological studies pursued in the one, and with the elementary branches of education pursued in the other to conjoin instruction relative to the history of India ancient and modern, to the manners and habits of the people to the judicial and revenue system of the country, and to the vernacular languages of the country. If youth were thus prepared it would, perhaps, be a subject with Government to look to these Institutions for candidates for their service, the candidates being furnished with a certificate of due qualification. If, in addition, it is necessary to maintain a public school for the higher branches of the service, it is equally as necessary to encourage public institutions in this country which may train up persons for the subordinate branches of public employment as, for instance the offices of Petty Magistrates, Fadder Aumees and Deputy Collectors, and which, by the encouragement thus

extended to them, would be the means of conducing greatly to the moral interests of the country.”

Native Magistrates.—We learn from the *Hurkar*, that Government have appointed twelve honorary Native Magistrates. Among them are Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, Prussanna Koomar Tagore, Ramkomul Sen, Rajchunder Das, Rajchunder Mullick, Rajchunder Das, Ravi Kishore Krishna Rasmoy Dutt, Radha Madhub Banerjee, Radha Pranta Deb Rastumjee Chowdhury.

Fraud in Stamp Paper.—A singular instance of fraud has recently been discovered at Buthipore. Several stamp papers, from cases of old standing in Court, have been abstracted and washed so carefully and well as to have effaced completely the original writing and to leave the paper in the best preserved, and perfectly unaltered condition. He who has thus done this has been carried on in the Court before him no means of detecting him. But the magistrate has been unrelenting in his endeavours to ascertain the perpetrators of the crime. He has no more in the file of the case than a fraud to have been with the stamps so obtained, and it has been discovered that sixty documents have been abstracted, upon which the stamps amount to about a thousand rupees.

Indigo Crop of 1835-36.—The accounts which have been received from all the great Indigo districts are most favourable. There never has been finer weather and never was there the prospect of a finer crop. We ourselves have received letters which state that unless some unforeseen calamity occurs the crop of this season is likely to amount to not less than 150,000 maunds, but in the earliest stage of the season it is utterly impossible to predict with any certainty what the crop will amount to.

Military Movements.—The left wing of H. M.'s 36th was to march from Barrampore on the 20th March, en route to Chinsurah.

We have learnt that the immediate resumption of the *Hurkar* Customs line abolished in 1833, has been authorized.

Letters from Meerut state that the trial of Lieut. Wallace will occupy a much longer period than was at first supposed.

Civil Fund.—There was a general meeting of subscribers to the civil fund on 27th April, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the

ceive pay from the Government in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, that is to say that as with covenanted servants so with the class of servants not under covenant, those now paid in rice and rupees shall receive their salaries here forth in sonat rupees till proportioned to 10 1/2 annas for 100 sonat. While all persons who shall here forth succeed to vacancies in any court office or civil establishment whatsoever maintained in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, shall receive the same amount of sonat which their predecessors did of sonat rupees in payment of their full salaries. This measure will affect all classes and descriptions of Govt. servants on civil establishments immediately.

The following draft of a proposed act was read in Council on the 27th of April 1825. It enacted that such parts of clause 3 section 15 Regulation VII, 1749 of the Bengal Code and other Regulations as relate to the Judge of the Court of Sessions and with the power of the Court of Sessions to commit to prison

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Fort William, Judicial Department, April 27 1825—The following draft of a proposed act was read in Council for the first time on the 27th April, 1825—

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Now the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay under date the 11th of May, 1825. It enacted that such parts of clause 3 section 15 Regulation VII, 1749 of the Bengal Code and other Regulations as relate to the Judge of the Court of Sessions and with the power of the Court of Sessions to commit to prison

shall be deposited among the records of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other King's Court within the jurisdiction of which the said declaration shall have been made. And the officer in charge of each original shall allow any person to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying, a copy of the said declaration attested by the seal of the court which has the custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees.—V. And be it enacted, that in any legal proceeding whatever, as well civil as criminal, the production of a copy of such a declaration, as is aforesaid, purporting to be subscribed by the defendant in the said legal proceeding, which copy shall be attested by the seal of some court empowered by this act, to have the custody of such declarations, shall be held to be sufficient evidence, unless the contrary be proved that the said defendant was printer, or publisher, or printer and publisher, according as the words of the said declaration may be, of every portion of every periodical work, whereof the title shall correspond with the title of the periodical work mentioned in the said declaration.—VI. Provided always that any person, who may have subscribed any such declaration as is aforesaid and who may subsequently cease to be the printer or publisher of the periodical work mentioned in such declaration, may appear before any magistrate and make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration:—"I, A. B., declare that I have ceased to be the printer (or publisher, or printer and publisher,) of the periodical work entitled ———." And each original of the latter declaration shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of the magistrate before whom the said latter declaration shall have been made, and one original of the said latter declaration shall be filed along with each original of the former declaration:—and the officer in charge of each original of the latter declaration, shall allow any person applying, to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying, a copy of the said latter declaration attested by the seal of the court having custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees:—and in all trials in which a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the former declaration, shall have been put in evidence, it shall be lawful to put in evidence a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the latter declaration, and the former declaration shall not be taken to be evidence that the

declarant was, at any period subsequent to the date of the latter declaration, printer or publisher of the periodical work therein mentioned.—VII. And be it enacted, that every book or paper printed after the said ——— day of ———, within the territories of the East India Company, shall have printed legibly on it, the name of the printer and of the publisher, and the place of printing and of publication: and whoever shall print or publish any book or paper otherwise than in conformity with this rule, shall on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding ———, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ———. VIII. And be it enacted, that after the said ——— day of ———, no person shall keep in his possession any press for the printing of books or papers who shall not have made and subscribed the following declaration, before the magistrate of the jurisdiction wherein such press may be. "I, A. B., declare that I have a press for printing at ———." And this last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the premises where such press may be.—IX. And be it enacted that any person who shall, in making any declaration under the authority of this act, knowingly affirm an untruth, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding ———, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding ———. Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information. Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 1st day of August next. W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c. &c., from 21st March to 10th April, 1855.—Lieut.-col. W. Battine to officiate as a Member of the Military Board during the absence of Lieut.-col. Craigie from Bengal—Major R. Powney to officiate as principal Commissary of Ordnance, vice Battine.—Capt. C. G. Dixon to officiate as Agent for the Manufacture of Gunpowder at Ishapore, vice Powney.—Major P. will return charge of the Powder Works until the arrival of Capt. Dixon, and in the meantime Lieut. S. W. Penning is appointed to act as an Asst. under Major P.—Lieut. F. will return to his regt. duty on Capt. Dixon's arrival at Ishapore.—Capt. H. Debude to be Superintending Engineer in the Department of Public Works, Central Provinces, in succession to Major Irvine.—Capt. T. Warlow to offi-

ciate as Garrison and Executive Engineer at Delhi without prejudice to his present appointment—Capt. N. Jones, 57th regt to be dep. Paymaster of the Nussurabad Circle of Payment—Lieut. R. G. McGregor to be a dep. Judge Advocate General on the 1st of the month, vice Jones—Lieut. Hon. H. B. Dalzell to be a Commissary, and Lieut. C. Dallas to be a dep. Commissary of Ordnance, and posted to the Chunar Magazine.—Fort William 20th March, 1835.—N. 61 of 1835.—The Rt. Hon. Lord W. Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H. Commander-in-chief of all the Forces in India having taken his departure for Europe, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General James Watson, G. B., to be Provincial Commander-in-chief of the Army serving under the Presidencies of Fort William and Agra, until further orders. Major General Watson is authorized to appoint a Secy. to assist him in carrying out the details of the Army.—31st Lord Howe.—Lieut. G. R. Siddons, 1st Lt. to be 2d in command—Cornet L. T. Robinson, 7th L. C., to be Adj. 20th regt, Thos. C. Rattray to be Lieut. from 11th Oct. 1834, vice Genl. dec. 22d regt. N. J. Super. Lieut. C. C. J. S. off is brought on the effective strength of the regt., vice Graham dec. Sept. 25, 1834. Surg. S. Nicholson to be Surg. to the General Hospital, vice Turner to Europe—Lieut. F. Dashiwood to be Asst. Secy. to the Military Board, vice Gowen.—Asst. Surg. J. W. Duct is appointed to the Civil Station of Tipperah, vice Replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—46th regt. N. I. Lieut. T. J. Duthall to be Capt.—Lieut. J. P. Tasker to be Lieut. from 1st March 1835, in succession to Jones resigned—65th regt. N. I. Lieut. W. Jennings to be Lieut. vice James retired with rank from 23d May 1831, vice Mahing promoted—Capt. W. H. Terranceau, Esq. Officer of 18th or Daera division, is transferred to 5th or Benares division department of Public Works, vice Major Grant who vacates on promotion—2d Lieut. J. Sprys to officiate for Lieut. G. S. Guthrie of 1st regt. as Asst. to Capt. J. Thomson, Superintendent Benares Road—Asst. Surg. A. Gilmore, M. D., is appointed to the Medical duties of the civil station of Shahabad—Lieut. R. McNair, 7th N. I. who at present stands attached to the Assam Light Infantry, is permitted to return his commission—14th regt. N. I. Captain J. L. Earle to be Major, Lieut. J. E. Lauder to be Capt., Ensign G. Cruickshank to be Lieut. from 31st March, 1835 in suc-

cession to Fagon retired—2d Buz. H. Art. Lieut. G. Campbell to be Adj. and Q. M. vice Dashiwood appointed Asst. Secy. to Military Board—2d Buz. Art. Lieut. E. F. Day to be Adj. and Quarter-m. vice Dallas appointed dep. Comm. of Ordn.—The order directing Lieut. H. N. Worsley to act as Adj. to 7th N. I., during the absence on leave of Lieut. N. J. Cumberland—Lieut. J. Bell to act as Adj. to the left wing of 7th regt. in the room of Lieut. Tasker and Capt. W. Berkeley to perform the duties of Major or Brigade during the absence of Maj. W. B. Hayarn confined—Lieut. G. H. Dyer Comm. of Ordnance posted to the Allahabad Magazine—Lt. H. Clark is appointed until further orders to the charge of the Magazine at Sangor—9th regt. N. I. Lieut. R. Thatchner to be Lieut. from 10th April, vice Lucas transferred to the Peninsular—25th N. I. Lieut. B. Munro to be Captain, Thos. W. Ho to be Lieut. in succession to Capt. R. R. Marrow dec.—Major G. Tomlinson, 18th regt. has vacated his appointment in the Army's service on promotion to that rank is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—Ensign R. W. C. Dooty 12th regt. a Sub Asst. Quarter-m. to replace at the disposal of the Govt. of Agra for employment, under that Presidency—Col. R. Hampton 16th regt. is appointed to the command of the Mysore Field Force as a Lieutenant of the 1st class, vice Fagon to Europe—Major J. Tennant to officiate as Agent for the manufacture of Gunpowder at Lhipore, vice Dixon who has declined the acting appointment—Super. Surg. J. Sawers to be a member of the Medical Board, during the absence of the Cape of Good Hope—Surg. D. Henson—officiate as Super. Surg., vice Sawers to Capt. T. Warlow to be Garrison and Executive Engineer at Delhi, and to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Agricul. division till further orders—Lieut. W. H. Graham, Executive Eng. at Mhow to be Executive Engineer at Balasore—Lt. C. B. P. Alcock to be Executive Eng. at Mhow, and to officiate as Executive Eng. at Delhi until relieved—Lt. C. S. Guthrie officiating Executive Eng. Burdwan division to be Executive Eng. of 18th or Daera division, vice Terranceau—2d Lieut. W. Abercrombie to officiate as Executive Engineer in the Burdwan division, vice Guthrie—Lieut. H. Rigg to officiate as Executive Eng. at Balasore until relieved by Lieut. Graham or until further orders—The orders appointing Lieut. P. S. Hamilton to act as Adj. to 5th regt. L. C., in the room of Lieut. Wheatley, who has been placed temporary

ril; under the orders of the Agra Govt. and directing Capt. A. R. Macdonald to receive charge of Dep. Judge Advocate Genl.'s office from Capt. C. Rogers at Saugor as confirmed, and Capt. M. to act as Deputy Judge Advocate Genl. to the Saugor division until the arrival of Lieut. R. C. McGregor from the date on which Capt. Rogers quitted Saugor.—Lieut. J. S. D. Tulloch, 17th regt. to officiate as Interp. and Quarterm. to the regt. during the absence of Lieut. O. M. Hill.—Kaginet. Major J. Colvin to be Lieut. Col., Capt. E. Garstin to be Major, 1st Lieut. B. Y. Heilly to be Captain, 2d Lieut. H. M. Durand to be 1st Lieut. in succession to Lieut.-col. J. Taylor &c.—Ensign R. Grange 44th regt. is permitted to decline his appointment to the Assam Local batt. announced in G. O. No. 72 of 17th March last.—2d regt. N. I. Capt. C. R. W. Lane to be Major.—Lieut. W. Bolton to be Captain.—Ensign W. A. Cooke to be Lieut. in succession to Major S. Malthy retired.—Capt. Cartwright to officiate as Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Artillery, during the employment of Major James Tennant in temp. charge of the Powder Works at Lhapore, or until further orders.—Capt. T. A. Vainanen to act as Comm. of Ordnance, vice Cartwright.—Lieut. E. Buckle to be a dep. Comm. of Ordnance in succession to Capt. Woodroffe.—Ensign J. H. Garrett, 30th regt. N. I. to be a sub-Asst. Comm. Genl. vice Doobla.—2d Lieut. W. Jones is appointed a 2d Asst. in the Great Trigonometrical survey on the usual salary of 250 rupees per month.—Capt. W. Murray, 2d regt. is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra for employment on his personal staff. The orders discharging Lieut. R. Morrison to act as Adjt. to 53d regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. W. Vatta is confirmed.—Capt. J. Wilson, 17th regt. to act as Brigade Major to the Rajpootana Field Force during the period the regt. to which he belongs may form a portion of the Rajpootana command, vice La Touche.

Captains A. Hodges, of the 29th and R. Wroughton, of the 69th N. I., employed as Revenue Surveyors, being each a Major Captain on detached duty from his regt. in circumstances which appears to have been overlooked, those officers are now placed at the disposal of the Commanding officer, conformably to existing regulations.

AMMUNITION AND FESTIVALS.—Asst. Surg. A. Bryce is posted to 1st troop 2d brigade Horse Art.—Ensign E. Sismore is directed to do duty with 1st regt. N. I. instead of 1st.—Ensign S. H. Slater is

removed from 5th to 56th regt. N. I. at Dinapore.—1st Lieut. F. Dashwood from 1st troop 2d brigade to 1th troop 1st brigade H. A.—1st Lieut. J. H. Daniell from 1st troop 2d brigade to 4th troop 3d brigade H. A.—Surg. J. Duncan, on furlough, from 1th to 15th regt. N. I.,—Surgeon B. Lunt, M. D., from 38th to 4th regt. N. I., at Berhampore.—Surg. D. Hinton (Officiating Super. Surg. Benares circle of Medical superintendence) from 6th to 3rd regt. N. I., at Secrole, Benares.—Surg. G. Hallie, from 5th to 72d regt. N. I., at Saugor.—Asst. Surg. Archibald Colquhoun, (officiating Civil Asst. Surg., Jaunpore) from 6th to 35th regt. N. I., at Secrole, Benares.—Asst. Surg. R. Phillipson from 72d to 16th regt. N. I., at Mhow.—Colonel A. Watson from 6th to 1st L. C.—Colonel H. Thomson from 1st to 6th L. C.—Ensign H. Ramsay from 30th to 7th regt. N. I. at Almorah.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE REGTS.—Ensign J. S. D. Tulloch.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Capt. J. Jones, 16th regt. N. I. from 1st March 1835.—Major J. Fagan, 9th regt. N. I. from 31st March.—Asst. Surg. W. F. Cunningham, from 23d Sept. 1832.—Lieut. W. James from 27th Aug. 1832.

INVALIDATED.—Capt. H. C. McKenly, 1st regt. N. I.

ON FURLOUGH.—Brigadier C. S. Fagan, C. B.—Asst. Surg. A. Smith—Lieut. C. Arding—Ensign O. J. Younghusband—Lieut. G. Ramsay to sea, (prep.)—Lieut. F. Wall.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, April 6, 1835.—No. 83 of 1835.—To remove existing doubts, the Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that a vacancy in the situation of Superintending Surgeon, at any of the Presidencies, is to be filled up, agreeably to the rule laid down by the Hon. the Court of Directors, by the Surg. who stands first in regular succession to the appointment, whether such Surg. be present or absent, provided, in case of his absence from his Presidency, that he be not on furlough to Europe, and shall have proceeded with leave, or medical certificate, for the recovery of his health, to any place, settlement, or colony, where he retains his claim to Indian allowances. When an absent medical Officer succeeds to the situation of Superintending Surg., the Surg. on the spot who may be appointed to officiate for him, is to receive the whole of the Staff salary, the absentee not being entitled to any portion thereof until he

With respect to brigade commands, it is understood that if a King's officer commanding a regiment in a brigade or staff command be senior to the officer appointed to such command, he will, if possible, be promoted likewise, and appointed to a command, or removed (to a district in which a senior may already be in command) either with or without his corps, provided such removal may not cause an excess in the usual number of brigadier commands held by his Majesty's orders, whether serving with their regiments, or away from them. If either of these measures be impracticable the officer will have the option of retiring from the country as he would if promoted to the rank of major-general by brevet. The termination of this long-pending question will not fail to prove highly satisfactory to our military readers, and while some consider that it does not go far enough and others entertain a difficulty of opinion it will at all events prove that the Court of Directors have been alive to the necessities of the Indian army. The delay has arisen from the various reasons in which a position of so much delicacy is involved, and from who has been the most successful in the execution of the same. It is now, however, happily at length decided, and it clearly shows that the merits and claims of the Indian army are being more and more appreciated at headquarters. Subsequent to the publication of the above it was ascertained beyond all doubt that the privilege was by that same order conferred to the Company's service of rising to general by brevet from the rank of colonel, obtained regimentally or otherwise, to that of Major-General, the same way as the colonels of his Majesty's auxiliary corps, in conformity with the military arrangements of 1716, as introduced in the cases of Major-Generals Roberts and Vigors, in January 1805, and in those of other Company's officers. It is, moreover, affirmed by the same document, that from the nature of the respective services of the King and the Company in the former, the local rank of colonel by brevet must necessarily be temporary and in the latter permanent. The prospective advantage to the Company's Army involved in this last feature of arrangement will not fail to attract marked attention.

The Government Gazette contains a notification by the Postmaster General at the new line of dawk, passed through Nelligaum and Nasick, has been established between the presidency and the

upper provinces of India. Hitherto it required, at least, eighteen days for the transmission of a letter or paper from hence to Agra but this will now be accomplished in about two-thirds the time.

Another, and not less important improvement, is in progress for hastening the communication with Calcutta, which consists in substituting horses for the usual dawk runners, and promising eventually to secure us a more direct course with that city in ten days. The Calcutta dawk has hitherto required fourteen days, and sometimes more, but, by employing horses between Rangoon and Ayrangabap it is now forwarded in twelve.

The Steamer "Hugh Lindsay" arrived at Bombay on 3rd May having English and other papers to the effect of 2nd March. She left Suez on 3rd April having received the India mails conveyed by the Steamer "Africa" which left Falmouth on 14th March. The average length of the passage from Suez was 40 days.

Govt. Of late we have not been able to learn anything of the doings of the people of Goa. Ever since the landing of Don Miguel on the Malabar coast, we understand the dawk from Goa has been stopped. It is well known that the individuals who seized the reins of Government there, stood more in fear of the exposure effected through the Press, than of any other threatened punishment and they have, in consequence, prevented such letters as could throw any light on their proceedings, finding their way here. Sir, Peter the lawful Governor of Goa, is still in Bombay, but what his views with regard to Goa are, we have not been able to learn.

The "Liverpool" line of battle ship, which arrived here some days since from Zanzibar, it appears, was despatched by the Imam for the purpose of being fitted out and sent to England as a present to his Majesty, and, as she is a splendid ship of her class, built throughout of teak, and nearly new, having been launched in 1626, and scarcely used since, a more royal gift could not well have been made. The ship, it is true, is of little use to its present owner, as he has no one to employ her against his enemies, all of whom might be annihilated by a single broadside from her batteries, being too wary to come within her reach. But this, though it accounts for his generosity in parting with her, does not diminish the intrinsic value of the

establishment, has called our attention to the following G O of your government,

Feb 26, 1832 — (Captain Archibald Douglas of the 43th, and Captain George Wright, of the 10th regt N I are permitted to exchange situations in the regiments to which they stand appointed, under the prescribed conditions in conformity to their own request — as we have received dispatches from you up to the 9th of March, but they contain no report of this unusual and unauthorized proceeding as exchanges of situation are not permitted we now direct that the order be immediately revoked — London, the 19th Sept 1832

Marriages — May 3, at Surat, the lady of W. Blenkins, Esq., 6th regt N I of a daughter — 4, at Deew, the wife of Conductor J. Brooke, of a daughter — 16, at Dharwar the lady of A. Spens, Esq. C S., of a son — 18, at Surat the lady of R. J. Jackson, of a son — 2, at Marwar, Mrs. M. De Souza, of a daughter — 27, at Mowindid, the widow of the late C. A. H. Tracy Esq. C S. of a son — 29, at Mangalore, the lady of Capt. J. S. Young, N I, of a son — *Deaths* — May 3, at Cochin, Sub-conductor J. H. — May 21, at Mangon, I. P. G. Peters N I

Singapore

Loss of the Ship Eliza of Bristol — The ship Eliza, a small vessel, was on her way to Singapore in company with the large Planter and ship Menard. She spoke the Planter on the following day. The accident occurred on the 23d, when the ship struck a half past ten p.m. on the Crescent Reef, Paracel Island, the weather blowing very fresh. The sea soon rose in her quarters, and within two hours she became a wreck. Next morning at day-break the people landed on Robert's Island and remained there two or three days. It was then blowing so hard that they could not go near the ship, but when the weather moderated, they went to her to save what they could. On the fourth day after the vessel struck, a small fishing junk with ten persons on board came to the wreck, and the crew expressed a desire that the Eliza's people should go on board the junk; and the captain with part of his men did so. They remained ten days and allowed the junk men to take about seventy chests of tea from the Eliza, the Captain and his people saving wearing apparel, charts, chronometers, ship's papers, &c., under the impression that the junk would take them to the coast of

Coast in China; but before the whole of the crew got on board they lost the Captain and two of his crew, who alone had reached the junk, the remainder being still on the island and threw them overboard. However, as they fortunately could win the three succeeded in reaching the shore. Captain Pollins then manned both boats in pursuit of the junk, the mate and five men in the mate's boat, the boatman and four others in the jolly boat. Both boats started together late in the afternoon, but on the following day the boatman returned with the jolly boat, saying that he had parted company with the pinnace at ten o'clock the previous night, and the junk had escaped them. The pinnace did not return, and has been heard of since, but the crew which I had sufficient water to last a fortnight and it is hoped they have reached the China coast. The Captain remained on the island six or seven days more when two other junks arrived and landed about twenty men, who plundered the crew of their clothes and every thing they possessed. Captain Pollins then thought it advisable to leave the place for the Eliza, (the only one left), for the crew which he did with six hands, leaving four others who would not venture. After being two days and two nights in the boat they were picked up by the Portuguese ship Suannah, Capt. L. Macarua from Macao bound for Singapore and arrived here on the 17th February. Every praise is due to Mr. Beale, a part owner, the Captain and Officers of the Suannah, for their kind treatment to Capt. Pollins and his people while on board, and we are happy in having the opportunity of gratifying Capt. P.'s desire to notice their conduct so particularly. When the Eliza struck, the Planter was within half a mile of her, steering the same course — her lights were seen from the Eliza, but she must have got clear as she was not visible in the morning.

We understand that the medical stores of the incorporated settlements are to be immediately to be transferred to Singapore and the future residence of the senior Surgeon is to be in that station.

China.

Educational Society Circular — Since the death of the late venerable Dr. Morrison, suggestions relative to a Society to bear his name, have been circulated among his friends in Canton and Macao, twenty-two signatures have been obtained, and a subscription of 5000 dollars collected.

With a view to promote the objection in question, by increasing the subscription and making inquiries as to the best method of carrying into effect the proposed plan of education, the undersigned gentlemen have engaged to act as a provisional committee, until a general meeting of the subscribers in China shall be convened by public notice to form a board of trustees. Such meeting shall be held on or before the first Wednesday in March 1856. If we except the pastors and teachers who visited Formosa with Dr. H. Smith, about two centuries ago, Dr. Morrison was the first Protestant missionary who ever reached the Chinese empire. Chiefly by his labors the Sacred Scriptures have been translated into the Chinese language, and a foundation laid for a rising, among one fourth of the human family, that true religion which is one day to pervade the whole earth. Though his chief object was to benefit the people of China, yet the good which he has conferred on others, especially on those who speak the English language, demands of them a tribute of grateful acknowledgments, and urges them to "go and do likewise." As a knowledge of the Chinese language has been of great advantage to foreigners, so an acquaintance with the English will be of equal or greater advantage to the people of this empire. For the purpose of conveying this benefit to the Chinese, and of aiding the great work which Dr. Morrison commenced, it is proposed to erect, in an institution characteristic of the object to which he devoted his life, a testimonial, more enduring than marble or brass, to be called the Morrison Education Society. The object of this institution shall be to establish and support a school in China in which Native youth shall be taught, in connection with their own, to read and write the English language; and through this medium, to bring within their reach all the varied learning of the western world. The Bible and books on Christianity shall be read in the schools. Already a Chinese, educated at the Anglo-Chinese college in Malacca, has been advanced to the station of governmental interpreter at Peking. And our posterity, in not ourselves, may see the Chinese, at no very distant day, not only visiting Europe and America, for commercial, literary, and political purposes, but, having thrown away their antipathies, their superstitions, and their idolatry, joining with the multitudes of Christendom in acknowledging and worshipping the true God. Let the small contributions which our limited community in China can be

expected to afford, must be utterly inadequate to the object in view, we look to the enlightened and liberal in other countries to co-operate with us. Provisional Committee: Sir George B. Robinson, Bart. W. Jerome Esq. — D. W. C. Olyphant Esq. — James Dent, Esq. — J. R. Morrison Esq. — F. C. Bridgman — Messrs. James Matheson and Co. have engaged to act as auditors, and Mr. Bridgman, as corresponding Secretary, until the Board of Trustees is formed.

Persia

We have been favored with the receipt of a letter from one of the individuals of the detachment under Colonel Pasmore dated Tehran, the 29th March last, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract. — We arrived in Tehran on the 10th of July, (1851,) and after a journey of five days and some making its appearance among us, remained inactive for a period of two months, when orders were received for the detachment to take the field against the Kurds. We were then who inhabit the mountains of the Caucasus and Turkey. We were then in the field, every man was armed without a shot being fired from either side. We returned with the army to Teheran, just in time to accompany Mahmoud Mirza, (the present King,) to the capital. His uncle Ali Mirza assembled a large force, declared himself King. He then marched to oppose the march of the King, but he was defeated. He then fled back towards the capital. He was situated, as it were, between two fires if he went back to his brother, with out helping for his brother's pretensions, his head would have been the forfeit for his cowardice; on the other hand, if he allowed himself to be taken prisoner by the enemy, decapitation would then ensue, — but he acted a wise part to save his head. — He gave himself up to Sir John Campbell, who guaranteed that no harm should befall him. The whole of his army laid down their arms seeing that their Chief had surrendered, and were all taken prisoner, but shortly afterwards released, and directed to return to their duty. The force then marched into the capital, where Mahmoud Mirza was crowned King. Every thing is now quiet in this quarter. The news arrived here a few days ago of the defeat of Haussan, Ali Mirza's brother, who was at the head of the Prince's army."

